Friday, August 5, 1977
Sravana 14, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 5, 1977/Sravana 14, 1899
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock
[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleague, Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, who passed away at New Delhi on the 3rd August, 1977, at the age of 75.

Shri Gautam was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Parliament during the years 1947—52. He also served as Member of the Rajya Sabha from 1969 to 1972. Earlier he had been a Member of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and was a Minister in the State Government during the years 1952—54 and again from 1956—60.

Shri Gautam plunged into active politics at quite an early age and participated in the non-co-operation and Khilafat Movements. He suffered imprisonment many times and spent ten years in jail during the freedom struggle. Keenly interested in agriculture, he was closely associated with many organisations for improving the lot of the agriculturists and took a leading part in the establishment of the Agricultural University at Pantnagar in 1960. A man of versatile ability, he served on a large number of Committees and Commissions and was also a Member of the First Delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Stockholm in 1949.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*794. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनसंख्या एवं पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर 1975-76 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य को क्या प्राथमिकता नियत की गई ; और

(ख) उन्हें इस वर्ष किस प्रकार की कितनी सहायता दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central assistance to States for the State Plans was allocated on the basis of uniform and objective criteria, known as the Gadgil Formula. The chief ingredients of this formula are indicated below:

(a) The requirements of the States of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland were met through an *ad hoc* lump-sum assignment.

(b) The balance of the Central assistance was distributed among the remaining 14 States as under:

(i) 60% on the basis of population.

(ii) 10% on the basis of per capita income, only to those States whose per capita income was below the National average.

(iii) 10% on the basis of per capita tax effort in relation to per capita income.

(iv) 10% on account of continuing major irrigation and power schemes.

(v) 10% on consideration of special problems of States.

2. In 1974-75 and 1975-76, the Central assistance was kept at the level of 1973-74 pending a decision by the National Development Council, on allocation of Central assistance to States in the Fifth Plan period.

3. The National Development Council, in its meeting in September 1976, decided that for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Central assistance to the States should be allocated on the basis of updated calculations in terms of the Gadgil Formula. The States for which a lumpsum assignment is made now include Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

(b) The allocations of Central assistance to States for 1977-78 are shown in the Annexure to this Statement.

ANNEXURE

Allocation of Central assistance to States during 1977-78

(Rs. crores)

STATES	Normal Central assistance for State Plan	Additionality for IDA/IBRD assisted projects	Advance Plan assistance for Irrigation Projects	Central Assistance: For Tribal Sub-Plan	Central Assistance: For Hill areas	Other advance Central assistance	Six point formula assistance	NEC Sohaed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh .	94 49	3 75		2 08	—		18 00	
2. Assam . .	56 51	0 06		2·57	6·00		..	
3. Bihar . .	95 99	0 50		7 70	..		..	
4. Gujarat . .	31 94	1 30		4·63	..		..	
5. Haryana . .	11 06	0 40		..	..		.	
6. Himachal Pradesh	28 05	0 20		0·90	..		..	
7. Jammu & Kashmir	112 37	..		..	..		..	
8. Karnataka .	37 29	19·50		0·19	1 20		.	
9. Kerala . .	53 17	1 10		0 14	1·44		..	
10. Madhya Pradesh .	70 81	1 60		14·41	..		..	
11. Maharashtra .	81 33	0 74		3·28	1·95		..	
12. Manipur . .	14 09	..		1·24	..		..	
13. Meghalaya . .	15 59	..		..	..		..	
14. Nagaland . .	21 19	..		..	..		..	
15. Orissa . .	38·25	1·25		7·58	..		..	
16. Punjab . .	26 15	0 55		..	..		..	
17. Rajasthan . .	51·77	3·75		2·59	..		..	
18. Sikkim .	12 17	..		..	..		..	
19. Tamil Nadu .	49 30	0·35		0·28	2·87		..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Tripura . .	11·07	—		0·83	..		..	
21. Uttar Pradesh .	159 07	2·50		0·15	27·00		..	
22. West Bengal .	72·27	0·70		2·05	3·25		..	
TOTAL ALL STATES	1143 93	38 25	@ 100·00	50·62	43 71	@ 146·91	18·00	28·61
UNALLOCATED .	..	..	..	4·00	0·04	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL .	1143·93	38 25	100·00	54·62	43·75	146·91	18·00	28 61

@The State-wise allocations have not yet been finalized.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार राज्य को इस पिछड़ेपन के हिसाब से किस स्थान पर रखा गया है ?

बिहार राज्य जिसके छोटा नागपुर और संथाल परगना पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, तो इन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये और अग्रिम सहायता व इन योजनाओं से रकम न देने का क्या कारण है ?

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार प्रदेश में संथाल परगना एक सबसे अविकसित जिला है, जहां पर रेल, राष्ट्रीय पथ, गांवों में स्कूल और कोई भी उद्योग धन्धा नही है, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे जिलों के लिये कोई निश्चित योजना राज्य सरकार को सहयोग के रूप में दे रही है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The allocations are made, as I have mentioned in the statement, on the basis of the Gadgil Formula. The backward areas are really taken care of because the largest quantum of allotment, namely 60 per cent, is made on the basis of population, and 10 per cent in addition is given on the basis of the *per capita* income where it is lower than the national average. So, 70 per cent of the allocation goes on the basis of certain criteria which really favour the States which are backward. In addition to that, of course, there is a large sum of Rs. 450 crores set aside separately for the hills, tribal areas and so on. And yet another sum of Rs. 1150 crores similarly takes care of the backward areas. In other words, out of the total allocation, about Rs. 2,000 crores goes on this basis.

So far as the question of the special aid to backward districts as such is concerned, no separate allocation is made. So far as the Centre is concerned, it can only proceed on the basis that I have mentioned.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि गाडगिल सूत्र के हिसाब से ये एलोकेशन्ज हुए है । मै उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने यह निश्चिय किया है कि ग्रामों और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए बजट का एक-तिहाई भाग लगाया जायेगा, तो शायद गाडगिल सूत्र के हिसाब से पूरा नहीं बैठता है । मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो राज्य या जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं, उन्हें उठाने के लिए पिछली सरकार और इस सरकार के बजटों के खास खास मुद्दों में क्या अन्तर है ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Generally I would remind hon. Members that we added certain special allocations for rural areas which again would assist the areas which are backward. Rupees 20 crores have been set aside for rural roads, 40 crores have been set aside for areas where drinking water suply was inadequate and about Rs. 100 crores for irrigation projects and so on. This is all that was possible to be done this year in the Budget to assist the States which are backward.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दोनों सरकारों के एलोकेशन्ज में डिफ़रेंस क्या है ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Discussions will now proceed with each State Government to see in what way we can help them. These difficulties arise from very different reasons, some of which relate to the way in which there was erosion of resources of the States. The Plan allocations for 1977-78 were decided at the end of 1976 and the beginning of 1977. It was envisaged that some States would end the financial year 1976-77 with a certain deficit. In most cases, it was so. And on the basis of resources that they would mobilise State allocations were made for 1977-78. Since then for various reasons, the States in which there were elections recently, there was a certain erosion of resources. That has placed certain States in difficulties.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : He may state what the Gadgil formula is and who is that Gadgil? Whether he is the the senior Gadgil or junior Gadgil.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I think Mr. Bhattacharya knows that the Gadgil formula was evolved in 1968-69. Dr. D. R. Gadgil was the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: The National Development Council decided upon the formula known as Gadgil Formula for the Fourth Five Year Plan. May I know whether Government considers that formula fair and just and what are the nature of problems considered as special problems of States for which 10% of central assistance is required?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Gadgil Formula still holds the field. That was decided by the National Development Council as late as September 1976. When the question came up on what basis the allocations would be made for 1977-78, it was deicided that they would adhere to the Gadgil formula.

The State problems vary from State to State. They have different difficulties.

I can give you an idea of some special problems. To give you an illustration, certain desert areas iu Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan have been taken into account. A number of certain other special problems also arise. This allocation take care of any special problem that arises for a particular State which could not have been considered at the time the Plan allocations were made.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Is it an objective one or an *ad hoc* one?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It cannot be objective; it has to be *ad hoc*. The very word "special" indicates that these are problems which arise in a special way.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the allocations shown in column 2 of the statement cover all the allocations made under the Gadgil formula or there is anything supplemental to these allocations?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : They take into account all the normal Central assistance for the State Plans. That covers also all the allocations with reference to weitghtage of 60 per cent for population.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Which are the States whose *per capita* income falls below the national average?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The average per capita Central assistance is Rs. 84. Surprisingly, Bihar is exactly equal to the national average, that is, 84. The States which fall below that are, Gujarat —79; Maharashtra is also below that; Kerala—112. I am talking of the per capita assistance that is given for the five-year period.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : I wanted to know which are the States whose per capita income falls below the national average.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The States which fall below that and which get assistance on that score are, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhva Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Dr. KARAN SINGH : As regards the Gadgil formula which holds the field still, if I recall correctly in the National Development Council at its last meeting or at the last meeting of the Chief Ministers, it was decided that while 60 per cent for population would continue, in the remaining 40 per cent a certain special percentage would be set aside on the basis of the population control measures so that a permanent incentive for States to adopt population control measures is built into our planning process. Am I to understand from the hon. Minister's reply that that recommendation has now been jettisoned?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : That recommendation is being followed, that is to say, an allocation of a certain amount for achievements of family planning is taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chand Ram.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI S. KUNDU : We come from the backward States. It is a very important Question. You give us a chance to us also. We appeal to you; we will be obliged to you.

MR. SPEAKER : He is also coming from a backward area. Those who have already asked questions will get the last chance.

श्री चांद राम : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि हरियाणा राज्य पिछड़े प्रदेशों में आता है ? यदि हां, हरियाणा को कितनी मदद मिली है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Haryana does not come in the backward list. The criterion for backwardness is already laid down.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : In view of the criteria laid down by the Gadgil Formula for allotting central assistance, I find that the ingredients do not fit in in some backward areas like scheduled tribe areas in the eastern sector as well as Lakshadweep which is also coming under the scheduled area. The Government has also prepared a sub-plan to develop these regions. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to reconsider the question of those States which are already given more assistance and the sub-plan which has been drawn by the Government should give more emphasis to the scheduled tribe areas.

SHRI H M. PATEL : This suggestion can be considered, but I may inform him that about Rs. 400 crores have been set aside for assisting areas which he has in mind.

SHRI GANGA SINGH : According to the statement made by the hon. Minisnister, a sum of Rs. 18 crores have been given to Andhra Pradesh and not to other States under the Six-Point Formula assistance. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is this Six-Point Formula assistance and why it has not been given to other States. What is the criterion for giving a sum of Rs. 18 crores to Andhra Pradesh only and not to other States?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Perhaps the hon. Member knows that this Six-Point Formula relates to the Telengana agitation and that settlement brought in a certain amount of special allotment that has to be made each year. On the basis of this Six-Point Formula, the allotment to Andhra Pradesh was made. This year, the allotment was of Rs. 18 crores.

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA : There are acute drought conditions prevailing in several districts of Karnataka due to failure of rainfall during the last two years and causing a lot of hardship to a large number of people and the Farmers. There is an urgent need for arranging relief measures till November 1977 in those areas and the outlay made by the State for the relief work will not help the State of Karnataka to meet any more expenditure on relief work unless more assistance is urgently made available from the Central Government. In my Bellary District, 45,000 workers are engaged in the relief work. The Karnataka Government has made a demand for Rs. 17 crores for this relief work. The Central Government has released only Rs. 4 crores. I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister whether the remaining amount will be released for this scarcity relief work or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : As far as getting assistance for this kind of relief work is concerned, as the hon. Member knows, the Sixth Finance Commission had recommended that this kind of assistance should not be given except on certain basis. The Central Team visits several States. In accordance with that, the Central Team had also visited Karnataka and according to its recommendation, a sum of Rs. 4 75 crores have been released and nothing more would be released now.

SHRI S. KUNDU: I am very grateful to you for giving me this chance to ask a question from the hon. Minister. This is a very important question and I hope the hon. Minister would bear with me for a minute and answer the question.

During these thirty years, all the assistance given according to the Gadgil Formula and the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and all special assistance that has been given has all gone down the drain and the problem of the backward States has become much more acute. In more than six States the per capita income is below the national average per capita income. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would draw up a plan so that, within five years time, those States whose per capita income is below the national average per capita income will come at least on par with the national average per capita income, and whether he would specially draw up a plan to develop these backward States and place a White Paper on the Table of the House on this because the Janata Party and all of us are committed to the development of the backward States.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Planning Commission and the Government will consider this, and the Sixth Five-Year Plan will be formulated to achieve the kind of objective that the hon. Member has in mind. It is difficult to commit oneself to any particular period within which one may enable the backward States to get to the national average. But certainly every effort will be made to do so without necessarily slowing down the pace of development of the other States.

Additional grants to States to reduce Budget deficit

*795. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have approached the Central Government for additional grants to reduce the budget deficit and to meet their Plan expenditure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent additional grant, if any, is proposed to be given by the Central Government to the deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE & BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Assistance from Central Government has been sought on account of deficits in States' resources and overdrafts and to meet expenditure necessitated by natural calamities. We propose to discuss with State Governments ways and means of dealing with the problem of States' overdrafts and the erosion of resources which has taken place on account of tax concessions, benefits to employees and other financial commitments not visualised while finalising the Plan for 1977-78.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: The hon. Minister has stated in his answer that assistance from the Central Government has been sought on account of deficits in States' resources and overdrafts and to meet expenditure necessitated by natural calamities. In view of the fact that some States are developed and some States are not developed, may I know from the hon. Minister what is the basis adopted in granting assistance to the States, how are the States facing drought, and floods and having backward areas compared with the others.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have already stated, assistance to States in regard to natural calamities is decided on the basis of a report which is submitted by the Central team which is sent out to concerned State. Formerly, the Central Government used to give more generous assistance but the Sixth Finance Commission, of which the Chairman was Shri Brahmananda Reddy, recommended that the form in which the Central Government was giving assistance was wasteful and, therefore, it should not be given in that way but should be given on the basis of an assessment made by a Central team of the damage caused in the States—and that assistance, too, would be advanced from the Plan allocations. It is in accordance with that that the State of Karnataka, which was mentioned by the hon. Member, was given certain assistance.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know what was the amount of assistance sought by each of the State Governments facing drought, floods, etc. and what was the Central assistance given to each?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Several States had asked for assistance but Karnataka was the only one which was visited by a Central team. The amount of assistance asked for by Karnataka for natural calamities relief was Rs. 17 crores, against which an advance of Rs. 4·75 crores has been given.

As for the other States which have asked for assistance, no other State has so far been given any assistance because the Central teams have not yet visited those States.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I wanted to know how much the other States had asked for.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The State of Gujarat did not quantify any amount but simply asked for natural calamities relief. Madhya Pradesh has asked for assistance for meeting scarcity relief expenditure but, again, it has not quantified its demand: it merely said that assistance may be given. Tripura has asked for natural calamities relief of Rs. 25 lakhs.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: How much has been given to it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I have said, this will have to be recommended by a Central team which will visit the State.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the fact that the Gadgil formula has not been found satisfactory by various States of our country (as was stated in answer to an earlier question) and also in view of the fact that the States are raising their demands for Central grant from year to year, he considers it feasible and desirable to refix the criteria and modalities of granting financial assistance to the States?

Secondly, may I also know whether he contemplates bringing about an amendment to Art. 275 of the Constitution of our country which deals with the matter of financial allocation between the States and the Centre?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is no question of any amendment to the Constitution: the Seventh Finance Commission has already been appointed and it will go into the question of the States resources and what assistance should be given from the Centre. So far as the first question is concerned, as I said before, the Gadgil formula was considered by the

National Development Council in September, 1976. Certainly, this matter will be considered again in the National Development Council, which will be fairly in the near future.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Gadgil formula be revised in the National Development Council?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I cannot give an assurance on that account. I can only say that the matter will be considered.

श्री रामदास सिंह : बिहार में बाढ से बहुत भारी क्षति हुई है। गंगा की बाढ़ से वहां बहुत से एरिया का कटाव हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने सेंटर से इस बाढ से बचाव के लिए या सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों मे राहत कार्य सुलभ करने के लिए कुछ अनुदान की मांग की है या नहीं की है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Bihar Government has requested for general assistance from the Central resources without refering to this particular kind of assistance.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : उन राज्यों के बारे में जिन की सरकारों ने पिछली एमरजेंसी के दौरान अपने साधनों का दुरुपयोग किया और जिस के कारण उन पर ओवर ड्राफ्ट हो गया, सारे साधन नष्ट भ्रष्ट हो गए उनके डिफिसिट को तथा उनके साधनों को पूरा करने के लिए क्या आप सहायता देंगे? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने ऐसा कोई आवेदन केन्द्र के पास भेजा है और यदि भेजा है तो उस पर क्या कारंवाई की गई है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Uttar Pradesh Government has asked for financial assistance because of the large gap in its resources. As I said at the outset, I shall be discussing with each State Chief Minister and the Government how exactly they propose to raise more resources and in what way the Centre can come to their rescue. Undoubtedly, we cannot permit continuous over-drafts because it is one form of deficit financing.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Whenever the States ask for assistance for drought affected areas, the Central team visits and assesses their requirements and some assistance is given. As has been said by many hon. Members, in many cases the money has gone down the drain. I would like to know whether the Central Government will send a central team and find out whether the money given is spent properly or not in respect of the various States, particularly Karnataka. And all those Ministers who have looted have now been upgraded as Cabinet Ministers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has not fully understood what I said earlier. It is only in regard to natural calamities and damage resulting from natural calamities that a central team is sent out....

MR. SPEAKER: Not otherwise.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: So far as other things are concerned, it is discussed with the State Governments.

Violation of foreign exchange regulations by "Balayogi"

*796. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were certain cases pending against "Balayogi", a self-proclaimed child-god, who came to India from United States a few years ago in a chartered flight with lot of money and other valuables along with plane load of disciples;

(b) the details and nature of those cases pending against him for violation of FERA and Customs Act etc.; and

(c) what action Government have taken against this person?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat alias Balyogeshwar arrived by a chartered flight at Palam Airport on 7-11-1972 accompanied by his disciples. Foreign currency, jewellery and watches worth Rs. 2·85 lakhs were found in excess in the personal baggage of Balyogeshwar, Behari Singh, his secretary and Miss Joan Apter, one of Balyogeshwar's disciples. Foreign currency, jewellery and watches were absolutely confiscated and a penalty of Rs. 10,000/- each was imposed on Shri Prem Pal Singh Rawat alias Balgyogeshwar and Behari Singh. Shri Balyogeshwar and Behari Singh have preferred appeals to the Central Board of Excise and Customs against the adjudication order, which is pending.

Shri Behari Singh was also found guilty of violations of certain provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and

the Directorate of Enforcement had imposed penalties of a total of Rs. 7,07,000 in three cases. Foreign Exchange involved was ordered to be confiscated. Shri Behari Singh has filed appeals against the above adjudication orders before the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, which are pending. In a fourth case of foreign exchange violation Shri Behari Singh is being prosecuted in a New Delhi Court and a complaint has been filed in this regard.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Have they got any assets to pay the fine ?

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to put everybody's question himself.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This Balyogeshwar descended on Delhi on 7-11-72 with a big entourage and a large contraband. Now, according to the answer given by the Minister, the cases are still pending even after five years.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for the undue delay in settling these cases and why the government failed to institute cases against Balyogeshwar. Here cases are charged against the secretary, one Behari Singh. I would like to know why the government is unduly delaying and why it has not charged cases against Balyogeshwar.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The delay is due entirely to the fact that the person concerned is not in this country and it may be noted that there are appeals which are pending. So far as the government are concerned, orders have been passed as to what penalties should be levied and what should be confiscated.

In so far as Sri Balyogeshwar is concerned, it is the view of the enforcement authorities and others that Sri Balyogeshwar himself does not come within the mischief of the provisions of the various Acts because, whatever the reason—there are certain reasons, if you like I can give you all the technical reasons—he does not come within the mischief of the provisions of th se Acts. He spoke through other people. Therefore, it is they who have come within the mischief. That is why his Secretary has been proceeded against.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: This Balyogeshwar has been permitted or was allowed by the government to go outside the country when cases were pending against him and even when there were criminal cases pending against him. At that time when warrant was pending, he was permitted to take the plane from Palam airport. Why ?

Secondly, I want to know this. The hon. Minister stated that he is very far away, he is not in India. Is he an Indian citizen ? Was that probe made ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what his citizenship is. He was an Indian citizen at that time. I will tell you the reason why the Reserve Bank of India under a notification had granted general permission for any person to acquire foreign exchange by way of remuneration or by way of gift provided the same was surrendered to an authorised dealer within 30 days of its receipt. In this case the foreign exchange acquired by Shri Prem Pal Rawat, alias, Balyogeshwar, will be by way of gift or remuneration and therefore no offence was committed by him while acquiring foreign exchange. The only condition in such cases was that it should have been surrendered within 30 days. In view of this he could not be proceeded against under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. There is no criminal case pending against him.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What is the total amount Government acquired by way of penalty or fine and by way of confiscation ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Penalty was Rs. 10,000 which was imposed on Balyogeshwar and Behari Singh. So far as the Directorate of Enforcement is concerned, they imposed penalties of a total amount of 7·07 lakhs in 3 cases. In my original reply I said that currency, jewellery and watches worth Rs. 2·85 lakhs were found and these were confiscated.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई कानून बनायेगी जिससे ढोंगी, पाखंडी और स्मगलर लोग अपने नाम के आगे योगेश्वर, सन्त, महात्मा, भगवान आदि विशेषणों का इस्तेमाल न कर सकें और लोगों को धोखा न दे सकें और उन्हें ठग न सकें ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We will certainly consider bringing in any legislation if necessary to plug any loopholes. But, it will affect all citizens and, naturally, whoever is involved will be covered by that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has made any assessment of the contribution and the work the so-called Godmen, who are called by various epithets, done by them and what image they have made of this country abroad ?

What steps, if any, do the Government propose to take to check the derogatory activities on the image of this country, that these persons have made if any?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I hope the hon. Member will realise that this particular Godman started his activities in 1970-71 and in 1972 he was arrested and, I hope, that the Government in those days, had gone into all these. I will certainly go into the matter now to see what can be done in regard to this.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि बालयोगेश्वर के सेक्रेटरी ने गोल-माल किया और उस के सामान में से स्मगल की हुई चीजें बरामद की गई। लेकिन बालयोगेश्वर की आज्ञा से यह सब खर्च किया जाता है, और उन के लिए किया जाता है। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि बालयोगेश्वर के खिलाफ़ क्रिमिनल केस चलाया जाये ? क्या सरकार यह भी ध्यान रखेगी कि बालयोगेश्वर इस लिये पकड़ में नही आ पा रहे हैं कि बहुत से अधिकारी उन के चेले हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, as I said, Shri Bala Yogeshwar at the moment is not in this country. We can only start the proceedings under the law and, there is no law under which he can be prosecuted.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गैर-राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोलना

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*797. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार उन बैंकों को जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपनी शाखाए खोलने को प्रोत्साहित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The policy of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India is to secure enlargement of the branch net work of commercial banks in the rural areas. The Indian commercial banks in the private sector are also implementing this policy.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार की नीति के बावजूद व्यावसायिक या वाणिज्यिक बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में न जा कर केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रह जाते हैं या शहर के निकटवर्ती स्थानों में शाखाएं खोलते हैं, जिसके कारण ग्रामीण अंचलों में रहने वाले किसान और दूसरे लोग बैंकों की सुविधाओं से वंचित रह जाते है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देगी कि ये बैंक ग्रामीण अंचलों मे जा कर कार्य करें और वहां उनकी अधिकाधिक शाखायें खुलें ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, in fact, even the private sector banks have started opening branches in the rural areas and in almost the same proportion as the public sector banks.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैने पूछा है कि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखायें केवल शहरों में ही खुलती है या शहरों के निकटवर्ती स्थानों पर खुलती है और वे वहां से ग्रामीण लोगों को फ़िनांस करती है, इस लिए क्या ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि ये बैंक अधिकतर ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों मे भी अपनी शाखाएं खोलें। मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के वाणिज्यिक बैंकों ने ग्रामीण अंचलो में 1976-77 में कितनी शाखायें खोली हैं और 1977-78 में वे कितनी शाखायें खोलेंगे।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I cannot tell exactly the branches they will open in 1977-78. But, what I said was that the private sector banks have opened branches in rural areas to almost the same extent as nationalised banks. Now, the nationalised banks have already opened 35·4% branches in the rural areas in the last five years. Indian private sector banks have also opened 807 branches. The non-scheduled banks have also opened branches in the rural areas but naturally they are very small and the number of very negligible.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा कि कितने ब्रान्चेज खोले हैं और कितने और खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ? माननीय मंत्री जी के पास अभी उत्तर नहीं है तो वह बाद में सभा पटल पर उत्तर मे संबंधित बातें रख दें।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Indian scheduled commercial Banks have opened 788 branches in the rural areas and the Indian non-scheduled banks have opened 18 branches.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Sir, the rural banks were opened a few years ago with the object of helping the poor in the rural areas. May I know if the Reserve Bank has conducted any eva uation study as to whether the banks have been able to achieve the purpose for which they were opened ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The rural banks were opened by the government with the intention of reaching those sections of the people in the rural areas whom other banks were not able to reach. The Reserve Bank has appointed an evaluation committee to see how far the objectives with which the rural banks were established are being achieved and to consider in what way they can be developed further.

श्री चतुर्भुज · राष्ट्रीयकृत वैंक गावों के अंदर शाखाएं नही खोलने है और जिन्होंने खोले हैं वे पांच फिलोमीटर से ज्यादा दूर के लोग को कर्जा नही देते है, तो जो दूर के गाव में रहते हैं उन लोगो को कर्जा देने के लिए आपके पास क्या व्यवस्था है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This was precisely the reason why the regional rural banks were organised. Now, we are c nsidering the question whether regional rural banks have been able to reach the people. The whole question is being considered from the point of view that every section in the rural areas gets credit facilities if they want.

Exports of Coca Cola Export Corporation and Parle Company.

*799. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the exports of Coca Cola Export Corporation and Parle Company during the year 1976-77;

(b) the import licences (other than replenishment licences) granted to these Companies; and

(c) criteria for giving import licences other than replenishment licences ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Coca Cola Export Corporation	Parle Company
a) Rs. 1,83,969/-	Nil.
(b) Imp rt licence f r ingredients of c ncentrates for Rs. 2,61,000/-	Imp rt licence f r raw ma erials f r Rs '40,683/- and release order n STC f supply of rawmaterials for Rs.73,145/-
(c) The import licence to M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation was issued on the recommendation of the Dept. of Industrial Development to meet their requirements for three months against their import application for 1975-76.	Import licence to M/s. Parle Company was issued according to their entitlement under the automatic licer. ing scheme. It is an Indian company and there is no export obligation.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी वाणिज्य मंत्री ने बताया है कि 1976 में 1,83,969 रुपए का मैं० कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन की ओर से एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। इससे पूर्व मेरे अनस्टार्ड क्वैश्चन नं० 3750, दिनांक 15 जुलाई, 1977 के उत्तर में वाणिज्य मंत्री ने बताया था कि मैं० कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन ने 1971 मे 1,45,88,663 रु० का, 1972 में 1,45,41,760 रु का, 1973 में 1,88,31,127 रु० का, 1974 मे 1,21,08,754 रु० का और 1975 में केवल 5,43,328 रुपए का एक्सपोर्ट किया। इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट है कि मैं० कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन ने विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन मे इस देश का बहुत नुकसान किया है। मैं मंत्री

महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या वे इस संबंध में कोई कड़े कदम उठाने का विचार रखते हैं और क्या इस कम्पनी का लाइसेंस रद्द करने का विचार भी रखते हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Sir, Coca-Cola Export Corporation was established in the country in the year 1958. Since then we have taken the whole stock of the situation and this House may perhaps be astonished to know that the remittances by the Coca Cola Company during the year 1958 to 1974 were of the order of Rs. 6·87 crores besides the amount that they claim is held up by the Government, to the tune of Rs. 3·69 crores. The total works out to Rs. 10·00 crores, approximately. Under the circumstances, the Government has asked the Coca Cola Export Corporation to get converted into an Indian Company whereby the shares of the non-resident Indians should not exceed 40%. Now, this is done under FERA and the Company has given its consent. But that is a qualified consent. The Company wants to have one liaison and quality control office to control the coca-cola concentrates thereby this new company will only be a distribution company in the country. We cannot accept that condition and therefore, the Government has taken a decision not to allow them. But then the question comes regarding the present bottling companies and the nearly 6000 employees employed by the bottling companies. To This extent, I am happy to inform the House that certain experiments have been made here in the country by our Central Food Technological Research Institute and they have developed a cola type beverage. Now we are experimenting this new concentrates of new invention made in the country where it is possible to take care of the bottling companies and also get rid of this company which is trying to exploit this poor country. The Government is seized of the matter and I can assure the House that determined and firm action will be taken against this multi-national company.

श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में पार्ले, ड्यूक, रोजर्स, स्पेंसर्स, काली इत्यादि अनेक पेय पदार्थ बनाने वाली स्वदेशी कम्पनियां है, इन स्वदेशी कम्पनियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं और आगे क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have made it very clear that we would like to encourage the Indian Companies and the indigenous goods manufactured herhis.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike in B.H.E.L., Bhopal

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S.N.Q.31. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI :
SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI YUVRAJ :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent strike in Bharat Heavy Electricals, Limited, Bhopal has resulted in a loss of several crores of rupees; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the strike was politically motivated and intended to jeopardise the working of this vital public sector undertaking and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to counteract such moves?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : (a) The recent strike in BHEL, Bhopal, from 14th to 26th July, 1977, has resulted in a loss of about Rs. 5 crores.

(b) The Govt. is investigating into the circumstances of the strike.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : It is a very important question relating to strike in BHEL. This is a very prestigious concern of the Indian Government and it has wide contracts in Libya, Malaysia, Bhutan and Saudi Arabia and is also entering into international collaboration. The USSR, etc., the super powers, find BHEL as a very tough competitor in the international market. Then you see, there are attempts in this country to sabotage the industrial progress of BHEL, which is responsible for supplying various Power Projects. If there is a strike in BHEL, there will be a corresponding shortage in the supply of power material and the consequent decleration of the industrial production.

I want to know whethe the Minister is aware that there are reports that certain sections of the trade unions were interested in continuing the strike and also whether the reports which have appeared in the press that a part of the management was also interested in promoting the strike are correct and that part of the Management is at the mercy of the last Government. Was there any conspiracy between that section of management and certain trade unions affiliated to INTUC, etc., which engineered the strike and is it a deliberate attempt to sabotage the industrial progress of the country? I would like to know whether the Minister is going to investigate

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The strike in BHEL evolved itself in a peculiar way. It started on the 14th July with about 430 workers belonging to one small workshop coming out, shouting slogans that they should be promoted. In the course of the day they were persuaded to go back to work and they went back. The following day, however, all the artisans went on a tool-down strike and came out and their demand was that all the workers in the plant should be promoted every three years to the next higher grade. They demanded that every three years a man should be promoted to the next higher grade. No Union was involved when this demand was made. In fact our information is that all the Unions were themselves taken by surprise. It was not possible to have any talks because there was no spokesman. From 15th to 19th, this was the situation with all the workmen standing out and shouting slogans that they should be promoted to the next higher grade every three years. There are twenty trade Unions in BHEL. These includes category-wise Unions also. On the 19th of July, all these Unions finally came together, and they formed a Joint Council of Action. The management began talks with the Joint Council of Action immediately. On the 26th of July, we were finally able to arrive at a settlement. Almost all Unions have signed this settlement. But the AITUC and the INTUC did not sign the settlement on that day. However, on the 27th there was complete resumption of work with all the Unions extending co-operation and support. They also assured the management that by the end of November even the production loss of Rs. 5 crores would be made up.

As far as the point about whether there was any political motivation or whether any officers were involved is concerned, I have no information.

DR. MURLI MONOHAR JOSHI : If there is such a wide discontentment about the promotion policy not only in this unit but in other units of BHEL also, is the minister going to appoint a committee or commission to go into this question of promotion policy because while higher officials are promoted very frequently, these artisans are denied promotion?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In BHEL there is a certain uniform promotion policy in all the units. There has never been any specific demand ab ut the promotion policy till this trouble started. In fact, in the Bhopal unit, there is a joint negotiating committee, which had met last on 28th June, i.e. about a fortnight before the trouble erupted. Even at that point of time no issue was raised about the promotion policy. Now there is an agreement follwoing this strike, which provides for a re-examination of the promotion policy by a joint council to be set up by the management and by the unions and I have reasons to believe that this dispute over promotions could be resolved.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय बी०एच०ई०एल० में जो हड़ताल हुई, उसके कारण 5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि सरकार को हुई, देश को हुई और बाद में किसी समझौते पर मैनेजमेंट मज़दूरों के साथ पहुंचा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इस समझौते को करने में इतनी देरी क्यों लगी जिससे 5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई। अगर मजदूरों की मांगों में कुछ दम था और वे मांगें लीगल थीं तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जल्दी हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए था ताकि यह समझौता शीघ्र हो जाता और 5 करोड़ रुपये की हानि न होती और यदि उनकी मांगें इल्लीगल थीं, ठीक नहीं थीं, तो स्ट्राइक को इल्लीगल घोषित क्यों नहीं किया गया और इतनी देरी क्यों लगी, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि कैसे 14 तारीख को यह मामला शुरू हुआ और कैसे 19 तारीख तक कोई बात करना सम्भव नहीं था। जैसे ही ऐसी स्थिति निर्माण हो गई कि 20 संगठनों का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल बन गया, बातचीत शुरू हो गई। हम ने मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री से बात की और वहां के श्रम मंत्री से भी बात की और एक बार नहीं हम ने कई बार उन से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। उनकी तरफ से हर प्रकार का प्रयास हुआ जिसके चलते अन्त में यह समझौता हो पाया।

अब जहां तक सवाल मांगों के कानूनी और गैर-कानूनी होने का है, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मांगें कानूनी या गैर कानूनी नहीं हो सकती। कोई भी मांग हो, वह ठीक हो सकती है। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि नीचे से ऊपर के ग्रेड में हर आदमी को 3 साल में प्रोमोशन मिलनी ही चाहिए।

अब इसको कानूनी या गैर-कानूनी नहीं कहा जा सकता और इस पर बहस करना कठिन है। कोई यह मांग कर सकता है कि 2 सालों में प्रोमोशन मिलनी चाहिए और कोई यह मांग कर सकता है कि 5 साल में प्रोमोशन मिलनी चाहिए। अब यह मांग उचित है या अनुचित है, वह दूसरी बात है लेकिन इसके ऊपर कानून की बात उठाने का जहां तक सवाल है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह नहीं हो सकता। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि माग उचित है या अनुचित है लेकिन कोई डिमांड लीगल है या इल्लीगल है, इस पर बहस करना मेरे ख्याल से कठिन है।

जहां तक 5 करोड रुपये के घाटे की बात है, इसके बारे मे यह बताना चाहूंगा कि एक दो बार ऐसा हुआ कि बातचीत करने के लिए जब संगठन के प्रतिनिधियों को आना था, तो वे आ नही पाये। दरअसल मे आपस मे इतना मतभेद था कि वे किसी एक निश्चित राय पर नही पहुंच पा रहे थे और ठीक तौर पर बातचीत नही कर सकते थे। इस कारण से समझौता होने में देरी हुई।

श्री युवराज : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि आई०टी०यू०सी० और आई०एन०टी०यू०सी० जो 20 ट्रेड यूनियन मे से दो यूनियन है, इन लोगों की कौन सी मागे थी, जिन के कारण इन दो ट्रेड यूनियनों की तरफ से भी समझौता करने मे सहमति नहीं हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ और इन लोगों की कौन कौन सी मांगें थीं ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : मांग तो किसी की भी कोई नही थी। असल बात यह है कि 14 तारीख को 430 कर्मचारी बाहर आए और कहने लग गए कि हमे तरक्की दो। दूसरे दिन सभी बाहर आ गए और कहने लग गए कि तीन साल में आगे बढ़ाओ। ट्रेड यूनियनें 19 तारीख को आ गई। तब तक यूनियनों का कोई सवाल ही नहीं थी। किसी एक संगठन ने कोई विशेष मांग रखी ही जिस की वजह से यह संघर्ष हुआ हो ऐसी बात नहीं थी जब 19 तारीख को सब एक हो गए तब उन्होंने एक पांच सूत्री मांगपत्र बनाया। वह इस प्रकार से है :

"1. The promotion policy of the BHEL should be reviewed and promotion should be given to all workers every three years.

2. Houses should be given to all employees.

3. Encashment of leave travel concessions : whether they avail of the leave travel concession or not it should be paid in cash.

4. Compensation to be given to the ministerial and other staff whose working hours have been increased from 41 to 48 per week in 1974

5. Conveyance allowance should be given to all employees who possess a vehicle at par with the officers. Further conveyance subsidy should be paid to all employees whether they are given houses in the township or not."

ये पाच मागे 19 तारीख को उनकी तरफ से पेश की गई। उसके बाद जब समझौता हुआ तो उस मे भी प्रोमोशन का जो मामला था उस पर एक समझौता हो गया जिस के चलते कुल मिलाकर लगभग 1400 कर्मचारियों को आगे के ग्रेड मे भेजने वाली बात तय हो गई। और मागो के बारे मे जो यूनियज की तरफ से उठाई गई थी जैसे मैने कहा है ज्वायंट नैगोशिएटिंग कमेटी है वह बात करती रहेगी जैसे आज तक करती रही है। प्रोमोशन के बारे में, उनकी पालिसी के बारे में एक अलग कमेटी जैसे पहले बताया है बनी है और वह इस पर अपना निर्णय देती रहेगी। इसलिए ए आई टी यू सी या आई एन टी यू सी वगैरह की तरफ से कोई विशेष मांग छेड़ी गई थी जिस पर समझौता नही हो सका इसलिए उन्होंने दस्तखत नही किए ऐसी बात नहीं है। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि जब कभी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई कांस्पिरेसी तो नहीं है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : 25 तारीख को समझौता हो गया । 27 को काम शुरू हो गया । सब मजदूर काम पर आ गए । कभी कभी ऐसा जरूर हो जाता है मजदूर आन्दोलन मे कि अगर दो से ज्यादा सगठन है और एक समझौता करता है तो दूसरा यह बताने की कोशिश करता है कि मैं उससे ज्यादा तेज हू, इसलिए मैं इस पर दस्तखत नही करूंगा । हो सकता है कि ए आई टी यू सी या आई एन टी यू सी द्वारा दस्तखत न करने के पीछे यह भी एक कारण हो ।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मत्री जी ने बताया है कि वास्तव मे प्रोमोशन की नीति मे कुछ दोष था और उसी कारण यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि चौदह सौ मजदूरो का प्रोमोशन हो जाएगा और यह चीज समझौते मे तय कर दी गई है । तब तक जो प्रोमोशन की रीति नीति रही है और जिस अधिकारी के दोषपूर्ण व्यवहार के कारण इन कर्मचारियो का हडताल के लिए बाध्य होना पडा, उसके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे है और आगे के लिए कौन सी ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है, या कदम उठाने जा रहे है ताकि इस तरह की नौबत फिर न आए ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि भेल मे असन्तोष का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहा के कुछ यनिट्स को वहा के मैनेजमेट के द्वारा हटाए जाने की बार-बार बात भी कही जाती है ? उसके कारण भी क्या यह सही नही है कि कर्मचारियो मे काफी असन्तोष पैदा होता है और उसी कारण से भी इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति पैदा हुई या हडताल हुई क्या वहा मैनेजमेट के दिमाग मे यह विचार है जिस के कारण वहा के मजदूरो मे असन्तोष है ? या ऐसी कोई योजना है ?

भेल एक बहुत बडा कनसर्न है मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर । उसकी बहुत बडी ख्याति भी है । विदेशो से उसका व्यवहार भी है । वहा भेल से भारी संयत्रो का निर्यात भी होता है किन्तु वहां के आर्टिजंस को जिन को प्रामोशन मिलनी चाहिये थी बारह साल तक लगातार प्रोमोशन नही मिली जबकि अधिकारियो को पाच-पाच साल मे तीन-तीन बार मिल गई क्या यह सही है ? क्या इस कारण से भी असन्तोष व्याप्त नही था ? जैसाकि आपने कहा है । जो कमेटी बनी है क्या यह सारे मसले पर गहराई से विचार करेगी ताकि इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा न हो ? मैं चाहूगा कि कमेटी इस पक्ष को गभीरता से देखें ?

यूनिट वाली जो बात मैने कही है उसके बारे मे आपका क्या विचार है, मैनेजमेट का क्या विचार है यह भी बताने की आप कृपा करे ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहा तक इस हडताल का ताल्लुक है उसमे और कोई बात तो नही उठी थी सिवाय प्रमोशन के । तो किसी और मसले को लेकर असतोष है, अफसरो के प्रामोशन के मामले से या कारखाने को वहा से ले जाने की बात थी, ऐसा कोई भी सवाल 14 तारीख से 26 तारीख तक के इस घटनाक्रम मे किसी भी रूप मे हमारे सामने नही आया । अब प्रोमोशन पौलिसी मे किसी की गलती रही है, क्योकि कमेटी बन गई है वह सारे मामले को देखेगी उस समय हम देख सकेंगे कि क्या कोई बुनियादी गलती रही है । जहा तक मेरी समझ है, ऊपरी तौर पर जो समस्या को समझ पाया हू उसमे अध्यक्ष महोदय कोई बुनियादी गलती वाली बात हमारे सामने नही आयी है । लेकिन जब एक विभाग के लोग अपने प्रोमोशन को लेकर परेशान होते है तो उस बात को समय पर जो देखना चाहिये उसके देखने मे जरूर कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है, ऐसा लगता है । इसलिये समझौते मे 1400 लोगो के प्रोमोशन वाली बात भी तय की गई है ।

मेरे पास इस समय भोपाल यूनिट के बारे मे ऐसी कोई जानकारी नही है कि वहां से किसी भी विभाग को कम किया जा रहा

है या बाहर ले जाने की कोई चर्चा ही रही है। और चूंकि यह सवाल अभी एक कमेटी के सामने है मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि प्रोमोशन के बारे में एक ठोस नीति हम बनाने के बारे मे कामयाब हो पायेंगे। मेरे पास इस समय ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि वहां से कोई यूनिट कम करने की बात हो रही है या हटाने की बात हो रही है।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us this ? Was it not a fact that the INTUC, AITUC, etc. have placed certain demands *about promotion issue about two years* back and No. 2, was it not a fact that at the instance of the ruling party backed unions, they have created this sort of a strike there and No. 3 ...

MR. SPEAKER : You combine only two and not more.

SHRI K RAMAMURTHY : Was it not a fact that BHEL unit had no orders formulating a promotion policy, even though those demands were pending for the past two years ? The executive directors and others were reluctant to settle this.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : It is not correct to say that BHEL does not have a promotion policy. In fact the agreement that has been signed by the 20 unions including AITUC, INTUC, etc says : "It is hereby agreed that the changes in the promotion policy suggested by the council will have to be gone in detail ......" In other words, there is a promotion policy. Certain changes have been proposed and certain changes have been suggested by the unions It is another matter to say that there is no promotion policy. There is a promotion policy ; what is sought are certain changes.

In so far as the AITUC, and INTUC unions making demands about changes in the promotion policy, I think the demands in all those cases came from the workers themselves. I have repeated how it started and where it finally ended and said that the agreement speaks of joint council of action. During the last 20 years each union has submitted its charter of demands; unions constantly submit their demands and I presume that there must be demands submitted by the INTUC and AITUC as also other unions relating to the promotions and other aspects pertaining to workers.

श्री नत्थू सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कर्मचारी या श्रमिक अपनी मांगों को लेकर सरकार या उद्योगपति के सामने जाते हैं तो उनकी मांगों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार नहीं होता है, इसीलिये हड़तालें होती हैं। जब हड़तालें और आन्दोलन जोर पकड़ते हैं और देश के प्रोडक्शन में नुकसान होने लगता है तो उन लोगों की मांगों पर सरकार विचार करती है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी नीति बनायेगी कि श्रमिकों के आन्दोलन या हड़ताल करने से पहले ही उनकी मांगों के बारे मे बातचीत की जाये, वाजिब मांगों पर विचार किया जाये और उन्हें माना जाये ? साथ ही साथ क्या यह नीति भी तय करेगी कि विचार-विमर्श मे जो बातें न मानी जायें, गलत हो उन्हे हड़ताल करने के बाद भी न माना जाये ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : यह प्रश्न श्रम मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है, फिर भी मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत ही अहम सवाल यह है कि भारत मे हड़ताल करने का अधिकार है या नही ? पुरानी सरकार की जो मजदूरो के बारे मे नीति थी, क्या अब जो नई जनता सरकार बनी है वह उसको बदलकर मजदूरों को एक-सी सहूलियत देगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस सरकार की नीति मे और इसमे क्या अन्तर हुआ ? कल का मजदूर नेता आज का उद्योग मन्त्री है, उसकी स्पष्ट नीति सामने आनी चाहिये, मेरा यही सवा है।

कंट्रोल के कपड़े के रंगों और डिजाइनों के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायतें

*798. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** . क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी फेडरेशन के माध्यम से सुपर बाजार तथा अन्य उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों तथा खुदरा व्यापारियों से शिकायतें मिली हैं कि

कण्ट्रोल के कपड़े के रंग तथा डिजाइन अना-कर्षक तथा पुराने हैं और उपभोक्ताओं में लोक-प्रिय नहीं हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उक्त कपड़े की हजारों गांठें बिना बिके पड़ी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को बिना बिके नियंत्रित कपड़े के बहुत बड़ी मात्रा मे जमा होने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। अब तक 20 राज्यों तथा 8 केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के नामितो ने 31 मई, 1977 तक नियन्त्रित कपड़े की केवल 1552 गांठो का कुल स्टाक होने की सूचना दी है, जिसे 22,000 गांठों के मासिक आवंटन की तुलना मे सप्लाई किया जा रहा स्टाक ही माना जाता है। नियन्त्रित कपड़े के रंगो अथवा डिजाइनों के लोकप्रिय न होने के बारे मे न तो वस्त्र आयुक्त और न ही राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ के पास कोई औपचारिक शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई है। तथापि, जून, 1977 मे राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ द्वारा विशिष्ट रूप से पूछे जाने पर राज्य सरकारों के कुछ नामितो ने अनाकर्षक डिजाइन तथा लोकप्रिय रंग न होने की सामान्य किस्म की शिकायतों का उल्लेख किया है, जिन्हें इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि उन्होंने कपड़ा नमूना देखने के बाद स्वीकार किया था।

2. निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, मिलो द्वारा तैयार किए गए नियन्त्रित कपड़े का वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यो को आवंटन किये जाने के बाद नियन्त्रित कपड़े की हर किस्म का नमूना सम्बन्धित मिलों द्वारा राज्य के नामितों को भेजा जाता है, ताकि वे नियन्त्रित कपड़े का आवंटन स्वीकार करने तथा जिले में विशिष्ट माल पाने वाले ो नियन्त्रित कपड़ा भेजने के अनुदेश देने से पहले, उसकी किस्म, रंग तथा डिजाइन की जांच कर लें। इसलिए राज्यों के नामितों को आवंटन स्वीकार करने से पहले रंग तथा डिजाइन की जांच और यह निर्णय करने का अवसर मिलता है कि वे राज्य की जनता को पसन्द होंगे। रंगों और डिजाइनों की पसन्द हर क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग होती है और यदि कोई कपड़ा किसी राज्य विशेष द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है तो वह दूसरे ऐसे राज्य को फिर से आवंटित कर दिया जाता है, जहां वैसे रंग तथा डिजाइन पसन्द किए जाते हैं। इसलिए, वास्तविक शिकायतें ऐसे मामलों से सम्बन्धित होनी चाहिएं, जहां वास्तव में सप्लाई किया गया कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा भेजे गये नमूनों के अनुरूप नही होता। ऐसे मामलों मे माल पाने वालों को आगे जांच करने तथा सम्बन्धित मिलों के विरुद्ध दण्डा-त्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए वस्त्र आयुक्त तथा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ के पास औपचारिक शिकायतें करनी होती हैं। जनवरी, 1977 से किन्ही भी माल पाने वालों द्वारा इस प्रकार की कोई औपचारिक शिकायतें दर्ज नही कराई गई है, जिनमे यह कहा गया हो कि कपड़ा नमूनो के मुताबिक नही है।

Free Trade Zone in Goa

*800. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Free Trade Zone in Goa ; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Help to Tobacco Farmers

*801. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tobacco prices have fallen to uneconomic levels ; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to help the farmers to save the stock with the farmers from deterioration during monsoon and consequent economic ruin ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) :

The prices of flue cured virginia (FCV) tobacco, which is the principal export variety, have been either steady or higher, as compared to the previous years. However, the prices of bidi tobacco—grown predominantly in Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Motihari and Jati tobacco—grown in West Bengal have declined to some extent during this year, as compared to the higher prices that obtained during the previous two years. The high prices were due to shortfall in the production of these types of tobaccos during those years.

No accumulation of stocks of FCV tobacco has been reported. Accumulation of stocks of bidi tobacco have been reported in Gujarat.

Bidi tobacco has a very limited export demand. The maximum quantity of bidi tobacco exported during the last five years was 4582 metric tonnes in 1975-76. The State Trading Corporation of India have examined the possibility of finding export market for the bidi tobacco but are of the view that it is not promising and that these stocks will have to be disposed of internally for consumption by the indigenous bidi industry.

ग्रामीण बैंकों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋण

*802. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के दौरान ग्रामीण बैंकों के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको बन्द कर देने का है अथवा उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने का है और यदि ग्रामीण बैंक अधिक संख्या में खोले जाते है तो वे कब तक खोले जायेंगे और तत्सम्बन्धी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अपने ऋणकर्ताओं की जाति के आधार पर पृथक आंकड़े नहीं रखते।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कार्यचालन की समीक्षा करने के लिए प्रोफेसर एम०एल० दांतवाला की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन किया है। आशा है समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट लगभग तीन महीने में प्रस्तुत कर देगी। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक विषयक आगामी नीति की रूप-रेखा समिति की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित की जायेगी।

Recruitment of Air-Hostesses

*803. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy for the recruitment of air-hostesses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any safeguards have been included for the recruitment of women from weaker sections of the community ;

(d) whether any plan has been operating in Bombay and Delhi to recruit only women from sophisticated societies ; and

(e) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b) : Recruitment to the posts of Air Hostesses is within the competence of Indian Airlines and Air-India.

(c) Yes, Sir. The directive issued by Government to Indian Airlines and Air-India provides for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for different types of jobs and this reservation is applicable in the case of recruitment to the posts of Air Hostesses also. Further, several special relaxations also operate in the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates and special facilities are also provided to them regarding tests and training.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Re-organisation of tourist offices abroad

*804. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of offices of the Department of Tourism are functioning in other countries;

(b) whether any survey has been made to assess the utility of these offices vis-avis-the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-organise the network of tourist offices abroad in the light of experience gained ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although no formal Cost Benefit Survey of individual Tourist Offices overseas has been made, the Department of Tourism sponsored an in depth study of cost benefit ratio of tourism in India through the National Council of Applied Economic Research. The cost of promoting tourism to India in terms of total outflow of foreign exchange including expenditure on tourist offices in 1972-73 was 5·1% o the gross income from tourists in that year. The expenditure on tourist offices overseas was about 1/3rd of 5·1% of gross tourist earnings from tourism according to the findings of this independent organisation. In other words the expenditure was very small compared to the gross income from tourism.

(c) The Government follows a pragmatic policy in respect of location of tourist offices overseas. The Department of Tourism have opened new tourist offices where potential is greater and have closed down offices where potential is found to be limited.

विकासशील देशों को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात

*805 **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकासशील देशों को भारतीय वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार ने कोई विशेष प्रयास किये है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) नई सरकार निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए जो गहन प्रयत्न कर रही है, वे है: सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के व्यापार संगठनों से कार्यालय खुलवाना, व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमण्डल आमंत्रित करना, व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना आदि ।

(ख) अभी इन के परिणाम बताना सम्भव नहीं है ।

Credit facilities to monopoly houses

*806. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit facilities to the monopoly houses have been relaxed;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for the same; and

(c) to what extent the relaxation has been made in the credit policy to the industries and exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c) The basic objective of the new credit policy announced by the Reserve Bank of India on May 27, 1977 is to restrain monetary expansion and at the same time to promote capital investment, aid production and exports as well as augment the supplies of essential goods. While there has been no relaxation in the credit policy announced by the RBI in favour of 69 large industrial groups registered under section 26 of the MRTP Act, 1969, banks continue to extend credit facilities to them in order to meet their genuine productive requirements, as they do in the case of other borrowers. Banks exercise utmost caution in their case to ensure that the amounts drawn by the borrowers are the minimum required for their immediate legitimate needs and are used for the purposes for which they are drawn.

With a view to giving further stimulus to exports and to long term capital investment, banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank by its circular of May 27, 1977 as follows:

(i) The interest rate (inclusive of interest tax) on term loans extended by them for capital investment to industry for a period not less than 3 years should not exceed 12·5 per cent;

(*ii*) Under the new refinance policy banks will be entitled to 50 per cent refinance of the incremental performance in its export credit over the annual average performance of 1976.

(*iii*) Upto March, 1978 the export credit refinance will be at 10·5 per cent only.

Export of Gur to Africa and South East Asian Countries

*807. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of gur for the 1976-77 season is in excess of the demand in the country;

(b) if so, what quantity of gur is lying unsold at the market centres of the country;

(c) whether the sugar-cane growers have urged Government for exporting gur Africa and South East Asian countries; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to help the gur producers to overcome their economic difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Estimates of gur production for the year 1976-77 are not available yet. These are normally compiled after the closure of the Sugar season.

(b) According to the reports received by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, from their regional market units, sizeable stocks of 'gur' are available at producing centres in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. However, it is not possible to give any correct estimate of the accumulated stocks of 'gur' at the various market centres of the country.

(c) and (d). Some requests have been received from sugarcane growers/traders regarding the export of gur However, gur being an article of mass consumption and in view of the high ruling prices and the past experience of the adverse effects of its export on internal market prices, its export is not normally allowed except in very small quantities. It is expected that the present stocks of gur with the traders would be disposed in the domestic market without any economic difficulty.

*808. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the Union Bank of India, a nationalised bank, had made fictitious advances of crores of rupees to various parties;

(b) if so, the amount so advanced and the names of parties to whom advanced;

(c) whether the recovery of these advances is doubtful; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE & REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). Union Bank of India has reported that it has not granted fictitious advances running into crores of rupees. However, as per information available with the Bank, two fictitious advances were granted from the Bhopal Branch amounting to Rs 1,28,100/- as a result of fraud and impersonation on the part of two private individuals. Besides, advances amounting to Rs 50,800/- were sanctioned to 11 parties by the Mubarakpur Branch Manager. The names of the fictitious parties and the amount outstanding against each are set out in the Statement.

As far as the fictitious advances granted from the Bhopal Branch are concerned, the matter was reported to the Police, as a result of which two persons were arrested, but later released on bail, and the case is still under investigation of the Police. The Bank is separately conducting an enquiry against the officials concerned.

In the case of Mubarakpur Branch, the Branch Manager was held responsible and dismissed from the Bank's service in January 1975. The Central Bureau of Investigation also conducted an enquiry and a a result the Branch Manager was charge sheeted u/s 409 IPC, and u/s 5(2) read with 5(i)(c) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and convicted by the Lower Court. The case is now pending in appeal in the High Court.

According to the Bank, the recovery of these advances is doubtful and therefore, the Bank has made full provision for the entire amount under the Head "Bad and Doubtful Debts".

Statement

Name of Account	Outstanding in rupees	Year in which granted	Branch	Nature of advance
1. Sh. Vishwa Nath Gupta . . .	5,000	1971	Mubarakpur	
2. Sh. Nand Lal Yadav . .	5,000	1971	Do.	Loans to small traders and retail business.
3. Sh. Satya Narain . . .	4,950	1971	Do.	
4. Sh. Deen Mohd. . . .	5,000	1971	Do.	
5. Sh. Ram Dhari . . .	3,900	1971	Do.	
6. Sh. Kamal Sao . . .	3,000	1971	Do.	
7. Sh. Mohd. Amin . . .	4,000	1971	Do.	
8. Sh. Hari Lal	4,950	1971	Do.	
9 Sh. Lal Chand	5,000	1971	Do.	
10. Sh. Nizamuddin . . .	5,000	1971	Do.	
11. Sh. Mohd. Hasan . . .	5,000	1971	Do.	
12. Sh. Krishna Kumar . . .	12,600	1974	Bhopal	Agricultural advances.
13. Sh. Mithoolal	15,500	1674	Bhopal	

राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से स्टेनलैस स्टील का आयात

*809. **श्री मही लाल** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से स्टैनलस स्टील का आयात करने का है तथा क्या इसका आयात चादरों के रूप में किया जायेगा अथवा छड़ों के रूप में ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कारखानों की उसके आबंटन के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को निर्धारित दरों पर स्टेनलैस स्टील का कोटा आवंटित करने का है जो स्टेनलैस स्टील से विभिन्न प्रकार की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन आरम्भ कर सकते है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) स्टेनलैस स्टील की चादरों, पट्टियों तथा प्लेटों का आयात खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से किया जाता है ।

(ख) स्टेनलैस स्टील की 0.8 मि० मी० तथा उससे कम गेज की चादरों/पट्टियों का आयात सीधे आबंटन की योजना के अन्तर्गत आता है । बड़े तथा लघु दोनों क्षेत्रों के वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को अपनी 12 महीने की आवश्यकताओं को खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के पास पंजीकृत करना पड़ता है । 0.8 मि० मी० से अधिक मोटाई की स्टेनलैस स्टील की प्लेटों तथा चादरों / पट्टियों के लिए वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को अपनी 12 महीने की आवश्यकताओं को लोहा तथा इस्पात के नियंत्रक, कलकत्ता के पास पंजीकृत करना पड़ता है, जो कि संभव सीमा तक घरेलू स्रोतों से माल की सप्लाई की

व्यवस्था करता है और बकाया आवश्यक मात्रा का आयात उसकी सलाह पर खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ग) स्टेनलैस स्टील के कोटे को विशेष-रूप से बेरोजगार शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को आवंटित करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नही है । तथापि, ऐसी किसी प्रस्थापना पर गुणवगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Accumulation of Bales of Imported Cotton in Bombay.

*810. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of bales of imported cotton are piling up at ports in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such a huge stock has piled up at the ports because the textile mill owners have deliberately refused to take delivery; and

(d) whether this is a part of their play to secure more credits from Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

हैन्ड प्रेस से छप हुये टिन के डिब्बों पर उत्पादन शुल्क

811. श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैन्ड प्रैस से छपे हुए टिन के डिब्बे बनाने वाले उद्योग पर फरवरी, 1977 से सम्बद्ध कानून में उपयुक्त संशोधन किये बिना 15 प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क लगा दिये जाने के कारण यह उद्योग बन्द होने की स्थिति में आ गया है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार टिन के डिब्बे बनाने वाले इस हैन्ड प्रैस उद्योग को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने का है ; और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ।

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) और (ख). दिनांक 1–5–1970 को जारी की गई एक अधिसूचना द्वारा धातु के ऐसे डिब्बों को उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई थी "जिनके निर्माण में अथवा जिनके निर्माण के सिलसिले मे, साधारणत: बिजली की सहायता से कोई प्रक्रिया नही की जाती हो" । पूर्वोक्त पद के अर्थ विस्तार की फरवरी 1977 मे जांच की गई । कानूनी राय यह थी कि शीटों से बनाये जाने वाले धातु के ऐसे डिब्बे उपर्युक्त शुल्क से छूट पाने के हकदार नहीं है, जिन पर छपाई बिजली की सहायता से की जाती हो, और जो किसी निर्माता के लिए निर्दिष्ट अथवा विशिष्ट रूप से की गई हो, भले ही इस प्रकार के धातु के डिब्बो के निर्माण की शेष प्रक्रिया बिना बिजली की सहायता से की जाती हो । यह कानूनी सलाह प्राप्त होने पर, क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों ने टिन के उन हैन्ड प्रेसड डिब्बो को, जिनके निर्माण मे प्रयुक्त, उपर्युक्त प्रकार की, शीटों पर छपाई बिजली की सहायता से की जाती है, उत्पादन-शुल्क के तहत लाने की कार्यवाही की गई ।.

जैसा ऊपर बताया गया है, शुल्क से छूट देने वाली अधिसूचना के अर्थ-विस्तार के संबंध मे कानूनी सलाह के कारण उक्त हाथ से चलायी जाने वाली मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादित धातु के डिब्बो पर शुल्क वसूल किया गया है । इससे स्पष्ट है कि संगत कानून मे संशोधन करने का कोई प्रश्न नही है ।

इन कारखानों से प्राप्त दरख्वास्तों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Implementation of Recommendation of Sivaraman Committee on Handlooms to be covered by Co-operatives.

*812. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sivaraman Committee has recommended that at least 60 per cent

of the handlooms should be covered by Co-operatives;

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted this recommendation; and

(c) if so, what is the present share of Co-operative Sector in the Handloom Industry as a whole and what measures are being taken to implement the recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Sivaraman Committee on Handloom Industry has recommended that at least 6 ,% of the Handlooms should be covered by active co-operatives by the end of the 5th Plan period. Government have accepted this recommendation.

(c) Reports received from the State Governments in the year 1975-76 revealed that out of 23·8 million number of handlooms, only 30% have been covered under cooperatives. It was also observed that even out of these looms, only 15% were under effective cooperative coverage. The Cooperative Societies formed and registered in earlier years had become either dormant or inactive. In many cases, the looms have become idle for want of effective production programme being undertaken by the Cooperative Societies.

2. In order to bring about a change in the present pattern of cooperative coverage and to achieve the target of 60% coverage, a number of measures have been initiated by the Central Government since 1976-77 the first year of Central Plan for Handloom industry.

3. They are:

(*i*) Intensive discussions were held with the State Governments to identify the causes responsible for weakness of handloom cooperatives. The State Governments were also advised to make a quick survey of the Societies which are dormant, which can be revived, which have to be liquidated and which are active. A statement indicating the present position is enclosed.

(*ii*) As most weavers are extremely poor and cannot purchase shares in the Cooperative Societies, the Central Government have introduced a scheme under which every weaver by contributing only Rs. 10/- could become a share holder in a Cooperative Society. A sum of Rs. 90/- is provided as loan to him to make his share valued Rs. 100/-. Similarly, dormant societies are being activated by share capital participation in these Societies by the State Governments. The amount required under this programme is given by the Central Government to the States on a matching contribution basis. It has been reported that out of Rs. 50 lakhs provided by the Central Government to the States, during 1976-77 more than 1 lakh looms have been brought under the cooperative fold. It is expected that out of Rs. 2·35 crores to be provided by the Central Government and matched by the State Governments, more than 4 lakhs of looms will be covered by the cooperatives during 1977-78.

(*iii*) As the handloom cooperatives newly formed and re-activated require working capital finance from the Cooperative banks under the Reserve Bank of India Scheme of handloom Finance, discussions were held with the officials of Reserve Bank of India and as a result liberal changes have been made by the R.B.I. in the norms and procedures governing the operation of their schemes. It may be pointed out here that whereas the credit limit sanctioned by the R.B.I. during 1975-76 to the handloom Cooperatives in the country as a whole was Rs. 20 crores only, the credit limit for 1976-77 was Rs. 25·04 crores and credit limits totalling Rs. 25·60 crores have been sanctioned upto june 1977 of the year 1977-78. It is expected that State Governments will take full advantage of the higher credit limits being sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India and improve the production-cum-sales activities of the weavers' cooperatives.

(*iv*) Simultaneously steps have been taken to strengthen the share capital base of the Apex Marketing Societies of weavers to enable them to produce a large volume of goods produced by the primaries. It has been realised that unless this linkage is effectively established between the Primaries and the Apex Societies the latter cannot function on viable lines. The National Cooperative Development Corporation are also supplementing our efforts by providing financial assistance to the Apex Societies under various Schemes.

(v) Central assistance is also made available to the State Governments for creation of preloom and post-loom processing facilities in the interest of weavers in the co-operative fold.

4. The target of 60% effective coverage may require to be rephased, in the light of actual experience, and keeping in view the following factors:

(i) Mere formation/revival of cooperatives on paper is not sufficient. The Societies so formed should have dedicated office-bearers and competent managerial and technical staff to work the societies on efficient lines. As this arrangement cannot be secured uniformly at the same pace everywhere in the country, the number of societies has to be increased gradually rather than allowing any mushroom growth.

(2) Any tendency to form cooperatives for the sake of availing of assistance being provided by Central and State Governments and not with a view to operating them as profitable production-cum-sales societies, has to be guarded against. The Societies should be soundly organized.

(3) Production programme of the primaries is largely linked to the marketing arrangements available at the apex level. Since marketing of textile goods including handloom goods is directly related to consumer demand and preferences for textile goods. higher production in the Handloom Sector cannot be assumed to result in a corresponding sale of the products. Hence the strengthening f the production base through cooperatives has to be in step with the strengthening of marketing arrangements. Otherwise, the goods produced may get accumulated, and this may lead to distress among the weavers.

Statement

Handloom Cooperatives in Different States

Name of the States	No. of Handlooms	No. of Handlooms in Co-operative Sector	Total No. of Societies	No. of Societies working	No. of Societies which are dormant but can be revived	No. of Societies which are dormant & have to be liquidated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	5,30,000	47,820	1537	692	741	104	
Andhra Pradesh	5,02,000	1,08,900	1015	611	80	324	
Tamil Nadu	3,56,000	1,50,000	876	836	24	16	
Bihar	2,00,000	1,75,000	1236	479	757	N.A.	
Manipur	2,50,000	13,000	362	311	51	N.A.	
West Bengal	1,98,585	67,708	1180	619	561	N.A.	
Maharashtra	1,85,000	72,000	579	486	49	44	
Orissa	1,04,188	50,027	590	201	44	345	*275 already liquidated
Karnataka	1,37,000	1,06,000	786	444	89	253	
Kerala	90,000	25,000	439	54	70	135	
Utter Pradesh	5,09,400	2,29,300	2764	1701	510	553	
Haryana	50,000	6,960	448	357	91	N.A.	
Punjab	46,500	10,280	781	355	N.A.	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nagaland . . .	57,000	13,200	14	5	Nil.	9	
Jammu & Kashmir .	90,030	N.A.	24	18	6	Nil.	
Madhya Pradesh . .	58,000	17,000	226	157	45	23	
Gujarat . . .	36,000	4,300	149	97	35	17	
Rajasthan . .	41,000	..	575	33	142	400	
Pondicherry . .	3,169	1,984	9	9	Nil.	Nil.	
Delhi	4,000	1,419	122	106	11	6	
Maghalaya . . .	—	1,427	53	46	7	Nil.	
Himachal Pradesh .	2,136	1,470	65	12	37	16	
Mizoram . . .	N A.	N.A.	16	12	1	3	
Sikkim . . .	250	Nil.	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil.	
	3670258	1102795	13846	7841	3351	2248	

अरब और अफ्रीकी देशों को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात

*813. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अरब तथा अफ्रीकी देशों को भारतीय वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न किये है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किये गये प्रयत्नों का क्या परिणाम निकलने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) अरब व अफ्रीकी देशों में अपने निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नोक्त उपाय करके निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे है, जैसे : —

(i) कुछ देशों के साथ व्यापार करार करना ;

(ii) इन क्षेत्रों में होने वाले महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भाग लेना, और पूरी तरह से भारतीय प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करना ।

(iii) इन देशों को व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजना तथा इन देशों से भी व्यवसाय प्रतिनिधिमंडल आमंत्रित करना;

(Vi) इन क्षेत्रों के महत्वपूर्ण व्यापार केन्द्रों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों के तथा अन्य के कार्यालय खोलकर अपनी वाणिज्यिक विद्यमानता में सुधार करना; और

(v) इन क्षेत्रो से प्राप्त निविदा (जानकारी) तथा परियोजना जानकारी को भारत में विभिन्न निर्यात हितों के बीच प्रसारित करना ।

(ख) इन सभी प्रयासों के उत्साहवर्धक परिणाम हुए है तथा अरब और अफ्रीकी देशों को होने वाले हमारे निर्यात जो 1973-74 में 235.05 करोड़ रुपये के थे, बढ़कर 1975-76 में 589.48 करोड़ रुपये के हुए । आशा है कि यह बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति बनी रहेगी ।

Pacific area travel association conference in New Delhi

*814. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM

& CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pacific Area Travel Association Conference will be held in New Delhi in January, 1978; and

(b) if so, the number of delegates expected and steps being taken by the Government to meet their accommodation requirements etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir, The 27th Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) will be held in New Delhi from January 23 to 26, 1978.

(b) It is estimated that 1400 to 1600 delegates including spouses will attend the conference. The number of Indian delegates is estimated at 150—200. 1645 rooms have been blocked in selected and approved hotels in Delhi.

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप आफ न्यूजपेपर्स को मशीनें आयात करने का लाइसेंस

6290. श्री राघवजी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ग्रुप आफ न्यूजपेपर्स ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मशीनों का आयात करने के लिये सरकार से लाइसेंस मांगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या लाइसेंस दे दिये गये हैं और यदि नहीं; तो इंकार करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या राजनैतिक कारणों से ऐसा किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). समाचारपत्र संस्थानों द्वारा छपाई मशीनों के आयात के लिए आवेदन पत्र, भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार के माध्यम से दिये जाने होते हैं। इंडियन एक्सप्रैस ग्रुप आफ न्यूजपेपर्स के आवेदन पत्रों के ब्यौरे, जोकि विगत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के दौरान आयात-निर्यात के मुख्य नियंत्रक को भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार से प्राप्त हुए थे, और उन पर लिये गये विनिश्चय नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

(1) सोवियत संघ से, 35,721 रु० मूल्य की एक स्लग कास्टिंग मशीन।	स्वदेशी स्रोतों से उपलब्ध होने की वजह से अस्वीकार।
(2) ब्रिटेन से 90,31,000 रु० मूल्य की गास मैट्रो आफसैंट प्रैस। (3) ब्रिटेन से 41,79,000 रु० मूल्य की गास हैड लिनर लैटर प्रैस	भारतीय समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की सलाह पर अस्वीकार।
(4) सं० रा० अमरीका से 5 लाख रु० मूल्य की 8 पुरानी लिनो टाइप मशीनें।	9-6-1977 को आयात लाइसेंस दिया गया।

Classification of cities

6291. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering it necessary to reclassify the cities under various classes; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कोटा में 'मारफीन' बनाने का कारखाना

6292. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में मारफीन बनाने का कारखाना लगाने का है क्योंकि वहां अफीम की बहुतायत में उगाई होती है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : सरकार मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के पोस्ता उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में चीरा लगे पोस्त के डोडों से एलकालायड निकालने के लिये एक संयंत्र लगाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है। संयंत्र के स्थान के बारे में अभी तक अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Cancellation of panel of selected cashiers/Clerks in State Bank of India, Bengal

6293. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India, Bengal circle cancelled the panel of duly selected cashiers/clerks when the candidates became over aged;

(b) whether panel of such cashiers in all recruitment centres of West Bengal particularly at Calcutta kept pending for two/three years;

(c) whether in expectation of employment panel was kept but suddenly cancelled due to dearth of vacancy and simultaneously advertised for recruitment within an interval of two months; and

(d) whether Government propose to instruct State Bank to take these employees at least who have by this time crossed the prescribed upper age limit ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). State Bank of India has reported that in December, 1975, the bank took a decision to keep the waiting lists of candidates prepared by different recruitment zones alive for a maximum period of one year. Prior to this decision, waiting lists used to be kept operative till such time as a fresh recruitment test was held in the recruitment zone.

The bank has also reported that waiting lists of candidates which were more than one year old were cancelled in conformity with the bank's policy in this regard and not for want of vacancies. The policy has been uniformly followed at all offices, the only exception being in Calcutta where three candidates were given appointments from a waiting list which should have been cancelled. The bank has reported that this exception was made in compelling circumstances and have confirmed that these appointments were made strictly in order of merit. The bank has cautioned its circle office at Calcutta to strictly follow the instructions in future.

It is quite likely that some of the candidates in the cancelled lists might have in the meanwhile become overaged. State Bank of India has regretted its inability to consider their cases for employment. The Bank has reported that such candidates were not given any assurance for appointment in the Bank.

Goa Allowance to employees of State Bank of India and subsidiary Banks

6294. SHRI AMRUT KASAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Bank of India and Subsidiary Banks Employees Union (Goa) Unit has submitted a memorandum demanding the payment of special Goa Allowance which was arbitrarily stopped during emergency ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the payment of Goa Allowance to the Bank employees in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) State Bank of India and Subsidiary Banks Employees' Union (Goa) Unit has submitted a representation demanding the continuance of Goa Allowance. Banks were paying compensatory allowance to their empl yees posted in Goa branches called "Goa Allowance", since the liberation of Goa in 1962 in view of the unsettled conditions then obtaining in Goa. Such an Allowance was also paid by Central Government to their employees posted in G a. After the conditions in Goa had stablised, Government have discontinued payment of Goa Allowance to their employees with effect from 1-4-1969. Tough the banks were discussing with their Unions/Associations for a similar withdrawal, no agreement could be reached. In the circumstances, Indian Banks, Association after considering the matter, took a decision to discontinue this Allowance with effect from 1-11-1976.

(b) : A number of industrial disputes were raised in serveral banks and these have already been referred to Industrial Tribunal for adjudication under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

State Bank of India have, how ever, informed that the bank and the All India State Bank of India Staff Federation of which the State Bank of India & Subsidiary Banks Employees Union is a constituent have reached an agreement that the allowance be withdrawn in four equal annual instalments beginning from 1st July, 1977.

Setting up of Tourist complex by Haryana Government in Delhi.

6295. SHRI KISHORE LAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tourist complex is being set up by the Haryana Government at Kutab Minar in the Union territory of Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details of the plan ; and

(c) the benefits, if any, expected to accrue to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c) : It is understood that the Harvana Government has such a proposal but that details have not yet been worked out.

वनस्पति घी को रंग देना

6296. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार वनस्पति घी को कुछ रंग देने के बारे में निदेश जारी करना चाहती है ताकि इसे शुद्ध घी के साथ मिलाये जाने पर रोक लग सके;

(ख) क्या ऐसा कोई रंग नहीं है जिसे यदि वनस्पति घी में मिलाया जाए तो उसका स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा प्रभाव न पड़े;

(ग) यदि ऐसा रंग हो तो उसे वनस्पति में न मिलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और यदि ऐसा रंग नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले को वैज्ञानिकों को सौंपने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसे कब सौंपा जाएगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). इस मामले पर विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था बहुत से रंजक द्रव्यों की जांच करने के बाद समिति ने उनमें से किसी को भी इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं पाया। समिति का विचार था कि इस समय तिल के तेल के अनिवार्य प्रयोग से वनस्पति को प्रच्छन्न रूप में जो रंग दिया जा रहा है, उससे प्रयोजन सिद्ध हो जाएगा।

Development of Tourism in Orissa

6297. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received proposals from the Government of Orissa regarding development of Tourism in various districts of that State where there is possibility of tourist attractions, if not for foreigners at least for home tourists ;

(b) if so, the names of the places identified for the development ; and

(c) the funds allocated by his Ministry for 1977-78 for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c) : The Central Department of Tourism has received in the last 3 years the following proposals regarding tourism develcpment in Orrissa from the State Government :

(i) Provision of a motor launch at Chilka lake (District Puri).

(ii) Expansion of the tourist bungalow at Barkul (District Puri) ;

(iii) Development of a Lion Safari Park at Nandan Kanan (District Cuttack) :

(iv) Construction of a forest lodge at Simlipal National Park (District Mayurbhanj) ;

(v) Development of a camping site at Bangriposi near the Calcutta-Bharagoda National Hihgway ;

(vi) Construction of a tourist bangalow at Balichandrapur (District Cuttack) ;

(vii) Construction of a marine drive from Puri to Konark along the coast ;

(viii) Development of facilities on the beach at Konark.

Since the selection of tourist centres for development in the Central Sector is based primarily on their potential to stimulate international tourist traffic, and out on place-wise or State-wise basis, the emphasis in the Central Plan has been placed on the development of facilities at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark in Orissa.

In the Fifth Plan, the Central Department of Tourism has had a master plan (land-use plan) of the area surrounding the Sun Temple at Konark prepared for ensuring a regulated growth of tourist facilities and for preserving the natural environmental characteristics of the place; at Bhubaneswar, the India Tourism Development Corporation is enlarging its travellers lodge to meet the increase in demand for tourist accommodation : at Puri, a youth hostel has been constructed by the Central Department of Tourism ; and an amount of Rs.1,62,308/- has been released by the Central Department of Tourism to the State Government for the purchase of a motor lunch for cruising on Chilka lake.

The proposal of the State Government to construct a marine drive from Puri to Konark was also recommended for inclusion in the State Fifth Plan to the Planning Commission.

Due to constraint on resources and other priorities it has not been possible to release any funds for the schemes mentioned at (ii) to (iv) and at (viii) above.

'Reservation of Class I and II posts for Persons Belonging to S.C./S.T. in Collectorates of Central Excise and Customs'

6298. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I and class II (Gazetted) posts in the various Central Excise and Customs collectorates as on 1-7-1977 and the total number of posts reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(b) how many of the posts earmarked for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still lying vacant and on how many posts candidates other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been appointed and the reasons for such appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A statement showing the total number of Class I (Group A) and Class II (Group B) (Gazetted) posts in the various Collectorates of Central Excise and Customs as on 1-7-1977 is annexed. There is no reservation relatable to the posts borne on the establishment of these Departments for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the general instructions of the Department of Personnel and A. Rs. provide that (i) vacancies in the direct recruitment quota filled on All India basis by open competition ; as well as (ii) vacancies filled by pormotion on the basis of selection from Group B to the lowest rung in Group A and from Group C to the Group B where the direct recruitment does not exceed 50%, should be filled to the extent of 15% by Scheduled Castes and 7% by Scheduled Tribe candidates. These Orders also provide that the short-fall in direct recruitment vacancies (both in Group B and Group A) should be carried forward to three years subject to certain restrictions, but no such carry forward has been provided in the matter of filling up promotion vacancies in Group Bor Group A.

(b) As there is no reservation relatable to the posts borne on the establishment of these Departments, this does not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Collectorates/Custom Houses.	Class I (Group 'A')	Class II (Group 'B')
	Central Excise Collectorates		
1.	Ahmedabad	36	120
2.	Allahabad	32	110
3.	Bangalore	25	110
4.	Baroda	29	165
5.	Bombay	74	238
6.	Bhubaneshwar	10	37
7.	Calcutta	30	160
8.	Chandigarh	27	115
9.	Cochin	26	97
10.	Delhi	36	104
11.	Guntur	16	118
12.	Goa	6	19
13.	Hyderabad	22	77
14.	Jaipur	13	51
15.	Kanpur	32	102
16.	Madras	35	161
17.	Madurai	26	79
18.	Nagpur and Indore	28	120
19.	Patna	42	107
20.	Poona	34	121
21.	Shillong	19	69
22.	West Bengal	36	119
	TOTAL	634	2,399
	Customs Houses		
1.	Bombay	89	317
2.	Calcutta	56	209
3.	Cochin	8	37
4.	Madras	36	97
5.	Visakhapatnam	3	7
	TOTAL	192	667
	GRAND TOTAL	826	3,066

Purchase of Tetracycline Hydrochloride from Bulgaria

6299. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation purchased Tetracycline Hcl of low activity than required from Bulgaria for more than Rupees one crore ;

(b) if so, to what extent has the purchase been made at a higher price due to low activity of Tetracycline ; and

(c) the officers who are involved and what action Government have taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The purchase of Tetracycline Hydrochloride from M/s. Pharmachim, Bulgaria, was according to the specifications required by IDPL (Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.) and as mentioned in the tender enquiry. The supplies have been made according to British Pharmacopoeia (BP) -73.

(c) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा यूनाइटेड कार्माशयल बैंक द्वारा कृषि और औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को दी गई सहायता

6300. **श्री बालक राम : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, विशेषकर युनाइटिड कार्माशयल बैंक ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को किन-किन कृषि और औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए सहायता दी है, तथा यह सहायता किन शर्तों पर दी है;

(ख) अल्पावधि और दीर्घावधि ऋण किन कार्यों के लिये दिये जाते हैं तथा उनकी शर्तें क्या हैं और वह कितनी अवधि के लिये दिये जाते हैं;

(ग) यूनाइटिड कार्माशयल बैंक की विभिन्न शाखाओं ने 1976 में शिमला जिले में कितना ऋण दिया; और

(घ) कितने मामलों में ऋण देने से इनकार किया गया तथा इसके प्रत्येक मामले में क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (समूहवार) और यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश में कृषि और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों के खातों की संख्या तथा बकाया राशि विषयक आंकड़ों की दिसम्बर, 1976 के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :—

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

	किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष ऋण		अप्रत्यक्ष ऋण	
बकाया राशि	खातों की संख्या		खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक	4496	67.42	14	0.03
स्टेट बैंक समूह	16495	174.97	320	23.30
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक सहित)	15484	177.10	38	4.06

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह	894	68 96
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (यूनाइटेड कर्मशियल बैंक सहित)	501	125. 42

अल्पावधि ऋण, मौसमी फसलों और डेरी, मुर्गी पालन, सूअर-पालन विकास, खुम्बी की खेती, मछली पालन, अदरक की खेती, सेवों और गुठली वाले फलों के बागों का रख रखाव आदि जैसे कामों के लिए मंजूर किया जाता है । राशि का हिसाब आम तौर से जोत के आकार और फसल की पैदावार के लिए निर्धारित वित्त के मापदण्ड के अनुसार लगाया जाता है । फसल ऋण के मामले में बैंक फसल का मात्र प्रभार अथवा बंधक ही स्वीकार कर लेते हैं और भूमि को गिरवी रखने पर जोर नहीं देते । उसे 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए मंजूर किये गये मध्यम अवधि के ऋण कुएं खोदने, पम्प सेटों और कृषिक औजारों की खरीद, भूमि के विकास आदि जैसे कृषि के अन्य कार्याकलापों की आवश्यकता पूरी करते हैं । इनकी मात्राओं और अदायगी को अवधि, परियोजना की लागत, और खरीद की जाने वाली परिसम्पत्तियों तथा प्रस्तावित निवेश आय की क्षमता पर निर्भर होती है । अल्पावधि और मध्यम अवधि दोनों के ऋणों की अदायगी के कार्यक्रम किसान द्वारा अपनी फसल बेचने के समय से मेल खाते हैं ।

(ग) शिमला जिले में यूनाइटेड कर्मशियल बैंक की शाखाओं में कृषि के ऋणों की संख्या और बकाया राशियों की 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 की स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :—

	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
कृषि	1968	36.30 लाख रु०

(घ) यूनाइटेड कर्मशियल बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि जुलाई और दिसम्बर, 1976 के बीच उसकी शाखाओं ने कुल 9 आवेदन पत्र नामंजूर किये (उनमें से 8 का सम्बन्ध कृषि से था) क्योंकि ऋणकर्त्ता द्वारा किया गया अनुरोध तकनीकी दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया और ऋणकर्त्ता अपनी योजनाओं में सम्यक् रूप से संशोधन करने की स्थिति में नहीं थे ।

Conflict between AGC W & M and Ministry of Finance in Respect of Fixation of Pay of L.D.Cs. of Lighthouses and Lightships.

6301. Shri L. L. KAPOOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was conflict between AGCW&M and the Ministry of Finance on pay fixation done by the latter in respect of certain Lower Division Clerks of the Department of Lighthouses and Lightships (Ministry of Shipping & Transport) wherein duty allowance was reckoned as part of basic pay for purposes of fixation of pay which resulted in anomalous position vis-a-vis pay of other senior employees ;

(b) Whether this conflict was resolved in one of the periodical meetings with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India held in months of October-December, 1970 ; and

(c) Whether the Accounts Officer of AGCW&M Shri V.S. Chellappa who raised the conflict was compulsorily retired during the emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) It has not been found possible to locate any papers indicating that there was such conflict between the Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous and the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shri V. S. Chellappa was retired prematurely in exercise of the powers under F.R. 56(j). This premature retirement has, however, no connection with the conflict alleged to have been raised by him.

Purchase of Streptomycine Sulphate from M/s. Pharmachim, Rumania

6302. PROF. R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation purchased Streptomycin Sulphale at Rs. 325/- per Kg. from M/s. Pharmachitm. Rumania ;

(b) wheteer it had been brought to notice that M/s. Pharmachim, Rumania had offered Streptomycin Sulphate to an Indian party at Rs. 315/- per Kg.; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (as Chemicals and Phrmaceuticals Corporation has not purchased Streptomycin Sulphate from M/s. pharmacbim Rumania, but has purchased the drug from M/s. Chimimpotexport.

(b) and (c). : An offer was received from an Indian firm claiming to be representatives of the Rumanian firm, which with price and commission work out to Rs. 324·45 per Kg. They did not satisfy the tender conditions of producing a letter of authority from manufacturers and 'the Romanian Trade Commission denied that they had any such authority. Their offer for a Criticallie saving drug was, therefor, not considered.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बंकों में कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

6303. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बेंकिग** मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी नियम बनाने, न्यायोचित रूप में उन्हें लागू करने, विभागीय अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही आदि मामलों में सरकार किसी प्रकार से हस्तक्षेप करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सरकार की मान्य नीति रही है कि कोई भी ब्रांच मैनेजर और कोई भी कर्मचारी अन्य सरकारी विभागों की तरह बैंक की किसी एक शाखा में तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि तक न रहे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में तीन वर्ष से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों तथा मैनेजरों को तुरन्त स्थानान्तरित करने के लिये निर्देश देने का है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) हालांकि सरकार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के रोजमर्रा के कामों में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती है फिर भी, सरकार कार्मिक नीतियों सहित विभिन्न मामलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को समय-समय पर मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करती रहती है । बैंकों में भरती-प्रक्रियाओं में समानता और निष्पक्षता लाने के उद्देश्य से, बैंकिग सेवा आयोग, अधिनियम, 1975 अधिनियमित किया गया था तथा इस अधिनियम के अनुसरण में फरवरी, 1977 में बैंकिग सेवा आयोग का गठन किया गया । सरकार ने बैंकों को भी ये निर्देश जारी किये हैं कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जन जातियों, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों और अन्य श्रेणियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण-संबंधी नियमों का पालन इस विषय में सरकारी नीति के अनुसार ही करें ।

जहां तक बकों में पदोउन्नति-प्रक्रियाओं का सम्बन्ध है, विभिन्न बैंकों में अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों से लिपिक वर्ग में और लिपिक वर्ग से अधिकारी वर्ग में पदोन्नति के लिये प्रबंधकों और कर्मचारी संघों में करार/समझौते होते हैं। जहां तक अधिकारी वर्ग में पदोन्नति का प्रश्न है, हर बैंक के अपने अलग अलग सिद्धान्त हैं ।

बैंक में कामगर कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही संबंधी प्रक्रिया

उद्योगों में प्रचलित एवार्डों/समझौतों द्वारा शासित होती है । जहां तक अधिकारियों का प्रश्न है, सरकार के परामर्श से बैंकों ने हाल ही में व्यवहार, अनुशासन और अपीली मामलों को शासित करने वाले एक से विनियम लागू किये गये हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह बात सभी बैंकों के ध्यान मे ला दी है कि विशेष रूप से मुख्य विभागों/अनुभागो और कार्यालयो/शाखाओ के वरिष्ठ और बीच के दोनों ही किस्म के प्रबंध स्तरो के कार्याधिकारियों का तीन वर्ष और अधिक मे अधिक 5 वर्ष में एक बार स्थानान्तरण होना आवश्यक है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने नये सभी बैंको को ये निर्देश भी जारी किये है कि अधिकारियों और लिपिक कर्मचारियों के बीच ड्यूटी में सावधिक परिवर्तन को सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से बैंकों को समुचित रजिस्टर और रिकार्ड रखना चाहिये ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि विभिन्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारी क्रमिक रूप में ठीक समय पर स्थानान्तरित हो जाये । सामान्यतः ग्रामीण शाखाओ मे भी ये नियम लागू होते है ।

Cases of Corruption in Nationalised Banks

6301. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of various cases of corruption in the nationalised Banks during the two years at last the news of which have already been published in the newspapers ;

(b) whether any machinery has been engaged to enquire into these and many other such cases of corruption in the different banks ; and

(c) what masures the Government proposes to aeopt for stopping the future recurrence of the same and adequately punishing the delinquent officers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c) : Presumably the Honourable Member is referring to the periodical Press releases issued by Central Bureau of Investgation regarding the number of cases registered, the number of persons prosecuted, the number of persons departmentally proceeded against includind of bank officials arising out of the Central Bureau of Investigation's investigation.

A number of measures have been taken to check corruption in public sector banks. Immediately after their nationalisationallthe nationalised banks accepted the jursffcation of the Central Vigilance Commission and dset up Vigilance Cells headed by a Chiel Vigilance Officer in their organisations. All the seven Subsidiaries of the State Bank of India also accepted the jurisdiction of Central Vigilance Commission and appointed Chief Vigilance Officers in their organisations. All complaints and allegations involving corruption are investigated by these Vigilance Cells and appropriate action taken in accordance with the vigilance procedures laid down. All allegations of corruption against officers, who are drawing pay of Rs. 1000/- per mensum or above, are finalised by the banks concerned only after due consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission. The State Bank of India had also set up Vigilance Cells in its local Head Offices.

All the public sector banks have their own machinery for lookino into comppaints of corruption involving their staff. Depending upon the nature and magnitude of the complaints, the cases are looked into either departmentally or handed over to the Local Police or to Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed investigation. Government have issued certain guidelines to all the public sector banks regarding the cases which should be handed over to the Local Police, to Central Bureau of Investigation and which should be looked into departmentally. The operations of the banks, apart from being inspected by its own team of Inspectors are also subjected to an inspection periodically by Reserve Bank of Inda and also subiected to audit by the statutory auditors. Strengthening of internal audit, sueperivison and control is also receivino continual attention of the public sector banks and that of the Reserve Bank of India.

At the instance of Government all the public sector banks have also recently framed Conduct Regulations codifying the conduct of officers.

Development of Pichaivaram Killai Tourist complex near Chidambram (Tamil Nadu)

6305. SHRI A. MURUGESAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by the Centre to develop Pichaivaram Killai tourist complex near Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, in view of its immense potential for attracting tourists ;

(b) the programmes, if any, for developing boating facilities, building roads and constructing tourist homes so as to make the cmplex a tourist paradise ; and

(c) the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the Central Government on the project ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b) : Although it is appreciated that Pichaivaram Killai in Tamil Nadu may hold potential for tourism development, there is no proposal at present in the Central Sector to develop facilities at this place due to constraint on resources and other priotities.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Dried Tapioca

6306. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to export dired tapioca, which is a starch yielding product, produced from the hill side of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Yes, Sir.

Air Service to and from Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

6307. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that has been spent on construction of airstrip a Ratnagiri in Maharashtra and when this work of construction was completed ;

(b) for what purpose this airstrip has been constructed and whether the purpose has been achieved ;

(c) whether at any time there was a proposal to operate Bombay-Ratnagiri-Goa or Bombay-Kolhapur-Ratnagiri air service and whether the proposal has been accepted or rejected or is still under consideration ; and

(d) whether Government propose to start air service to and from Ratnagiri and if so, when and what steps Government have taken so far in this connection and if not, the difficulties experienced by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b) : The aerodrome at Ratnagiri was constructed by the Government of Maharashtra. Particulars of the cost of construction, date of completion and the purpose for which it was constructed are being ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d) : Indian Airlines had not made any such proposal. An application has been received from a private operator, for a permit to operate a non-scheduled air service to Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona and Surat with a "Beechcraft" type of aircraft. The application is under consideration.

Relations Between G.I.C. and their Agents

6308. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the relations between nationalised General Insurance Companies and their licenced agents for canvassing business, were not changed since nationalisation of General Insurance Companies ;

(b) whether from 1st July, 1977 Limited companies having paid up share capital of Rs. 10 lacs or more have been asked to submit their insurance business directly to the insurance companies ;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that the insurance agents have been hard hit by this decision ; and

(d) if so, whether Government are reconsidering this decision in the light of the requests made by insurance agents ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) No, Sir.

(b) With effect from 1st January, 1977 (not from 1st July, 1977) general insurance business of companies with paid-up capital of Rs. 10 lacs and over is placed direct with the general insurance companies on "gross premium less commission" basis and no commission is payable in respect of such business to any agent.

(c) No, Sir. In the assessment of the general insurance industry, agents in respect of big blocks of business were, by and large, mere nominees and their appointment let to the malpractices of rebating and tax evasion. The change-over to "gross premium less commission" basis in respect of such business is intended t combat these malpractices.

(d) Does, not arise.

Proposals given by Government to Industrialists to keep the prices down

6309. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether along with the advise and warning given from time to time to the traders to behave in keeping the prices down, any concrete proposal or programme has also been given to them to work upon;

(b) if so, the nature of such proposals/programme; and

(c) action, if any, taken by the traders in that behalf?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). Steps have been taken through the associations of industry to stabilise the prices of a few essential commodities and to curb malpractices indulged in by traders.

On the persuasion of the Government, the Cement Manufacturers Association have directed their dealers to display the prices and stocks of cement. The association had also told their dealers that their deal ership would be cancelled in case they were found to be selling cement at hgher than the controlled prices and indulging in any other mal-practices. The Vanaspati Manufacturers Association, apart farom reducing the prices of vanaspati, have asked their dealers to displacthe prices and stocks of vanaspati. The dealers have been warned that their dealerships would be cancelled in case they were found overcharging or resorting any unfair trade practices. The availability position of vanaspati has eased considerably, its prices is showing a softening trend, and there is some improvement in the availability of cement.

Similarly the tea planters and packers have been persuaded to bring down the price of tea. It has also been possible to ensure that adequate quantities of tea are brought for offer at tea auctions as a result of which the prices have come down considerably. Prices of certain industrial articles like tyres and tubes etc., have also been maintained at the existing level through discussions.

Closure of Small Gold Jewellery shops

6310. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that enforcement of conditions relating to minimum turnover and consequent cancellation of licences have resulted in the closing down of a large number of small gold jewellery shops and loss of employment to the workmen employed therein; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-examine the whole question, renew the licences and revise the scheme by fixing different rates of turnover to rural areas, small towns and big cities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The minimum turnover for the renewal of a gold dealer's licence, is an aveage of 50 gms. per month during the preceding year. However, in unavoidable circumstances such as droughts etc. Collectors of Central Excise have the discretion to lower the minimum suitably. In individual cases also Collectors may accept a lower turnover in genuine cases such as prolonged illness of the proprietor or partner etc. Having regard to the total number of gold dealers' licences that are renewed every year, the number of non-renewals due to lower turnover cannot be considered as large. The shops which have a very low turn-over, are also unlikely to be able to provide employment to workmen.

नांदेड़ (महाराष्ट्र) जिले में बहादुरपुर गांव के निकट क्षेत्र का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

6311. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिवंगत पंडित , जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पवित्र अवशेषों का पूर्ण राजकीय

सम्मान से वर्ष 1964 में महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ जिले के कान्डहार तालुका में बहादुरपुर गांव के निकट मान्याद नदी के जल में विसर्जन किया गया था ; और

(ख) उक्त और का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या सहायता दे रहा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) याद होगा कि स्वर्गीय पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू की अस्थियों का एक भाग अपनी वसीयत में व्यक्त की गयी उनकी इच्छानुसार प्रयाग में विसर्जित किया गया था किन्तु अस्थियों का बड़ा भाग विमान द्वारा आकाश में ले जाया गया था और भारत के खेतों पर बिखेर दिया गया था। परन्तु राज्य सरकार से मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ अस्थियां नांदेड़ जिले में कान्डहार के कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता श्री अनन्त राव किसन-राव माम्दे ने ले ली थी और महाराष्ट्र के नांदेड़ जिले के कान्डहार तालुका में बहादुरपुर गांव के पास मानिआड नदी में विसर्जित कर दी थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि इस स्थान का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Indian Trade Service

6312. SHRI KALYAN JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to form a service known as Indian Trade Service was approved by Government;

(b) if so, the position at which the matter stands at present;

(c) the reasons for the inordinate delay in constituting the service; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the extreme disappintment of the Officers concerned in regard to the apathy shown in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). Government have decided to constitute a Central Trade Service for the personnel of Import Export Trade Control Organisation. A notification to that effect has been issued on 3rd August, 1977.

Core Sector Service

6313. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to create a 'Core Sector Service' to selec officers from the Government service to hold excucutive posts in public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have received proposal for manning of public enterprises by the formation of a Central Pool of officers. According to this proposal, the existing Industrial Management Pool officers could form a nucleus and additions to this Pool could be made by a systematic screening and selection from amongst the existing potential within the public enterprises, as also from amongst the private sector companies and public services. The proposal is being considered.

Assets and Liabilities declared by Irrigation Minister of Karnataka

6314. SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the assets and liabilities declared by the present Irrigation Minister of Karnataka, Shri H. C. Srikantiah, by his wife, daughters and sons-in-law in the income tax returns filled by them during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) whether the assets declared by them were found to be disproportionate to their known incomes; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Wealth-tax

returns have been filed by Shri H. C. Srikantiah, Irrigation Minister of Karnataka. The details of assets & liabilities are given in attached statement. No return of income or wealth has been filed by his wife, daughters and sons-in-law.

(b) and (c). The increase in the wealth is substantial during the assessment year 1976-77. As the assessment is still pending, the question whether the assets declared are found to be disproportionate to their known sources of income will be investigated.

Statement

		Rs.
ASSESSMENT YEAR 1974-75 :	*Assets*	
	Cash in hand	350
	Jewellery	29,500
	Fiat Car & furniture	21,400
	Animals	1,00,000
	TOTAL	1,51,250
1975-76	*Assets*	
	Immovable property	2,21,178
	Cash in hand	1,000
	Jewellery	42,000
	Animals	28,400
	TOTAL	2,92,578
	Less liabilities unsecured loans	1,08,000
		1,84 578
1976-77	*Assets*	
	Immovable property	2,37,360
	Cash in hand	250
	Jewellery	32,500
	Deposit in Banks	1,14,491
	TOTAL	3,84,601
	Less liabilities :	4,127
		3,80,474

Assessment pending. .

Taking over of Sick Units

6315. aSHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any response to Government's call to big industial houses to take over sick units and run them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any feasible scheme to implement this proposal and if so, the broad features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Government has not given any call to big industrial houses to take over sick units and run them. However, in order to facilitate the voluntary amalgamation of companies owning sick industrial units with sound ones, Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977 inserted a new section 72A in the Income-tax Act, 1961 to provide for the carry forward and set off of the accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation of the amalgamating company in the assessment of the amalgamated company in cases where the Central Government is satisfied that the amalgamation is in the public interest. The relevant provisions of the Bill are self-explanatory

फूलपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इफको लिमिटेड कारखाने का निर्माण

6316. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फूलपुर (इलाहाबाद) में इंडियन फार्मर्स फर्टिलाइजर्स कोआपरेटिव लिमिटेड फैक्टरी कब से निर्माणाधीन है और वह कब तक पूर्णत: तैयार हो जायेगी ; और

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में श्रेणीवार अब तक कितने कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं और उनमें स्थानीय कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) फूलपुर में इफको फैक्टरी मई, 1976 से निर्माणाधीन है। इसके 1979 के मध्य तक पूरी तरह तैयार होने की उम्मीद है।

(ख)

श्रेणी	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से कर्मचारी
ग्रेड 'सी' से 'जी' (वरिष्ठ तथा पर्यवेक्षी कार्मिक)	50	16
ग्रेड 'एच', 'आई' तथा 'जे' (कनिष्ठ और कार्यालय कर्मचारी)	73	39
ग्रेड 'के', 'एल' तथा 'एम' (अर्ध-कुशल तथा कुशल कामगार)	172	146
	295	201

Memorandum from Bombay Bullion Association

6317. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Bullion Association has urged the Union Government to have a fresh look at silver export policy;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any memorandum;

(c) if so, the main points of the memorandum; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(*c*) and (*d*). The points made in the memorandum and the Government's reaction thereto are given below:

Points made	Government's reaction
1	2
1. India has about 78,000 m. tonnes of silver in stock. If it is not allowed for export in sufficient quantities it may lead to smuggling.	1. Government are allowing restricted export of silver. An yearly quota is being fixed keeping in view of the stock position in the country.
2. Silver is a highly speculative commodity, influenced by variations in currency exchange rates and susceptible to inflati nary or deflationary trends in world economy. In such a complexity of sensitive silver market, intuition, experience and the capacity or readiness to take a quick decision in the face of changing situations are more likely to bring greater success than any rule of thumb method based on the most assiduous academic study of long-term market forces. Any sticking to the floor price of 480 cents per ounce may not pay dividends. The Stop/Go method adopted by the STC have resulted in large stocks of silver being piled up for exports. In our view we should be constantly in the market and not alternatively turn-on and turn-off.	2. STC who are the canalising agency for exports of silver are fully aware of the sensitiveness of the commodity, have the market knowledge and are taking quick decision wherever necessary.
3. Government should only permit export of silver melted and/or refined and certified as to its true fineness by those modern refineries who have the requisite melting and assaying equipment and as such have been recognised by the Reserve Bank of India and at the same time, the canalising agency should make it their business to secure recognition for Indian silver refined by RBI recognised refineries as Good Delivery Bars in world markets.	3. STC is endeavouring to get Indian silver recognised as good for delivery bars. In the meantime export of Silver other than ·999 fineness is not allowed for export so as to keep the melting cost etc. at a minimum. Export from refineries recognised by the STC is being encouraged.
4. Export of value added silver articles like silver chemicals, commemoration, coins, highly finished small bars, silver presentation articles etc. should be encouraged.	4. STC are taking steps to export silverwares, highly finished small bars, silver presentation articles and granules etc. which fetch a higher price in the international market.
5. A view is expressed that with the present comfortable foreign exhange reserves position India need not export silver. The reserves position can be altered by a wide-spread failure of monsoon even for a single year. Even after taking all factors into consideration, the reserve position is still judged to be nothing to worry about, why should silver be singled out for restricting exports ?	5. Comfortable foreign exchange position *is not the only* factor in the Government policy of restricting exports of silver. There are other more important factors, like not depleting the stocks of a commodity which is produced in the country only in very small quantities.
6. Government should consider importing some quantities of gold with the object of satisfying to some extent the people's hunger for gold, and reducing the wide disparity between the international and domestic price of gold. A well thought out policy of importing gold would help considerably in stemming inflation. And it would be a perfect counterpoise to the flow of silver abroad, both from the points of view of the individual savers, and the country's economy.	6. The suggestion is not acceptable to the Government.

1	2
7. A fantastically high demand for gold jewellery has developed in the oil-rich Middle- Eastern Countries. Unfortunately, India famed for its artistic jewellery, which the Arabs prefer, is unable to take advantage of this huge market for jewellery across our doorsteps because the domestic price of the raw material, *i.e.* gold is so much higher than the international price.	7. The Government is aware of the high demand for gold jewellery in developed and oil-rich countries. Steps are being taken to encash on this demand.

Export of Cashew and Bananas

6318. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to statpe:

(a) the targetted amount of exports in respect of cashew and bananas in the financial year 1977-78;

(b) whether Government intend to reduce the exports of the above products in order to make them available cheaper in the home market; and

(c) the countries to whom cashew and bananas are being exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The target for export of cashew kernel for 1977-78 is as under:

	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
Low	50,000	100
High	55,000	110

There is no separate target fixed for export of Bananas during 1977-78.

(b) The Government are not contemplating reducing the exports of cashew kernels at present. It has been decided to restrict the exports of Bananas in view of its importance in domestic consumption.

(c) Cashew is being exported mainly to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, Canada, Australia, Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, U.K., Hong Kong, German Democratic Republic, Kuwait, Singapore.

The export of bananas from India during 1976-77 was mainly to the Gulf countries.

Tax evasion and Foreign Exchange Manipulations in Tamil Nadu

6319. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conduced in Tamil Nadu during the period from 1st January, 1976 to 15th June, 1977 in connection with the evasion of income-tax and the number of persons arrested;

(b) whether several complaints regarding evasion of taxes including income-tax and foreign exchange manipulations were received by the Government against the Dhina Thanthi, Malai Murasu group of papers and Sun Paper Mills; and if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the exemption from Income-tax for Dhina Thanthi Trust was cancelled earlier and if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) 314 search and seizure operations were conducted within the charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax, Tamil Nadu during the period 1st January, 1976 to 15th June, 1977.

There is no provision, as such, in the Income-tax Act, 1961 to arrest a person in connection with evasion of tax.

(b) and (c). Complaints regarding evasion of tax by the Dhina Thanthi group of cases (including Sun Paper Mills) were received by the Income-tax Department.

The question of genuineness of the Thanthi Trust first came up for consideration with reference to the provisions of section 4(3)(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1922. It was decided that the Trust was genuine and entitled to the benefits of the said provisions. This treatment was continued under the Income-tax Act, 1961 upto the assessment year 1967-68.

On re-examination, notices under section 148 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 reopening assessments of the Trust for

number of assessment years were issued on various grounds, whereupon the assessee filed writ petitions before the Madras High Court. The High Court held that the genuineness of the Thanthi Trust couldnot be questioned and that the assessments could not be validly reopened on this ground. The Court then went into the validity of the other grounds for reopening the various assessments. It confirmed the reopening for some assessment years while declaring similar action for other assessment years as not valid. This decision has become final as the Supreme Court has rejected the Department's special leave application for appeal.

The present position with regard to proceedings for different assessment years is a follows:

1956-57 1958-59 1960-61 1961-62	Notices under section 148 reopening the assessments were quashed by the Madras High Court.
1957-58 1959-60	Validity of notices under section 148 reopening the assessment has been upheld by the High Court. Amounts diverted for purpose other than those declared in the Trust deed have been assessed and penalty proceedings for concealment of income initiated.
1962-63 to 1964-65	Re-assessment proceedings could not be initiated in view of the ratio of the High Court order on writ petitions filed for the earlier years.
1964-66 to 1967-68	Validity of notices under section 148 reopening the assessments has been upheld by the High Court. Reassessment prodeedings are pending.
1968-69 to 1973-74	Assessments have been made denying exemption to the Trust. Appeals are pending before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.
1974-75 onwards	Assessments are pending.

Cases against Indian Express Group and its Proprieto

6320. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state how many cases are pending against the Indian Express Group of Newspapers and also its proprietor, Shri Ramnath Goenka, for economic offences?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): There are 5 cases of economic offences pending at the trial stage against the Indian Express Group of Newspapers and Shri Ramnath Goenka, in the courts, 2 each at Madras and Bombay and 1 at Calcutta.

Foreign Companies in India

6321. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of investment made by foreign companies in India upto 1976;

(b) facts about the total income made by them;

(c) whether licences have been given during 1974-77 or applications are pending with the Government for setting up foreign companies in India;

(d) if so, facts thereof: and

(e) break-up of the names of the companies belonging to different foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Estimate of the outstanding longterm foreign investment is available for the period ending 31st March 1974 and is Rs. 1,676.3 crores.

(b) During 1973-74 foreign companies operating in India had remitted Rs. 95.98 crores on account of profits/dividends, royalty, technical know-how and interest. The corresponding amount for 1974-75 (April—December) is Rs. 44.89 crores.

(c) and (d). Details of all industrial licences and letters of intent including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location of project, etc. are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences & Export Licences", "Indian Trade Journal", and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library. If information is required about licences issued to any company or companies, it could be collected and supplied.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 961/77].

Permission to raise deposits by limited companies

6322. DR. BAPU KALDATY : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to State:

(a) Whether the private limited companies have been permitted to raise deposits from public for indefinite period ;

(b) whether any restrictions have been placed on the return of the deposits by these companies ;

(c) whether complaints have been received for non-payment of regular interest and return of deposits in time ;

(d) whether Government have launched any prosecutions on defaulting companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, Companies are not permitted to raise from Public deposits for indefinite period. The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 applicable to Non-Financial companies and the Directions issued by the Reserve Bank to Financial companies and Miscellaneous Non-Banking companies contain certain restrictions regarding the tenure of deposits that companies can accept and the ceiling upto which deposits may be raised. However, there is no provision in these regulatory measures casting an obligation on the companies to return individual deposits on maturity, when such deposits are held within the prescribed ceiling.

(c) The Government and the Reserve Bank have received complaints against certain companies alleging non-payment of interest and non-refund of deposits on maturity.

(d) and (e). The Government have initiated prosecution proceedings against certain Non-Financial companies for violation of provisions of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975. The Reserve Bank have also initiated similar proceedings against certain Financial companies and Miscellaneous Non-Banking companies for violation of their Directions. However, neither the Government nor the R.B.I. is empowered to take action for default in the payment of individual deposits which is a matter of contract between the depositor and the depositee. The particulars of the companies against which prosecution proceedings have been launched by the Government from January 1, 1976 todate is given in Annexure I and those which have been launched by R.B.I. in Annexure II laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*962 /77]

Utilisation of capacity in hindustan lever Ltd.

6323. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Hindustan Lever Limited has not been utilising in full the installed capacity of its various units for the production units of essential consumer items like Dalda Vanaspati and Baby Food ;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked for explanation from the company for the under-utilisation of the installed capacity of its various production units; and

(c) action taken to see that the installed capacity of the company is utilised fully for the production of consumer items ?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The total annual installed capacity of the vanaspati units of Hindustan Lever Ltd. (refining, bleaching and hydrogenation) is 1·35 lakh tonnes. As against this, the production in 1975, 1976 and the first half of 1977 was as follows :

(Figures in tonnes)

	Vanaspati	Industrial Hard Oil	Total
1975-	31,281	36,460	67,741
1976	31,062	43,711	74,773
1977 (Jan-June)	19,931	26,768	46 699

As for vanaspati production for the country as a whole, the installed annual capacity is not fully utilised. The total annual capacity of 12.9 lakh tonnes, which is in excess of the demand which is estimated around 6—6—5 lakh tonnes a year. Also, owing to compulsory usage of soyabean oil and palm oil, which require a much higher concentration o hydrogenation than groundnut oil, the utilisable capacity gets diminished.

As for baby food, the total installed capacity of Hindustan Lever Ltd., is thousand tonnes a year. As against this, the production during 1975 was 814 tonnes. In 1976, it was 265 tonnes and for the period January- June, 1977, it was 405 tonnes. The firm has been advised to step up production of baby food.

Concessions by I.D.B.I. for setting up Industrial units in Gujarat

6324. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether more concessions have been announced by Industrial Development Bank of India for setting up industrial units in backward area of Gujarat State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) : The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has not formulated any specific scheme for giving additional concessions for setting up industrial units in backward areas of Gujarat State as such.

The IDBI has been operating since 1970 schemes of concessional assistance for projects in specified backward disticts/areas in the country. Specified backward districts/areas located in Gujarat State are eligible for such concessional assistance.

खाद्य तेलों में विपणन के लिए निगम

6325. श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खाद्य तेलों के आयात और विपणन से सम्बन्धित काम की देख-रेख करने के लिए निगम स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह निगम कब तक काम करना आरम्भ कर देगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). खाद्य तेलों से सम्बन्धित मामलों को देखने के लिये एक निगम स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की जांच की जा रही है ।

शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) से कालीनों का निर्यात

6326. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) से वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान कितने मूल्य के कालीनों का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : निर्यात के जिलावार आंकड़े नही रखे जाते हैं ।

India's Trade Relations with South Africa

6327. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether India has any trade relations with South Africa ;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is great demand of Indian goods in South Africa and at present third countries or parties are exporting Indian goods in their own trade names; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) India does not have trade relations with South Africa.

(b) and (c). Government does not have such information.

Labour unions operating at International Airports

6328. SHRI BASHIR AHMED : Willl the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a number of unrecognised Labour Unions that are operating at various international airports and if so, their number, names and other particulars of places;

(b) whether such Unions are indulging in acts prejudicial to the functioning of international flights ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to stop the activities of such Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been reported that following un-recognised unions are actively operating in the international airports :-

(1) International Airports Authority Unions'

(2) Air traffic Control Workers Union.

(3) Civil Aviation Technical Staff Union.

(4) Air-India Employees Guild.

(b) and (c). Only the International Airports Authority Employees Union, is indulging in demonstrations/gherao inside terminal building at Delhi and Calcutta Airports causing inconvenience to passengers inside the terminal building. The situation is being watched and local police authorities have been informed of these developments.

Castor Oil Complex in Nalgonda District

6329. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH :
SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the enormous delay in reaching a decision on the issue of a letter of intent in regard to the Castor Oil Complex in Nalgonda District ; and

(b) whether an early decision will be reached in the matter considering the fact that this is an agro-based export-oriented industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). The project proposed by the Indian Oxygen Ltd., a subsidiary of M/s. British Oxygen Ltd., involves foreign technical collaboration. The Government are awaiting the report of an expert group constituted to go into the question of the scope of availability of indigenous know-how for the line of manufacture proposed by Indian Oxygen Ltd.

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के निदेशक बोर्ड में कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधि

6330. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के निदेशक बोर्ड में सम्मिलित कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि का नाम क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त प्रतिनिधि कर्मचारियों द्वारा चुना गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसको बोर्ड में सम्मिलित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना, 1970 के अनुसार प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक के मंडल में दो कर्मचारी निदेशक हैं— एक उन कर्मचारियों मे से है जो कामगार हैं और दूसरा उन कर्मचारियों मे से है जो कामगार नही दैं । पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में श्री डी० पी० चड्ढा कामगार कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि-निदेशक हैं और आई० एस० अहलुवालिया गैर कामगार कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि निदेशक है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना 1970 के अनुसार कामम्मार कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निदेशक का चुनाव 3 नामों की उस सूची में से किया जाता है जो बैंक के प्रतिनिधि यूनियन द्वारा दी जाती है । निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार सत्यापन के बाद मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) द्वारा प्रतिनिधि यूनियन का निर्धारण किया जाता है । इस योजना में, गैर कामगार कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निदेशक का चुनाव भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से करने की व्यवस्था है । तदनुसार श्री आई० एस० अहलुवालिया को बैंक का अधिकारी-निदेशक आरम्भ में दो वर्षों के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था । बाद में, इस अवधि

को दो और वर्षों के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया था। श्री चड्ढा को निदेशक के रूप में 3 वर्षों के लिए उस सूची में से नियुक्त किया गया था जो ए० आई० बी० ई० ए० द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई थी। ए० आई० बी० ई० ए० को मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्र) द्वारा बैंक का प्रतिनिधि यूनियन निर्धारित किया गया था। सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के निदेशक मंडलों का शीघ्र ही पुनर्गठन किया जाएगा और इस पुनर्गठन तक, उक्त योजना के अनुसार, सभी निदेशक अपने पद पर बने रहेंगे।

दिल्ली-खजुराहो विमान उड़ान की झांसी पर रुकने की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव

6331. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिदिन दिल्ली से खजूराहो जाने वाला विमान उड़ान केवल आगरा पर रुकती है और वहा से यात्री लेती है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार खजुराहो की यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा और उनके समय की बचत को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त उड़ान के लिए आगरा-खजुराहो मार्ग पर झांसी में, जो एक महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक नगर, रेलवे जंकशन, डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर और बबीना छावनी के अतिरिक्त एक महत्वपूर्ण सैनिक केन्द्र है, रुकने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) दिल्ली से खजुराहो की दैनिक बोइंग 737 सेवा (आई० सी०-407/408) दिल्ली/आगरा/खजुराहो/वाराणसी तथा वापस मार्ग पर परिचालन करती है और इन सभी स्थानों से यात्रियों को लेती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

गुजरात से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले माल पर कर लगाया जाना

6332. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने गुजरात से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले माल की खेपों पर कर लगाने के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए थे, यदि हां, तो कब और उन प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) व्यापारिक प्रयोजन हेतु गुजरात से बाहर भेजे जाने वाले माल का विवरण क्या है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). गुजरात सरकार ने 1968 में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में खेप-आधार पर भेजे जाने वाले माल पर खेप-कर लगाने का सुझाव दिया था। गुजरात सरकार का सम्बन्ध मूंगफली के तेल खली, उर्वरकों तथा बिनौलों जैसी वस्तुओं से, था। इस सुझाव पर राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर के विचार किया गया और बिक्री कर (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1972 में इस दृष्टि से कुछ संशोधन किए गए थे कि जो व्यापारी एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भेजे जाने वाले माल के सम्बन्ध में अपनी तरफ़ केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर के प्रति कोई देनदारी नहीं होने का दावा करते हैं उन पर इस दावे को प्रमाणित करने की जिम्मेदारी डाली जाये। बाद में वर्ष 1973 में यह मामला जांच के लिए विधि आयोग के पास भेजा गया था। आयोग की 61वीं रिपोर्ट में निहित सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत के संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए एक विधेयक का मसौदा जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ साथ एक

राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में भेजे जाने वाले माल की खेपों पर कर लगाने से सम्बन्धित संशोधन भी शामिल है, राज्य सरकारों में उनके विचार जानने के लिए परिचालित किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त होने के बाद ही मामले पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

सीतामढ़ी, बिहार की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों को आवास और परिवहन की सुविधायें

6333. **श्री एस० एस० दास :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पौराणिक और लोक कथाओं के अनुसार सीता सीतामढी, बिहार मे जन्मी थी तथा जनकपुर से सीतामढ़ी, पंथपाकर आदि तक अनेक स्थान धार्मिक और पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है तथा क्या उनके मंत्रालय के पास उनसे सबन्धित पर्यटन साहित्य फिल्में, प्रदर्शन सामग्री है और इस सम्बन्ध मे क्या प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या रामनवमी और विवाह पंचमी के अवसर पर प्रतिवर्ष लाखो पर्यटक भारतीय सास्कृतिक स्थल और तीर्थ स्थान सीतामढी की यात्रा करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पर्यटन स्थल के रूप मे इस के महत्व को ध्यान मे रखते हुए मंत्री महोदय सीतामढ़ी मे पर्यटकों के लिए आवास, परिवहन और अन्य सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की योजना बना रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ग). सीतामढ़ी देश में उन बहुत से तीर्थ स्थानों में से एक है जहां यात्री बडी सख्या में एकत्रित होते हैं, विशेष रूप मे रामनवमी और विवाह पंचमी के अवसरों पर क्यों कि सीतामढ़ी का महत्व *अन्तर्देशीय पर्यटकों के लिये है, वहां के लिये* सुविधाओं के विकास पर्यटक साहित्य के प्रकाशन, तथा अन्य प्रचार सामग्री और उस स्थान की फिल्म तैयार करने की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार की ही होगी।

Guidelines for Posting of Income-tax Officers in Responsible Position

6334. SHRI R. L. KUREEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) the period of experience of Income-tax officers and Assistant Commissioners *for holding special pay posts, Company* District Charges and Central Circles ; and

(b) the guidelines followed in posting officers in responsible position by respective Income-tax Commissioner ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There is no prescribed minimum period of experience for an officer to be posted in a special pay post, a Company Range/Circle, or a Central Range/Circle. However, Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax generally with 8 years or more of service in the grade, and Income-tax officers Class I generally with 4 years or more of service in the grade, have been posted in such posts.

(b) The Commissioners of Income-tax are not competent to make postings against posts which carry special pay. They are also not competent to make postings of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax if such postings involve changes of stations or where an Assistant Commissioner is proposed to be shifted from appellate work to executive work and *vice versa*. In making postings against other posts, the Commissioners are guided by considerations such as the responsibilities attached to a particular post and the suitability of an officer to hold such post having regard to his competence, experience, aptitude, etc.

निषिद्ध सोने तथा चांदी को तोलने के मामले में कदाचार

6335. **श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी :** क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1977 से 15 जुलाई, 1977 की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में

कानपुर क्षेत्र के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा इटावा में मारे गए एक महत्वपूर्ण छापे में बड़ी मात्रा में जब्त किए गए निषिद्ध सोने और चांदी के तोलने मे लाखों रुपए की हेर फेर के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) : हाल ही में इस आशय की एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क कर्मचारियों द्वारा इटावा में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पकड़े गये सोने और आभूषणों को तोलने और प्राप्त हुए सामान की सूचियां तैयार करने के मामले में भारी अनियमिततायें हुई हैं। पहले भी ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी और यह पाया गया कि वे निराधार थी। फिर भी, मामले की पुन: छानबीन की जा रही है।

Financial Assistance to States During the Current Year

6336. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the names of the States which have recently approached the Central Government for financial assistance during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : All the States, except Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Tamil Nadu, have requested the Central Government for additional financial asistance during the current year.

Abandonment of Monopoly Cotton Procurement Scheme by Maharashtra

6337. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government has decided to abandon the monopoly cotton procurement scheme ; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Divisional Secretaries of Subsidiaries of G. I. C.

6338. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to State :

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that several divisional secretaries of the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation considered 'Unfit' or junior by the General Insurance Service Integration Committee were made Divisional Managers just a few days before the emergency was proclaimed ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to set right the things?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Memorandum on the working of Export Inspection Council and Agencies at Calcutta

6339. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum seeking inquiry into the working of the export Inspection Council and agencies at Calcutta and other port centres has been submitted to him;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A memorandum, received from the Export Inspection Council/ Agency Employees' Association, Calcutta, had raised a number of issues, which included the following :—

(i) Status of the Council and the question of giving more autonomy to it.

(ii) Inclusion of an officer of the Export Inspection Council as a Member of the Council.

(iii) Probe into the working of the Council/Agency.

(iv) Providing adequate funds to the Export Inspection Council for constructing its own building at Calcutta and other regions for office and also staff quarters.

(v) Increase in the rate of house-rent allowance to the employees of the Export Inspection Council/Export Inspection Agencies to 25%.

(vi) Recruitments/Promotions of employees.

(vii) Coverage of more items under the compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection.

(viii) Separation of finance and administration.

(c) The position in regard to the above ad-se ia'tm is as follows : -

(i) The Export Inspection Council was set up by the Government of India under Sec 3 of the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963) to provide for the sound development of the export trade through quality control and pre-shipment inspection. Under Sec. 7 of the Act, the Government of India has established Export Inspection Agencies for carrying out quality control and pre-shipment inspection of commodities covered under the Act. These Export Inspection Agencies have been placed under the Administrative and Technical Control of the Council.

(ii) The senior most departmental officer of the Export Inspection Council has been recently promoted and appointed as Director of Inspection & Quality Control-*cum*-Member Secretary of the Council with effect from the 9th June, 1977.

(iii) It is envisaged that with the recent change as at (ii) above, the Council and the Agencies functioning thereunder will have greater autonomy and flexibility. Government also propose to review the working of the Export Inspection Council and the Agencies connected therewith. The details in this regard are being worked out.

(iv) The Export Inspection Council is financed entirely out of Government funds. The Export Inspection Agencies also received Government assistance to meet the deficits in their operational expenses. Considering the resources position, the current economy-drive and the huge capital investments needed it will not be possible to provide funds at present for the construction of office buildings/staff quarters of the Council and the Inspection Agencies.

(v) The employees of the EIC/EIA are being paid house rent allowance at the rate of 15% of the pay *i.e.* at the scale admissible to Central Govt. employees. The scale for payment of house-rent allowance at the rate of 15% of pay is comparable to what is admissible to employees of some other similar organisations under the Ministry of Commerce. Government do not intend at present to increase the house rent allowance of these employees to 25%.

(vi) Recruitments/promotions of the employees of the EIC/EIA are regulated in accordance with the rules framed by the Council from time to time. These rules are now under circulation for the information of the employees.

(vii) The question of bringing additional items under quality control and pre-shipment inspection is kept under constant review.

(viii) Administration and finance are being dealt with separately and these two wings report to the Head of the Office of the Inspection Council/Agency main offices.

सोवियत रूस, चीन, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन और अमरीका के साथ आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार समझौता

6340. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोवियत रूस, चीन, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन और अमरीका के साथ 1977–78 के लिये अब तक कितने मूल्य के निर्यात तथा आयात के व्यापार समझौते हुए है : और

(ख) इस वर्ष के अन्त तक कितने मूल्य के अतिरिक्त व्यापार समझौते किए जाएंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जिन देशों का नाम लिया गया है उनमें से केवल सोवियत संघ के साथ ही आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार करार/व्यापार सलेख हुआ है। इस करार में 1977 के दौरान 1064 करोड रुपए के व्यापार कारोबार का लक्ष्य रखा गया है जिसमें 432 करोड रुपए के सोवियत संघ से आयात तथा 632 करोड़ रुपए के सोवियत संघ को निर्यात शामिल है।

(ख) इस वर्ष के अन्त तक सोवियत संघ के साथ 1978 के व्यापार संलेख पर हस्ताक्षर होने की सम्भावना है परन्तु व्यापार की मात्रा बातचीत हो जाने के बाद ही मालूम हो सकेगी।

Difficulty of Commercial Banks to comply *with their Quotas of Funds* for Food Procurement

6341. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether of late the commercial banks have been finding it difficult to comply with their quotas of funds for food procurements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether food procurements would be affected by this shortage of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that the composition of the consortium of banks financing food procurement operations of the Food Corporation of India and the State Governments and their agencies was restructured in June 1977 to include, for the first time, 6 foreign banks having deposits of over Rs. 50 crores each. The quota of some of the Indian banks also was raised in proportion to the increase in their deposits. *These foreign banks and the Indian banks,* whose quota in the consortium was increased, have been given a phased schedule for absorbing their share of the food credit. It is expected that these banks will absorb the food credit allocated to them in accordance with the phased programme.

(c) No, Sir. To the extent that all the banks are not able to immediately absorb their share of the food credit, the State Bank of India, which is leader of the consortium, carries excess food credit in its own portfolio pending eventual absorption by other banks.

Policy of I. A. *re.* Trunk Route Flights connecting Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta

6342. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Indian Airlines regarding the trunk route flights connecting Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; and

(b) whether Government are aware that this direct air disconnection to Madras is being resented and has created lot of inconvenience to passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The basic policy of Indian Airlines regarding trunk route flights is to provide direct air connections at preferred timings, as far as possible.

(b) There might be some inconvenience to passengers on the introduction of an intermediate halt at Nagpur on the direct Delhi-Madras flight (IC-439/440). However, by including Nagpur on this service Indian Airlines have been able to accommodate passengers travelling to and from Nagpur between Delhi and Madras.

Export Demand for Indian Herb Isapgol

6343. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased *to state:*

(a) whether export demand for Indian herb Isapgol has reached fantastic proportion upto R. 25 crores; and

(b) if so, whether any step is being taken to increase its output in the country and process it to obtain higher value for the export of the drug ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Exports of Isapgol increased to Rs. 16·42 crores during April-February 1976-77
1975-76.

(b) According to Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council production of Isapgol increased to an estimated figure of 45,000 tonnes during 1976-77 as against 12,275 tonnes in 1972-73. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India has initiated steps to carry out research and Development in conjunction with Central Drug Research Institute of India, Lucknow with a view to increasing the unit value realisation.

Incentives given to Tea Growers of Himachal Pradesh

6344. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleasedto state :

(a) the anticipated steps which his Ministry and the Tea Board have taken or are about to take in respect of growth and marketing of Tea; and

(b) the incentives given by Tea Board especially to the tea growers of Himachal Pradesh where this industry is dying ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In order to augment the production of tea, the Government is providing financial assistance through Tea Board to tea planters in the form of loans and subsidy. The tea development schemes include (i) Replantation Subsidy Scheme and (ii) Tea Plantation Finance Scheme under which subsidy and loans are given for planting and replanting of tea areas and (iii) Tea Machinery & Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme under which machinery is provided on hire purchase basis.

As regards marketing of tea in India, sales are conducted through well organised auction centres under the rules framed by Tea Trade Associations at different auction centres which today are located at Calcutta, Gauhati, Siliguri, Cochin, Amritsar and Coonoor. The Tea Board keeps a watch on auctions and from time to time tenders general advice and guidance as may be necessary. This year, in view of the spurt in tea prices the producers were requested to sell their tea to the extent of 80% through public auction centres.

(b) The following measures have been undertaken by Tea Board for development of Tea in Himachal Pradesh.

(i) Opening of a regional Office of the Tea Board at Palampur.

(ii) Periodical visits of tea areas in Himachal Pradesh by Senior Officers including Technical Officers of the Board.

(iii) A Cooperative Tea Factory was set up at Bir with financial assistance from the Tea Board in 1964. Proposals for its expansion are under consideration.

(iv) The Government has also approved setting up of an additional Cooperative Tea Factory at Palampur for which a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned by Tea Board and Rs. five lakhs has already been advanced.

(v) Setting up of two more cooperative tea factories at Sidhbari and Baijnath is also under consideration.

(vi) The Board has paid Rs. 3 lakhs as loan to the Kangra Tea Planters Supply and Industrial Marketing Society Ltd. which organises tea auctions at Amritsar.

(vii) The Board has been assisting on a 50:50 basis an experimental station at Palampur which is carrying out research for the benefit of planters in this state. The Board has supplied superior planting materials to be raised at this experimental station.

पशु, पक्षियों के मांस का निर्यात

6345. **श्री बालजी भाई :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहां से पशुओं तथा पक्षियों अथवा अन्य जीवों के मांस का निर्यात विदेशों को किया जाता है तथा किस-किस प्रकार के पशुओं, पक्षियों और जीवों का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) मांस मुख्य रुप से भारत के प्रमुख समुद्री/हवाई पत्तनों से निर्यात किया जाता है। जिन जीवों का मांस निर्यात किया गया है, वे हैं, भैंसें, भेड़ें, बकरियां, मुर्गियां, मेंढक, टर्टिल तथा कछुए।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उससे अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77
			(अप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 76)
	(लाख रुपये)	(लाख रुपये)	(लाख रुपये)
ताजा/शीतित मांस	105.21	157.55	279.50
जमाया हुआ माम	245.74	324.02	454.16
मुर्गी का मास (साधित)	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	0.07
मेढक का मास (टांगे)	152.00	544.00	730.00†
टर्टिल/कछुए का माम	1.00	1.00	कुछ नहीं

†अप्रैल, 1976 से मार्च, 1977 तक के पूरे वर्ष के आकड़े अनन्तिम है।

Provision to release controlled cloth to Authorised Dealers

6346. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision to release controlled cloth to authorised dealers, in case the co-operative sector is not in a position to lift the allotted quota;

(b) whether Government have received information that the remote areas particularly like Orissa where Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are living, have to wait a good deals for the supplies of controlled cloth ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Entire distribution of controlled cloth is entrusted to National Consumers Co-operative Federation and there is no question of releasing any controlled cloth to authorised dealers.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Proposal to link Ahmedabad by AIR with Major Cities

6347. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link by air Ahmedabad the virtual capital of Gujarat and a leading commercial centre of the country with other major cities—particularly Gandhidham (Kutch), Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Surat and Baroda—of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, how and when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). In view of the tight fleet position and other operational constraints Indian Airlines have no plans at present to provide air services within the State of Gujarat through airlink between Ahmedabad and other cities in the State. However Indian Airlines have already provided air link between Bombay and eight cities in Gujarat *viz.* Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Rajkot and Keshod.

Salaries and Allowances paid to Mr. Dastur, Deputy Managing Director of Air India

6348. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fortnightly magazine 'For you' dated 26-5-77 to 8-6-77 alleging that Mr. Dastur, the Deputy Managing Director of Air India was paid all his salaries and allowances by Air-India in foreign exchange for a period of 20 years;

(b) whether he has failed to repatriate the amount earned by him abroad on his posting to India and thus violated the Foreign Exchange Rules of the Reserve Bank of India ;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether any investigation has been made into this affair, and if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Shri N. H. Dastur, Deputy Managing Director, Air-India has affirmed that he did not save any money abroad and, therefore, did not repatriate any amount on his being posted back to India.

(d) No investigation has been made in the matter so far.

Estimated Gain/Loss to Banks as a result of decrease in rates of interest

6349. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state the estimated gain or loss to the banks in decreasing the rates of interest from 5 to 3 per cent in the case of Saving Bank accounts with chaque book system?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING : (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : It is not possible to make, at this stage, a precise assessment of the cost of savings accruing to the banks as a result of the differentiation between Savings Bank Accounts and Savings Deposit Accounts and stipulation of lower rate of interest on the former. The Savings Bank Account holders with cheque book facility have the option to surrender this facility and earn a higher rate of interest on their deposits. Many depositors who do not need cheque facility are expected to or exercise this option. Besides, it is also possible that Saving Bank Account holders with substantial balances may opt for opening Separate Savings Deposit Account without cheque facilitiy for keeping bulk of their deposits, which will earn interest at 5 per cent per annum.

The distinction between Savings Bank Accounts and Savings Deposit Accounts has been made not so much for bringing about cost savings in the interest payments made by the commercial banks as to differentiate between deposits which are genuine savings and deposits which are in the nature of transaction money temporarily held in the form of bank deposits.

Outdated Rules on Commuted Pension

6350. SHRI B.N. SINGH :

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an article captioned " Outdated rules on Commuted Pension " appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 8 th July, 1977 (p. 4) ; and

(b) if so, whether he proposed to have a fresh look at the century-old rule in the context of the present longevity of life and welfare State and thus provide relief to this section of long-suffering pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL):(a)and (b). Yes, Sir. The pensioners have been demanding restoration of the commuted portion of pension to those who survive for more than 10 years after commuting their pension. The Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha has also recommended a review of the scheme of commutation of pensions with a view to liberalising the rules. Commutation is optional and, under the rules, the commuted portion of pension is surrendered for life. Any general change in longevity is taken into account at the time of the periodical revision of the Commutation Table. The question has been examined thoroughly but for the reasons mentioned above and other reasons it has not been found possible to agree to this demand.

ग्राम, प्याज और आलुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध

6351. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष विदेशों को ग्राम के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी हानि हुई है और प्रतिबन्ध लगायें जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या प्याज और आलू के उत्पादको पर इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जाने का कुप्रभाव पड़ा है और इन उत्पादों के मूल्य भी गिर गये है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) ग्रामों के निर्यात पर रोक नहीं लगाई गई है।

(ख) प्रतिबन्ध लगाते समय, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उपजकर्ताओं तथा घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं के हितों के संरक्षण के बीच सन्तुलन बना रहे।

A. P. Automobile Tyres and Tubes Project

6352. SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state

(a) the reasons why the Industrial Development Bank of India had not taken up appraisal of the Andhra Pradesh Automobile Tyres and Tubes Project for which a letter of intent was issued in 1971-72 and subsequently converted into an industrial licence ;

(b) whether the decision taken by Government earlier not to take up proposals from the private sector was reversed; and

(c) whether as a result thereof progress in regard to the Andhra Pradesn Automobile Tyres and Tubes Project had been delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been considering requests for assistance for setting up new tyre and tube projects keeping in view the overall condition of the tyre industry in India. IDBI has decided that for the present taking into account the condition of the tyre industry and the likely increase in demand during the next few years there did not appear to be enough scope for setting up new units at this stage. The IDBI has accordingly come to the conclusion that it is not in a position at present to take up consideration of the Andhra Pradesh Automobiles Tyres and Tubes projects.

The IDBI has been advised by Government in May, 1977 that in considering marginal increase in demand in future the claims of new projects as well as of substantial expansion of existing projects could both be taken into account, depending on the relative economic merits of the proposals.

Export of Iron Ore (Raw)

6353. SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATAYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is incurring a loss in exporting iron ore (raw) through the agency of Multinational Companies ; and

(b) whether the country is getting 30 to 40 dollars per ton less than the prices prevailing in world market ;

(c) the extent of loss incurred during the last three years in the export of iron ore (raw) ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. India is not incurring any overall loss in the export of iron ore. India does not export iron ore through any agency of the multinational companies.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Development Projects

6354. SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount of World Bank's assistance to India for development projects during the current financial year.

(b) whether the development projects have been identified for this purpose ; and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated share of West Bengal in this assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The World Bank Group is likely to commit an amount of 1·1 billion during Bank's Fiscal Year 1978 (1st July, 1977 to 30th June, 1978).

(b) and (c). Project identification of fresh projects is in progress in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Ministries. It is, therefore, not possible to estimate the total share of West Bengal in the Assistance from the Bank during its Fiscal Year 1978.

Hotel Development Loan Scheme

6355. SHRI P. RAJGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: (a) whether Hotel Development Loan Scheme has been transferred to the Industrial Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its transfer?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the work relating to the Hotel Development Loan Scheme has been transferred to the Industrial Financial Corporation of India.

(b) The Scheme was set up in April, 1968 with the objective of providing the hotel industry in the country a specialised source of financial assistance in the shape of interest bearing loans.

In the context of the rapid development of the operations of the Scheme in the Fourth Plan, and the further growth anticipated in the Fifth Plan it was not considered considerable to continue to administer the scheme departmentally for the reasons that the Department did not have the administrative resources needed for :—

(i) processing and appraisal of a large number of loan applications;

(ii) thorough examination of the security offered by the hotel companies, of prospectuses issued by them and of their terms of borrowing from other institutions;

(iii) Checking of progress of construction of hotels for regulating the payment of loan instalments ;

(iv) supervision of the financial operations of the hotel companies during the pendency of loans ; and

(v) accounting for the payment of interest and repayment of principal against each loan sanctioned.

It was, therefore, decided to transfer work relating to Hotel Development Loan Scheme to the Industrial Fianance Corporation of India with effect from 11th January 1974.

Termination/Suspension of Employees of Defence, Accounts Departments Meerut

6356. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in Defence Accounts Department at Meerut, quite a number of employees were terminated, suspended, chargesheeted, increments withheld, illegal transfers ordered on flimsy grounds, etc. during the Emergency; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to reinstate them and to withdraw chargesheets and suspension orders, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL) :

(a) Yes, Sir, cases of such alleged action against certain employees of the Defence Accounts Department at Meerut were brought to notice.

(b) All the above cases were reviewed and it was decided to reduce the penalties in appropriate cases.

Charges of Corruption against General Manager, Financial Adviser and Store Purchase Officer of Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar

6357. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether charges of corruption were levelled against the General Manager, Financial Adviser and Store Purchase Officer and others of the Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar in 1976;

(b) whether the complaint s were made to the Chairman, NTC (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) against the above officers and that the Chairman, NTC did not take any action against them and later CBI investigated the case ; and

(c) if so, did the CBI find these Officers guilty of corrupt practices in the matter of store purchase worth lakhs of rupees what action did the Government take against them ; and if not, reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The National Textile Corporation had received complaints alleging irregularities committed by the General Manager of Mahalakshmi Mills and Edward Mills, Beawar and Store Purchase Officer, Mahalakshmi Mills, Beawar A sub-committee of the Board of Directors of the National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan) was appointed to investigate the matter. Before the sub-committee could take action, the Jaipur Branch of the C.B.I. took over investigation of the complaint against the General Manager. Hence, the sub-committee did not proceed further in the matter against the General Manager. The complaint against the Store Purchase Officer was investigated by the sub-committee and he was warned for his lapses.The SBI have sent two separate reports in the two cases against the General Manager and Chief Accounts Officers of Mahalakshmi and Edward Mills, Beawar. The matter is being processed.

Change in Tourism Concept

6358. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN :
DR. BIJOY MONDAL :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVAITION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering to make changes in tourism con cept ;

(b) if so, the changes likely to be made;

(c) to what extent these changes will help in promoting the development of tourism;

(d) whether he has recently admitted in the All India Conference on Youth and Tourism that not enough is being d me to develop sites of historic interest as tourist spots; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). While inaugurating the All India Conference on Youth and Tourism, it was stated that our concept of tourism has to change inasmuch as in addition to constructing costly hotels to attract tourists from abroad, low-budget hotels which provide cheap, clean and comfortable accommodation and courteous service should be constructed to meet the requirement of middle class domestic tourists and relatively less affluent foreign tourists.

(d) and (e). In the inaugural address referred to above, it had also been said that is necessary for the youth to travel extensively in the country to know our great culture, history, religious ideas and way of life. In this context the need for developing tourist places of historical and cultural significance besides places of scenic beauty was stressed. It was pointed out that such travels by the youth would also help to foster national integration.

State Governments have been requested to undertake a comprehensive survey of *the tourism potential of their respective* States and prepare Master plans for the development of tourist places of historical, archaeological, cultural and religious significance, and also places of tourist interest from the view point of wild life and scenic beauty. Action would be taken to develop tourists facilities in the country in accordance with these Master plans.

Emergency Commissioned Officers in Public Sector Uddertaking

6359. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of granting seniority and other benefits to the Emergency Commissioned Officers absorbed in Public Undertakings is under consideration of Government such long ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken a final decision in the matter and directed the Public Undertakings accordingly ; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c)· Government had issued certain instructions in 1966 for the absorption of former Emergency Commissioned Officers in Government. Though these orders were not mandatory on Public enterprises, they were exhorted to implement the provisions regarding reservation of vacancies as adopted in Govt. These orders regarding rehabilitation of former Emergency Commissioned Officers and Short Service Commissioned Officers in Government lapsed in January 1974. Government are re-considering the question of rehabilitating these officers by providing suitable opportunites for them in the Govt. and Public Enterprises. The matter is still under consideration.

Development of Historical Places as Tourist Spots in Assam

6360. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have not so far developed the State of Assam from tourism point of view;

(b) whether there are many historical places in the State which could be developed as tourist spots; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Although there are quite a few places of historical interest and natural beauty in Assam, the restrictions placed on the movement of tourists within the North East region including Assam has prevented a large scale development for tourist facilities in this region. Within this limitation, a forest lodge has been constructed in the Kaziranga wild Life sanctuary, and a tourist bungalow is under construction at Gauhati in the Central Sector.

जिला सहरसा (बिहार) में पटसन मिल की स्थापना

6361. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सहरसा जिले में पटसन की खेती बड़े पैमाने पर की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इस जिले में न तो कोई पटसन मिल ही है और न करघा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पिछड़े जिले में पटसन मिल स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). बिहार के सहरसा जिले में कोई पटसन मिल नहीं है। तथापि, बिहार राज्य में तीन पटसन मिलें हैं। इसके अलावा, बिहार राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों के आधार पर राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दो पटसन मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए आशय पत्र जारी किये गए हैं। सहरसा जिले में किसी भी पटसन मिल के स्थापित करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है ?

जूट सामान उत्पादों का निर्यात

6362. श्री युवराज : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1976 में जूट सामान उत्पादों का निर्यात सन्तोषजनक नहीं था ;

(ख) क्या जूट के सामान के निर्यात में मात्रा के सम्बन्ध में 14.6 प्रतिशत की कमी और मूल्य में 22.9 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके निर्यात में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) 1975-76 के वित्तीय वर्ष में हुए पटसन माल के निर्यातों के मुकाबले में 1976-77 के वित्तीय वर्ष में पटसन माल के निर्यात में मात्रा की दृष्टि से 14.4 प्रतिशत तथा मूल्य की दृष्टि से 21.9 प्रतिशत कमी आई है।

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए उठाये गये महत्वपूर्ण कदम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सभी पटसन उत्पादों पर से निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(2) पटसन माल की कुछ मदों का निर्यात विदेशी बाजारों में अधिक प्रतियोगी तथा विनिर्माताओं के लिए अधिक लाभकारी बना दिया गया है ।

(3) सरकारी क्षेत्र के संगठनो की पटसन माल के निर्यात के साथ सक्रिय रूप से सम्बद्ध कर दिया गया है ।

(4) नये अन्तिम प्रयोगों को बढ़ाने तथा उत्पादन लागत को घटाने के लिए गवेष ा और विकास प्रयत्नों के लिए उदारतापूवक सहायता दी जा रही है ।

(5) पटसन उद्योग के लिए गठित विकास परिषद् के माध्यम मे गवेषणा एवं विकास कार्यों लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था करने के लिए निर्माताओ पर उपकर लगाया गया है ।

EMBEZZLEMENT FRAUD AND MISAPPROPRIATION OF MORE THAN 5 LAKHS IN NATIONALISED BANKS

6363. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will th Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to State :

(a) the details of embezzlement, fraud and misappropriation of more than 5 lakhs in the nationalised banks in the last three years and what action has been taken in each case ; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to check embezzlement etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सिलेसिलाये सूती कपड़े के निर्यातकर्ताओं को वित्तीय सहायता

6364. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिले सिलाये सूती कपड़ों के निर्यातकर्त्ताओं को नकद प्रोत्साहन के रूप में कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नकद प्रोत्साहन के भुगतान की शर्तों के नियम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). सरकार सूती परिधानों के निर्यातकों को किसी प्रकार का नकद प्रोत्साहन नहीं देती है । तथापि सूती परिधान निर्यातकों को वस्त्र उद्योग द्वारा चलाई जा रही नकद सहायता योजना के अधीन सहायता मिलती है जिसे आगे सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जाती है ।

सहकारी समितियों द्वारा गरीब बुनकरों का शोषण

6365. **श्री हरिकेश बहादुर :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हथकरघा उद्योग मे सहकारी समितियो द्वारा किये जाने वाले गरीब बुनकरों के शोषण को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) सरकार की नीति हथकरघा बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों को बढ़ावा देने की है ताकि सदस्यों को पूर्ण लाभ मिलना सुनिश्चित हो सके ।

राज्य सरकारें, जो हथकरघा बुनकरों की सहकारी समितियों की कायम करने के लिये तथा उन्हें पंजीकृत करने के लिये तथा उनके समुचित कार्यकरण के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, बुनकर सदस्यों का शोषण रोकने के लिये

अनेक कदम उठा रही हैं । इन उपायों में से कुछ नीचे दिये जाते हैं :

(1) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित निरीक्षण पद्धतियां कठोर की जा रही हैं

ताकि बुनकर सदस्यों के बीच यार्न की खरीद तथा यार्न का उचित वितरण सुनिश्चित किया जा सके ।

(2) सहकारी समितियों के वास्तविक सदस्यों को मजदूरी के वितरण की देखरेख करने के लिये फील्ड स्टाफ द्वारा कदम उठाये जाते हैं ।

(3) समितियों के पास पंजीकृत करघों की ब्यौरेवार जांच की जाती है तथा समितियों द्वारा रखे गये खातों के साथ सदस्यों के खातों की जांच भी की जाती है ।

(4) बुनकर सदस्यों द्वारा तैयार कपड़े के नमूनों का वैयक्तिक सत्यापन भी किया जा रहा है ताकि तैयार कपड़े की विशिष्टयों तथा निर्माण के आधार पर निर्धारित मजदूरी सदस्यों में वितरित होना सुनिश्चित हो सके ।

Opening of tourist reception centres in Madhya Pradesh

6366. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sought financial assistance from the Central Government for opening a Tourist Reception Centre at each of the selected tourist centres in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

आयकर विभाग द्वारा छापे

6367. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री दिल्ली में आयकर विभाग द्वारा छापे मारे जाने के बारे में 8 जुलाई, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 399 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न फर्मों और व्यक्तियों के यहां से तलाशी में मिले माल के बारे में की जा रही जांच के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) जांच में इतना अधिक समय लगने के क्या कारण है और पकड़े गए सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) मकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील ग्रुप, बम्बई के यहां से पकड़े गए उन कागजातों का ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनके आधार पर परिसर 19 तथा 20 की तलाशी ली गई ;

(घ) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान कुछ निर्दोष व्यक्तियों के परिसरों में अनावश्यक रूप से छापे मारे गए थे ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :(क) और (ख). आपातकाल के दौरान दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में ली गई तलाशियों (उनसे संबंधित अन्य छोटी तलाशियों को छोड़कर) में पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार से है :—

परिसम्पत्तियां	मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)
नकदी	42
जवाहिरात	149
अन्य परिसम्पत्तियां	83
जोड़	274

जिन मामलों में आवश्यक समझा गया, उनमें पकड़ी गई परिसम्पत्तियों में से उन परिसम्पत्तियों को जो सरकारी तौर से अनुमानित अघोषित आय कर देयता (जिसमें ब्याज और दण्ड शामिल है) तथा विभिन्न प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत देनदारियों की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त समझी गई, उन्हें रोके रखने के लिए, माल पकड़ने के 90 दिन के भीतर आयकर अधिनमिय, 1961 की धारा 132 (5) के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं। जहां कही आवश्यकता पड़ी; वहां नियमित कर-निर्धारण करने तथा दाण्डिक कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने के लिए, कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

आपतकाल (25-6-1975 मे 21-3-1977 तक) के दौरान ली गई तलाशियो मे जो परिसम्पत्तिया पकड़ी गई थी उन्हें सामान्यतया कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976-77 तथा उसके बाद के वर्षों के उन कर-निर्धारणो को पूरा करते समय हिसाब मे लिया जाएगा जिन्हें सम्बन्धित कर-निर्धारण वर्ष की समाप्ति के दो वर्षों के भीतर पूरा किया जाना होता है।

(ग) श्री एम० पी० गुप्ता के मामले में ली गई तलाशी (जिसका लोक सभा मे 8 जुलाई, 1977 को पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 399, के भाग (ख) के उत्तर की क्रम सं० 19 का उल्लेख किया गया था) बम्बई के मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील ग्रुप के मामले मे की गई तलाशी तथा अभिग्रहण सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही के परिणामतः नही ली गई थी।

श्री अमीर भारद्वाज, शाखा प्रबन्धक, मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स लि० के परिसरों की (जिनका लोक सभा में 8 जुलाई, 1977 को पूछे गए तारांकित प्रश्न सं० 399, के भाग (ख) के उत्तर की क्रम संख्या 20 में उल्लेख किया गया था) तलाशी मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील ग्रुप आफ बम्बई से बरामद किए गए किसी भी दस्तावेज के कारण नहीं ली गई थी। उनके परिसरों की तलाशी, मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील ग्रुप के मामलो में की गई तलाशी तथा अभिग्रहण सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही का एक हिस्सा थी।

(घ) और (ङ): तलाशी तथा अभिग्रहण सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही का प्राधिकार आयकर आयुक्तों निरीक्षण निदेशकों के ऐसा करने के लिए अपने कारणों को विधिवत रिकार्ड करने के बाद दिया था।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक जांच आयोग नियुक्त किया है जो आपत-स्थिति की घोषणा के लागू रहने की अवधि मे अथवा उसके तत्काल पूर्व की अवधि मे सरकारी कर्मचारियो द्वारा किए गए अपने प्राधिकार के दुरुपयोग, ज्यादतियों और अनतिक चलनो सम्बन्धी मामलों के बारे मे तथा उन अन्य व्यक्तियों के बारे मे जांच करेगा जिन्होंने इस प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए निर्देश दिए हों, उकसाया हो अथवा ऐसे कार्यों को करने मे सहयोग दिया हो। यदि किसी असंगत कारण के आधार पर कोई छापा मारा गया हो तो वह भी उक्त आयोग के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आएगा।

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा आर्यटन वेस्ट एण्ड कम्पनी, कानपुर की ऋण सीमा बढ़ाया जाना

6368. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने आर्यटन वेस्ट एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटड, कानपुर की ऋण सीमा साढ़े सात लाख रुपए से बढ़ा कर 23 ला रुपए कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कम्पनी ने इस सम्बन्ध मे पर्याप्त जमानत दी है और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वर्ष 1974-75 में इस मामले की जांच की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार रिपोर्ट की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पुनर्भुगतान हुंडियों की सीमा को बढ़ाने के साथ पर्याप्त प्रतिभूति रखी गई थी।

(ग) 1975 में उत्तरार्द्ध में कानपुर क्षेत्र के अपने निरीक्षण के दौरान भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने कम्पनी खातों की जांच की थी।

(घ) बैंकरों में प्रचलित प्रथा तथा व्यवहार के अनुसार और बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन और अंतरण) अधिनियम 1970 की धारा 13(1) के अनुरूप भी बकों के अलग अलग ग्राहकों सम्बन्धी सूचना आमतौर से प्रकट नहीं की जाती।

Compulsory retirement of Income-tax Officers

6369. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many officials from the Income-tax Staff were compulsorily retired during emergency in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh respectively;

(b) the allegations against them;

(c) whether their cases are being reconsidered by the Government on representation by the dismissed employees and if so, number of such cases; and

(d) whether any officials have been reinstated after reconsideration and if so, their names and designations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Foreign Aid.

6370. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figure showing the amount of foreign loan/aid on this country both in public and private sector and the interest and repayment that is to be remitted;

(b) which are the principal loan/aid giving countries and their shares and the rates of interest and their conditions; and

(c) what is the target period the Janata Government has fixed to make this country free from foreign dependence ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The estimated amount of interest and repayment of principal payable on these loans at current rates during 1977-78 are Rs. 267·55 crores and Rs. 533·24 crores respectively.

The loans so received are repayable over a period of years, generally ranging from 8 to 50 years (including grace period), according to the terms and conditions of each loan agreement. The rates of interest also vary from loan to loan ranging from nil to 8·9 percent per annum.

(c) Self-reliance continues to be one of the major objectives of the planning, though its full realisation is dependent upon the success that is achived in raising the level of domestic savings to finance capital formation, export promotion and import substitution.

Statement

Statement showing the outstanding amount of loans both in pubic and private sector as on 31-3-1977, as also the percentage share of each country/source thereof.

(Rs. crores at pre-December, 1971 IMF parity rates)

S. No.	Country/Source	Amount	Percentage
1	Austria	17 60	0·18
2	Belgium	49 12	0 51
3	Canada	340·77	3·53
4	Denmark	15 58	0 16
5	France	225 57	2 33

Sl. No.	Country/Source	Amount	Percentage
6	Federal republic of Germany	709 41	7 36
7	Italy	82 23	0 85
8	Japan . .	494 05	5 12
9	Netherlands	134 96	1 40
10	Norway	1·50	0 02
11	Sweden	79 92	0 83
12	United Kingdom	986 04	10 22
13	U S A	2594 65	26 89
14	I B R D	343 97	3 57
15	I D A	2305 48	23 89
16	Switzerland .	19 22	0 19
17	Qatar	1 88	0 02
18	Finland	0 20	Neg
19	Spain	3 47	0 04
20	Czechoslovakia	37 60	0 39
21	Poland	12 30	0 13
22	Yugoslavia	44 02	0 40
23	U.S.S.R.	377 83	[illegible] 92
24	Bulgaria	1 35	0 01
25	German Democratic Republic	25 19	0 26
26	Hungary .	7 39	0 08
27	Rumania .	2 55	0 30
28	Iran .	510 92	5 30
29	Iraq .	130 87	1 36
30	U A E (United Arab Emirates)	52 50	0 54
31	Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	13 62	0 14
	TOTAL	9648 76	100 00

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सहायता से कृषकों, शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों और नये उद्यमकर्ताओं को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना

6371. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा:** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सहायता से कृषकों, शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों और नए उद्यमकर्ताओं को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक उपयुक्त एवं ठोस योजना और नीति बनाई गई है ,

(ख) क्या इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए समूचे देश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोली गई है ?

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक अपने मुख्यालय से 8 किलोमीटर की दूरी तक ही ऋण सुविधायें उपलब्ध करते है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप 80 प्रतिशत गांव इस सुविधा से वंचित रह जाते है , और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऋण वितरण करने सम्बन्धी नियमों में आमूल परिवर्तन करने का विचार है जिससे कृषि, उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा अन्य विकास कार्यों के लिए आसानी से ऋण उपलब्ध हो सके ।

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख) . सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक कृषकों और छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों, परिवहन, खुदरा व्यापार और छोटे व्यापारी तथा व्यवसायिक और स्वनियोजित प्रयासों जैसे क्षेत्रों में छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये छोटे उद्यमकर्ताओं को अधिकाधिक मात्रा में ऋण प्रदान कर रहे है । दिसम्बर, 1976 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की इन क्षेत्रों में 6193570 ऋण खातों में 3030 करोड़ रुपये के ऋणों की राशि बकाया थी । ऐसे

ऋणकर्ताओं को अपने ऋणों की गति बढ़ाने के लिये बैंकों ने विशेषतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अपने शाखा जाल का विस्तार किया है। उन्होंने समाज के इन वर्गों के लाभ के लिये अपनी ऋण योजनायें बनाई है और यह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्रियान्वित की जा रही विशेष योजनाओं में भी हाथ बटा रहे हैं।

(ग) दूर-दूर बिखरे क्षेत्रों में कृषि-ऋण प्रदान करने में कमी करने के लिये जिससे ऋण-प्रदान के बाद इसके पर्यवेक्षण और वसूली में परेशानी पैदा होती है, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने वाणिज्य बैंकों से कहा है कि उसके मूल्यांकन के अनुसार एक औसत शाखा जहां वह स्थित है उससे 16 किलो मीटर की परिधि के क्षेत्र में ऋणों का प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण कर सकती है। लेकिन बैंकों में यह कहा गया है कि इस सिद्धांत पर सख्ती में अमल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये तथा उन कर्ताओं के आवेदन पत्रों पर भी विशेष रूप से जो एक समूह में हों, चाहे वे क्षेत्र इस सीमा से बाहर ही क्यों न हों विचार किया जाये बशर्ते कि वह शाखा ऋणों के अन्तिमा—उपयोग का प्रभावी पर्यवेक्षण कर सकती हो।

(घ) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण प्रसार में सुविधा देने के लिये, प्रक्रियाओं का साधारणीकरण, शाखा प्रबंधकों को पर्याप्त ऋण स्वीकार करने की शक्तियों के प्रत्यायोजन, छोटे ऋण कर्ताओं के लिये शर्तों और निबंधनों के उदारीकरण, कम राशि के ऋण आवेदन पत्रों के निपटान के वास्ते समय-सीमा के निर्धारण आदि जैसे बहुत से उपाय किये हैं। बैंक प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों को अपनाकर तथा कृषक सेवा समितियों का गठन कर के किसानों की अपनी व्याप्ति को बढ़ाने का प्रयास भी कर रहे हैं।

Disparity in rate of dearness Allowance to Employees of Central Government and Public Sector undertakings

6372. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANIKNG be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any difference between the rate of Dearness Allowance paid to the Central Government officers and those employed in the public sector undertakings such as Indian Telephone Industires;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the amount of D.A. paid to officers and workers of the Central Government Undertakings drawing basic pay of Rs. 600/- is the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Although some of public sector enterprises which follow the Central Government pattern of pay scales have the same rates of dearness allowance as payable to Central Government officers, the formula applicable to the officers of most of the public Enterprises, including the officers of Indian Telephone Industries, provides for neutralisation at the rate of Rs. 1·30 per point shift in the All-India Consumer price Index average (1960—100). The pay scales of the officers to the Public Enterprises where the D. A. formula of Rs. 1·30 has been introduced do not follow the pay scale pattern of the Central Government. Hence the D. A. formula applicable for Central Government officers has not been made applicable to the officers in these Undertakings;.

(c) and (d).The amount paid as D. A. provides neutralisation for the movements of Index average over the point to which the relevant pay scales are related. The amount of D. A. paid to officers and workers of the Central Government Undertakings drawing basic pay of Rs.600/- may not be the same because the pay scales for the workers and officers are not related in all cases to the same Index average.

Umrol Airport (Shillong)

6373. SHRI HOPINGSTONE LYNGDOH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Umroi Airport (Shillong) has been closed since January, 1977; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI *PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK*): (a) and (b). As neither Indian Airlines nor any

private operator is operating any air service to Umroi (Shillong), action has been taken for the withdrawal of communication and navigation facilities from the airport with effect from 1-8-77. The Staff is also being transferred to other stations.

Assessment of Taxable Income for workers and officers in Ashoka Hotel

6374. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Ashoka Hotel are paid Rs. 45/- per month as Food allowance and this amount is taken into calculation while calculating the annual income of such employees for payment of Income tax; and

(b) whether the value of food served to officers costing Rs. 90/- per day, which is taxable perks under the provisions of the Income tax act, is not taken into conderation for the assessment of taxable income?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The workers of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi (excepting those posted in the kitchens who are allowed free duty meals) are paid Rs. 45/- per month as Meas Allowance, which is taken into account for the purpose of calculation of Income-Tax.

(b) To ensure prompt and efficient service to the hotel guests, officers having operational and managerial duties are provided free food upto a maximum cost of Rs. 28·67 per day. This is taken into account for the purpose of calculation of income tax in accordance with the provisions of the Income-Tax Act to the extent applicable.

Malika Flower Shop

6375. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Cottage Industries Emporium is also running a flower shop under the name "Malika Flower Shop" or "Malika Florists";

(b) if so, whether this shop is run by the Emporium through a contractor and not departmentally;

(c) if so, the name of the present contractor, the date on which this contractor was first appointed, the broad features of terms and conditions of the contract and the amount paid by th econtractor to the Emporium during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to check the sales and books of the contractor to ensure that Emporium receives its due share out of the sales of the flower shop ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shop is run through a contractor

(c) (i) The name of the present contractor is M/s. Narinder Singh Saini and Vikram Singh Saini. The first agreement with the present contractor was signed on 12-8-1975 which was effective from 1-7-1975

(ii) Broad terms of the contract :—

(i) The contract provides for a commission with a mininm agreed amount. For July-Sept. 1976 the commission was 12 1/2% but because of renovations in the Emporium, no minimum limit was prescribed. from 1-10-76 the minimum amount fixed is Rs. 25,000 p. a.

(2) That all running expenses except rent, water, electricity shall be borne bv the Florist.

(3) That the sales proceeds will be deposited every day with the CCIC.

(4) That the Florist will be responsible for submitting regular returns of sales and stocks.

(iii) Amount paid by the contractor to the Emporium during the last three years :—

Year	Amount paid
(July-June)	Rs.
1974-75 . . .	22,5[illegible]0
1975-76 . . .	23,[illegible]
1976-77 . . .	19,973

(d) The daily sales are deposited by the Florist with the CGIC. The cash memos are checked against cash receipts. The commission is deducted before payment of the balance to the contractor. The accounts and operations of the Florist Shop are subject to audit.

Loan given to M/s Oberoi for Hotels Abroad

6376. SHRI 'O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Miniter of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent press Report saying that a huge loan of more than three crores of rupees has been given to M/s Oberoi for hotels abroad;

(b) if so, the nature and details of transactions including terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure the proper implementation of these terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No loans have been given to M/s oberoi Hotels for their hotels abroad by Government of India..

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र मे रुई को एकाधिकार खरीद

6377. **श्री डी० जी० गवाई :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1975–76 मे महाराष्ट्र मे रुई की एकाधिकार खरीद के लिए अनुमति दी थी और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कितनी धनराशि दी गई और क्या उक्त धनराशि ऋण अथवा सहायता के रूप मे दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1977–78 मे भी महाराष्ट्र को रुई की खरीद के लिए सहायता देने का निर्णय लिया है और यदि हा, तो कितनी धनराशि देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि महाराष्ट्र सरकार रुई की खरीद बन्द कर देती है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार भारतीय रुई निगम के माध्यम से रुई की खरीद करने का है ; और

(घ) क्या प्राइवेट व्यापारियो को उक्त खरीद के लिए बैकों से धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) महाराष्ट्र मे रुई की एकाधिकार खरीद के लिए महाराष्ट कच्ची रुई (अधिप्राप्ति, प्रोसेसिंग तथा विपणन), अधिनियम 1971 के उपबन्धों के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति अपेक्षित नही है । तथापि इस योजना के अधीन प्राप्त की गई रुई की गारंटी-शुदा कीमतों के निर्धारण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति अपेक्षित है । यह स्वीकृति 1975-76 मे दी गई थी । रुई मौसम 1975-76 के लिए महाराष्ट्र सहकारी विपणन परिस को 40 करोड रु० की ऋण सुविधा दी गई थी––20 करोड़ रु० महाराष्ट्र राज्य सहकारी बैक मे तथा 20 करोड रु० भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने 1977–78 रुई मौसम के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से 60 करोड रु० की ऋण सुविधा के लिए अनुरोध किया है और इस मामले पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैक विचार कर रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने रुई एकाधिकार अधिप्राप्ति योजना को अभी तक समाप्त नही किया है ।

Appointment of Grade II Clerks by Reserve Banks of India, Kanpur

6378. SHRI ZULFIQUARULLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 200 graduate candidates were selected and put on the waiting

list for appointment as II grade Clerks by the Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur in March, 1975 and the validity of the said list was extended upto 6th March, 1977;

(b) if so, whether fresh applications for similarposts were called in December, 1976 when 40 of the slected candidates on the waiting list had yet to be appointed and their claims for appointment were ignored; and

(c) if so, facts about the matter and the reasons for inviting fresh applications before the expiry of the validity of the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that their Kanpur office prepared a waiting list of candidates for the post of Clerk/Com Note Examiner Grade II on 6th March, 1975. The list contained 343 candidates—282 belonging to general category and 63 belonging to Scheduled Caste category. The list was vaild for one year but since a large number of wait-listed candidates remained unabsorbed on the expiry of period of one year, Kanpur Office was permitted to keep the list vaild for further period of one year i.e. upto 6th March, 1977. The number of candidates who have remained unabsorbed from the list despite extension of its validity upto 6th March, 1977 is 126.

Reserve Bank has further reported that since the preparation of a waiting list takes about 3 to 6 months in order to have the new list ready by 6th March, 1977 viz. the date of expiry of the extended term of the earlier list, its Kanpur Office issued an advertisement in December, 1976 for the purpose.

बिड़ला उद्योग समूह द्वारा माल का आयात

6379. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों मे वर्षवार बिड़ला समूह उद्योग द्वारा निम्नलिखित ऐसी विदेशी कम्पनियों से, जिसमें बिड़ला बन्धुओं के शेयर हैं, कितने मूल्य का माल आयात किया गया ;

(1) पी० टी० ओरीजिन सिन्टैक्स इंडोनेशिया,

(2) इंडोपील टैक्सटाइल मनीला,

(3) पी० ए० एन० अफरीकन कन्सलटैंसी सर्विस (एन० आई० जे०) लिमिटेड,

(4) नाईजीरिया इंजीनियरिंग वर्कस लिमिटेड, और

(5) पी० टी० होरिजन सिन्टैक्स इंडोनेशिया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : वास्तविक आयातों के आंकड़े वस्तुओं, एवं देशों के अनुसार वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा संकलित किये जाते हैं तथा मंथली स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ दि फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया, खंड 2 आयातों मे, प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं। जानकारी आयातकों अथवा उन फर्मों के अनुसार नही रखी जाती है जिनसे आयात किया जाता है।

Liquidation of Central Co-operative Banks in Assam

6380. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that against the Government's decision to activise rural banks, the Government of Assam has ordered liquidation of the Central Co-operative Banks of Assam in every district of the State;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to activise the Central Co-operative Banks of Assam by financing them directly through the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the policy decision announced in reply to the Starred Question No. 588 dated 22nd July, 1977; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India suggested closure of the rural banks in consequence of its own anti-rural bank policy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Government of Assam, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, decided merge all their 7 Central Co-operative Banks with the Assam State Co-operative Banks as a part of the revitalisation scheme for co-operative credit structure in the State

of Assam and to avoid liquidation of Central Co-operative Banks. This decision was taken by the State Government in view of the stagnant nature of the Co-operative credit structure in the State. The State Government have now ordered the merger of all the 7 Central Co-operative Banks with effect from 1-8-1977. The amalgamation has been ordered with the object of improving the working of the co-operative credit structure and enabling the agriculurists of Assam to be better served though the reorganised primary societies.

The above decision of the State Government for amalgamation of the District Central Co-operative Banks had nothing to do with the establishment of Regional Rural Bank in the State.

Illegal bank deposit by Indian National in Switzerland

6981. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to enter into an agreement with Swiss Government as it has been done by the US Government to enable the Government of India to get details of illegal bank deposit by Indian National in Switzerland; and

(b) if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). With a view to get details of such accounts, if any, talks were held from 28th June to 2nd July, 1976 with officials of the Swiss Government for purposes of concluding a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement having an article on 'Exchange of Information'. The Swiss Government was not agreeable to having a specific article on 'Exchange of Information'.

In the discussions in the UN Group of Experts on Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries, India has been advocating that the article on 'Exchange of Information' in a double taxation avoidance agreement between any two countries shoud be fairly comprehensive so as to enable the contracting states to get as much information as is possible. India has also been advocating that pending conclusion of a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement, limited agreements providing for exchange of information may be concluded. Both India and Switzerland are members of this Group.

No tangible results have, however, been achieved so far.

Balance sheets of SBI and Nationalised Banks

6982. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Balance Sheets of State Bank of India and other nationalised banks have been published for the year ending 31st December, 1976; if so, whether copies are mailed to the Members of Parliament without asking for them; and

(b) what is the amount of Secret Reserves and Protested Bill A/c, shown in the last closing year in the Balance Sheet of State Bank of India and other nationalised and non-nationalised Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) All the public sector banks have published their Balance Sheets for the year ended 31st December, 1976. In terms of section 10(8) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, copies of the Annual Reports of the nationalised banks for each year have to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament. In terms of the above provision, copies of the Balance Sheets of 14 nationalised banks as at the end of December, 1976 have already been laid before both the Houses of Parliament, on 28th June, 1977 in Rajya Sabha and on 1st July, 1977 in Lok Sabha. Though, there is no statutory provision requiring the Annual Reports of the State Bank of India and its 7 subsidiaries to be placed before Parliament, copies of Balance Sheets of State Bank of India and its 7 subsidiaries for the year 1976 have been forwarded to the Parliament Library. State Bank of India has reported that it has sent copies of its Annual Report to Members of Parliament, through its New Delhi local office.

(b) It is presumed that in making a reference to Secret Reserves and Protested Bills Account, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the provisions for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions made by banks before arriving at the published profits. In this connection, it may be mentioned that all banks make an assessment of the realiability of its advances and make adequate provision each year for such of the advances as are already considered bad or doubtful of recovery and make other usual or necessary provisions to the satisfaction of their Auditors. In terms of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the proforma of the Balance Sheet and the profit & loss Account prescribed under it, all banks including public sector banks are enjoined by the statute to publish their profits after deducting the provision made during

the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions. The statutorily prescribed forms of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account do not provide for the disclosure of provisions made for bad and doubtful debts etc. during the year.

Report regarding 'Guide to Airports'

6383. SHRI O. P. TYAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen the report 'Guide to Airports' published in the issue dated the 18th July, 1977 of the magazine "Times" wherein the international airports of Delhi and Bombay have been rated as 'atrocious'; and

(b) what steps are to be taken to remove this stigma ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the overall rating of "Times" magazine may not have valid basis. In any case, so far as delays are concerned, it has been reported that the delays at the Delhi airport are minimal while at the airports of Frankfurt, Singapore, O'Hare (Chica go), Kennedy (New York), National (Washington DC), Los-Angeles, Stapleton (Denver), Miami, Laguardia (New York), San Francisco, Dallas, Hartsfield (Atlanta), the delays are of 30 minutes or more; the average delays at Tokyo airport is 20 minutes while at Hong Kong airport the delays range from a few minutes to hours.

(b) The Delhi Airport terminal building is essentially a war-time structure which has since then received many modifications. It is proposed to include the construction of a new international terminal complex at Delhi in the Sixth Five Year Plan of the International Airports Authority of India

Government has already approved the construction of a new international passenger and cargo complex at Bombay airport at a cost of Rupees 11·00 crores, which will be ready by 1980. When completed, the new passenger terminal will cater to a peak hour traffic of 1400 passengers (arrival and departure).

Treasure unearthed in Jaigarh Fort

6384. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 816 on 17th June, 1977 regarding raids on former palaces of Jaipur and Gwalior and to state:

(a) whether during the search for treasure carried out from 10th June, 1976 till November, 1976 by the Income-tax Authorities at Jaigarh Fort the Jaipur-Delhi road was closed to ordinary traffic for one or two days so as to make way for military trucks carrying treasure to the residence of the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) whether a news-item to this effect was broadcast by the BBC, London, then; and

(c) the outcome of the adjudication proceedings under the Gold Control Act/ Customs Act which were in progress on 17th June, 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The adjudication proceedings under Gold Control Act in respect of seizures from Jaipur and Gwalior palaces are pending as the parties have requested for adjournment. The adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act in the case of Mrs. V. R. Scindia have been dropped.

Capital raised by Companies during the last three months

6385. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have allowed number of companies to raise the capital in view of the fact that these companies were not cleared by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission;

(b) if so, how many companies were allowed to raise the capital during the last three months;

(c) the names of each company, and

(d) the States in which they are located ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Wherever clearance under the MRTP Act is necessary, such clearance is insisted upon before a company is permitted to raise capital.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Number of Hours Wasted and Loss suffering due to Delay in Civil Aviation Services

6386. SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact of recurring delay in Civil Aviation Services;

(b) if so, what extra amount is payable out of public funds for each hour's delay;

(c) how many hours were wasted due to such delays and long waits in the major airports during 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(d) what steps are being taken to eliminate the delays; and

(e) the amount of loss suffered by Government in 1976-77 as also the loss suffered as a result of delay in flights during the past three months ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e). Certain amount of extra expenditure on passengers facilitation, such as providing hotel accommodation, transfer of passengers to other airlines etc. is sometimes incurred when flights are delayed. It is difficult to assess this expenditure.

(c) Number of hours wasted due to delays in scheduled flights of Air India are given below :—

Year	*No. of flights operated*	*No. of flights delayed*	*Duration in hours*
1975-76	3853	976	2362
1976-77	4338	1424	2464

In so far as Indian Airlines are concerned, they do not maintain record of delays in terms of number of hours. Instead, they keep a record of 'On Time' performance, and 'Delay Rate' computed on the basis of delay 5 over 15 miniutes per 100 take offs and each delay is analysed individually. During 1975-76 and 1976-77 the overall 'On time' performance of Indian Airlines was 67·38% and 65·49% respectively.

(d) Government have asked Indian Airlines and Air-India to tighten control on operations so as to prevent delays/cancellations etc. arising out of reasons which are within their control. Senior officers of both the Corporations hold meetings in order to investigate all delays in flights and analyse causes thereof with a view to improving performance and taking necessary remedial action.

जीवन बीमा निगम से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा धनराशि का अनुरोध

6387. **श्री कैलाश प्रकाश :**

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जीवन बीमा निगम से परियोजना वार कितनी-कितनी धनराशि मांगी ;

(ख) उसमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई ; और

(ग) धनराशि का भुगतान किन तारीखों को किया गया और शेष ऋण की राशि का भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए अनुबन्ध में दी गई है । **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया/देखिए** संख्या एल टी 963/77]

Refund of Excess amount collected by S.T.C./C.P.C.

6388. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation/Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation has decided to refund excess amount

collected by it for L-Base in violation of the writteen commitment ; and

(b) if so, the amount STC proposes to refund and what action Government propose to take against the officers who are responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) A question had arisen about the entitlement of certain Actual Users in face of fluctuation in the value of currencies and agreement with Release Order Holders. The State Chemicals a and Pharmaceuticals Corporation (CPC) has examined this question and decided to arive at a negotiated settlement on merits of each case.

(b) The amount payable would depend upon the final outcome of negotiations. The question of taking action against the officers does not arise as there is no mala fide action involved.

Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Company

6389. DR. BAPU KALDATY : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Company has been handed over to Morarkas ;

(b) whether the proposal to hand over the Mills has been aproved by the Department of Company Affairs ; and

(c) if so, whether the arrears and old liabilities have also been accepted by the Morarkas ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The management of the business of Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.. which was taken over on 16-1-1974 by the Receiver appointed by the Tax Recovery Officer in the course of income-tax recovery proceedings against the said company, was handed over to S/Shri S. D. Morarka and G.K. Morarka on 29-6-1977, after the attachment of the business was withdrawn by the Tax Recovery Officer

(b) As the proceedings took place under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the approval of the Department of Company Affairs was not required for the purpose.

(c) Since there has been no change in the legal status of the company and the business continues to be woned by the company, the question of acceptance of the arrears and old liabilities by the Morarkas does not arise.

Mica Trading Corporation

6390. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mica Trading Corporation are taking steps to produce fabricated mica indigenously and increase its exports ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd., (MITCO) has set up a fabrication factory at Giridih with 15 foot presses and 3 power presses.

2. The Elctronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation New Delhi has prepared a report for MITCO for establishing a Tool Room costing Rs. 50 lakhs to be attached to this factory for making and servicing tools and dies for this factory as also for the small private fabricators. MITCO Board have approved of the proposal in principle, and MMTC is further processing the Project Report. Meanwhile, MITCO is putting up a small tool room with machinery worth Rs. 2·5 lakhs. Some machines have already arrived and are being installed.

3. Two technical officers from. MITCO have been recently trained in G.D.R. for running the tool room and fabrication factory.

4. MITCO serviced orders worth Rs. 30 lakhs of fabricated mica from G.D.R. in 1976-77. With the establishment of tool room and trained officers, further export orders are expected. It is, also sending promotional delegations to obtain orders for fabricated Mica. Trade Promotion Delegations are liekly to visit some selected foreign countries to explore, among other things, possibilities of obtaining orders for fabricated mica.

ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ब्रिटेन से सहायता

6391. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :**

श्री उग्रसेन :

क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन ने ग्रामीण विकास कार्यों के लिए भारत को साढ़े चार करोड रुपए की सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास की जिन योजनाओं पर यह राशि खर्च करने का विचार है उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या अन्य देशो ने भी भारत की ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओ के लिए सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है अथवा भारत को आवश्वासन दिया है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार और युनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार के बीच 28 जून, 1977 को अनुदान के रूप में लगभग 4.5 करोड़ रुपए (30 लाख पौंड) दिए जाने के बारे मे एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। ब्रिटेन ने यह अनुदान ग्रामीण और अर्ध-ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन और कल्याण कार्यक्रमो को कार्यान्वित करने के उद्देश्य से 1,000 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों और 325 ताल्लुख अस्पतालो मे सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए दिया है ।

(ग) जी, हां जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य और नादरलैंड ने भी कुछ ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओ के लिए पूजीगत सहायता देने का निश्चिय किया है । नार्वे, स्वीडन, डेनमार्क, युनाइटेड किंगडम, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, जापान आदि जैसे कई देशों ने ग्रामीण विकास के लिए तकनीकी सहायता प्रदान की है या प्रदान करना स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

Wealth of former rulers

6392. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have figures of the total wealth of the former rulers ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place on the Table of the House, a statement regarding the wealth of the former rulers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The information regarding the figures of net wealth (as per latest completed assessment as well as latest return filed) has been complied in respect of the former rulers who drew privy purses of Rs. 5 lakhs or more prior to the enactment of the Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Act, 1972 (No. 54 of 1972).

In addition to these, there are about 250 more former rulers. They are spread all over the country and some of them might be having very nominal wealth. The collection of information regarding them would involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved. If the Hon'able Member desires to have information relating to any particular former ruler, the same could be collected and furnished.

(b) A statement showing the wealth of 24 former rulers, as per (a) above is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in library. See No. LT 964/77*].

तम्बाकू की खेती करने वालों को उचित मूल्य

6393. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाइसेंसधारी तम्बाकू की खरीद किसानों से मनमाने तथा कम मूल्य पर करते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं होता है ; और

(ख) तम्बाकू की खेती करने वालों को तम्बाकू के उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया : (क) तथा (ख) : उपजकर्ताओं से तम्बाकू खरीदने के लिए फिलहाल कोई सांविधिक न्यूनतम निर्धारित कीमतें नहीं है । तथापि, तम्बाकू बोर्ड इस वर्ष से व्यापार तथा उपजकर्ताओं के मार्गदर्शन के लिए वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी सांकेतिक कीमतें घोषित करने की एक योजना शुरू की जो उपजकर्ताओं के लिए उचित समझी गई । व्यापारियों, पैकरों तथा बोर्ड में पंजीयित निर्यातकों द्वारा इस वर्ष सांकेतिक कीमतों से कम पर वर्जीनिया तम्बाकू खरीदे जाने के कोई समाचार नहीं मिले है ।

Export of Groundnut Seed

6394. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of picked seeds of groundnut exported during the year 1975-76. ;

(b) the export target for the year 1977-78 ; and

(c) the percentage of the picked seed which is being provided state-wise for export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Export of HPS groundnuts during 1975-76 had been as follows : —

	Qty.	Value
	(Tonnes)	(Rs.)
(i) HPS groundnut Kernels	107096	477213693
(ii) HPS groundnuts shelled	5706	21151869
TOTAL	112802	498365562

(b) and (c) : Export of HPS groundnuts is presently banned.

Criteria for opening a Regional Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

6395. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) criteria for opening a Regional Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports ;

(b) the names of the cities where these officers are functioning at present ; and

(c) the names of the places under Government's consideration for opening these offices in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHAIRA) : (a) Regional Offices of Import Export Trade Control organisation have been set up having regard to the need for serving the requirements of trade and industry for different geographical and administrative regions.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) It has been decided to set up new offices at the followng places : Cuttack, Patna, Jaipur and Chandigarh.

Statement

Names of the cities where the regional offices of the Import and Export Trade Control organisation are functioning at present.

S. No.	Name of the city
1.	New Delhi
2.	Bombay
3.	Calcutta
4.	Madras
5.	Kanpur
6.	Faridabad
7.	Srinagar
8.	Amritsar
9.	Ahmedabad
10.	Rajkot
11.	New Kandla

S. No.	Name of City
12.	Bhopal
13.	Panjim
14.	Shillong
15.	Hyderabad
16.	Bangalore
17.	Visakhapatnam
18.	Ernakulam
19.	Pondicherry

डाल्टनगंज (बिहार) में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

6396. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी:** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बिहार में डाल्टनगंज में नेशनलपार्क और 'प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर' बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या जिले में पूर्ण हवाई-पट्टी भी है जिसका इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की नियमित विमान सेवा के लिए प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डाल्टनगंज में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने हेतु केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक): (क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बिहार में डाल्टनगंज स्थित राष्ट्रीय उद्यान पर्यटकों को आकृष्ट करता है । परन्तु, पर्यटकों की संख्या फिलहाल अधिक नही है । जैसे ही शेरो की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी, पर्यटकों को 'टाइगर रिजर्व' की यात्रा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । डाल्टनगंज में बिहार सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित दो अच्छे मौसम की छोटी हवाई पट्टियां, 2550 फुट×450 फुट (पूर्व-पश्चिम) तथा 1500 फुट×300 फुट (उत्तर-दक्षिण) हैं । डाल्टनगंज छोटे प्रकार के विमानों के परिचालन के लिए ही उपयुक्त है तथा जिस प्रकार के विमान इंडियन एयरलाइंस में उपलब्ध हैं उनके परिचालन के लिए वह अपर्याप्त है ।

(ग) डाल्टनगंज में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Proposal to Increase Exports to Gulf Countries and Oil Producing Countries

6397. SHRI D. B. CHANDER GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plans to increase exports to Gulf Countries and other oil producing countries ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The plans drawn up for increasing exports to oil producing countries include long term contracts for exports of certain commodities, establishing joint ventures in the countries concerned, special production plans in India, sponsoring two-way delegations, participation in fairs, dissemination of trade information, participation in tenders floated in these countries, opening of foreign offices of public sector/private sector Organisations etc.

Recruitment to the Post of Trainees in the Bank of Maharashtra

6398. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank of Maharashtra had conducted a test and interviewed during March, April 1977 for recruitment to the posts of Management Trainees;

(b) if so, how many posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates ;

(c) how many Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Trubes candidates qualified in the written test and how many of them were finally selected after interview ; and

(d) whether quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is complete in this Bank, if not, what measures are going to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (d). The Bank of of Maharashtra has reported that it has conducted in March/April, 1977, a written test for recruitment of trainee officers, the details of which are as follows :

	Total	SC/ST
Number of applications received	12,477	3,390
Number of candidates called or written test	5,288	3,311
Number of candidates who qualified for interview	435	97
Number of candidates finally selected	63	3

The number of vacancies in the posts of officers filled by direct recruitment reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including the backlog in the Bank of Maharashtra as reported it is 54.

The bank has reported that it has relaxed the minimum educational qaulifications in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates to a mere pass in graduation as against First or High second class in Graduation for general candidates. The quailfying standards are also relaxed to B and C+ grade in written test for being called for interview as against upto B+ grade for others. Despite these relaxations the bank reported that it has not been able to fill up the reserved quota for want of suitable qualified candidates.

Recommendations of the Committee on consumption credit

6390. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry adopted the recommendations of the Committee on Consumption Credit for the weaker sections of society ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the States to provide such credit facilities in their States ;

(c) the amount required for the same for the year 1977-78 ; and

(d) allocation by the Centre and States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H M. PATEL) : (a) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Consumption Credit as modified by the Bangalore Conference. A meeting was held in June, 1976 between some Chief Ministers and the then Finance Minister wherein it was decided inter alia to give a central loan to the State Governments for the "grey" area requirements of consumption credit.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines, with regard to the provision of consumption credit, to the cooperatives and commercial banks. Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have also issued suitable instructions to their cooperatives.

(c) and (d). The Expert Committee on Consumption Credit computed the total requirements for consumption credit only for the first year *i.e.* 1976-77 at Rs. 170 crores for the category of the rural community having land holding measuring from 0·01 to 0·50 acre. The Committee made no estimates for the consumption credit requirements in the following year as they were of the view that these could be worked out on the basis of experience gained in the first year and that the State Governments would be able to meet these requirements from their own resources.

Surprise checks by Vigilance Officers of Air Customs Department at Santa Cruz

6400. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI A. C. GEORGE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Vigilance officers made any surprise checks of Bombay Air Customs at Santa Cruz Airport ; and

(b) If so, how many times during the last three years and what were their findings and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Apart from the surprise checks made by the supervisory officers posted at Santa Cruz Airport, of the baggage cleared by the baggage officers, the Vigilance Officers from the Central Intelligence Unit of the Custom House also make such checks.

(b) During the last three years, surprise checks were carried out on 40 occasions by the Vigilance Officers of the Central Intelligence Unit and it was found that in some cases, the baggage cleared was in excess of the permissible allowances under the Rules. Since no malafides were established in these cases, the officers concerned were only warned.

As a result of the surprise checks carried out by supervisory officers at the Santa Cruz Air Port, three cases in which Air Customs Officers had allegedly accepted or demanded illegal gratification were detected during the last three years The services of two Air Customs Officers have been terminated. Action against other concerned officers as also again st the passengers who allegedly offered the bribe is being taken.

Reservation of Class I & II Posts for persons Belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in Income-Tax Department

6401. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I and II (Gazatted) posts in the various Income-tax charges as on 1-7-1977 and the total number of posts reserved for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) how many of the posts ear-marked for the candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are still lying vacant and on how many posts candidates other than scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been appointed and the reasons for such appointment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A statement showing the total number of Class I (Group A) and Class II (Group B) (Gazetted) posts in the various Income-tax charges as on 1-7-1977 is annexed. There is no reservation relatable to the posts borne on the establishment of the Department for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the general instructions of the Department of personnel & Administrative Reforms provide that (i) vacancies in the direct recruitment quota filled on All-India basis by open competition ; as well as (ii) vacancies filled by promotion on the basis of selection from Group B to the lowest rung in Group A and from Group C to Group B, where the direct recruitment does not exceed 50% should be filled to the extent of 15% by Scheduled Caste and 7½% by Scheduled Tribes candidates. These orders also provide that the shortfall in direct recruitment vacancies (both in Group B and Group A) should be carried forward to three years subject to certain restrictions, but no such carry-forward has been provided in the matter of filling up promotion vacancies in Group B or Group A.

(b) As there is no reservation relatable to the posts borne on the establishment of the Department, this does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the sanctioned posts in Class I and Class II in the various Income-tax Charges as on 1-7-1977—(all Class II posts in the Income-Tax Department are gazetted posts).

Name of the Charge	Class I	Class II
Andhra Pradesh . .	115	73
Assam	31	35
Bihar	57	46
Bombay City . .	291	311
Bombay (Central) . .	30	2
Calcutta (Central) .	44	5

Name of the Charge	Class I	Class II
Delhi & Delhi (Central) .	165	169
Gujarat	159	153
Kanpur, Meerut and Agra	91	77
Karnataka	65	70
Kerala	44	42
Lucknow and Allahabad .	66	55
Madhya Pradesh . .	59	71
Orissa	26	24
Pune	73	66
Patiala, Haryana & Chandigarh and Amritsar and Jullundur . .	128	105
Jaipur & Jodhpur .	50	66
Tamil Nadu and Coimbatore and Madras (Central)	179	141
V & M Nagpur . .	37	39
West Bengal & Asansol .	310	407
TOTAL . .	2020	1957

Industrial Raw Material and Foodstuff on O.G.L.

6402. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to place all industrial raw materials and foodstuffs on OGL (Open General Licence) ;

(b) whether it will check the cornering of licences by a few parties and defeat the shortage of these items ; and

(c) if so, when will this be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). During the last one year, import of a number of items including capital goods, spare parts of machinery, industrial raw materials, etc, has been placed on Open General Licence and free licensing system. Government is not, for the present, considering any proposal for adding to these lists. Further, changes in import policy in this respect will be considered in the light of experience.

Aircraft with Air India and Indian Airlines

6403. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present strength of various types of aircraft fleet with Air India and Indian Airlines with their year of procurement along with name of suppliers ;

(b) how many out of these, category-wise, are in working condition and how many are defective/under repairs or obsolete ;

(c) whether working aircraft are sufficient to cater to the needs of air-traffic both on domestic and international routes ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to buy some more aircraft by Air India and Indian Airlines ; and

(e) if so, the details of each deal under consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached.

(b) All the aircraft shown in the statement enclosed are in working condition, with the exception of the following :

(i) Of the five Caravelle aircraft in the fleet of the Indian Airlines, three are operating and the remaining two have been phased out and kept aside for disposal.

(ii) one F-27 aircraft is undergoing minor repairs

(iii) The DC-3 aircraft is presently under overhaul.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Air India have placed an order for two more Boeing-747 aircraft. One of these is due for delivery in December, 1977 and the other in May 1978. Presently studies are in progress to ascertain additional requirement of aircraft to cater to the anticipated traffic growth beyond 1979.

Indian Airlines have also placed an order on 9-2-77 for the purchase of three Boeing 737s. These three aircraft are due for delivery in October/November, 1977.

Indian Airlines have no proposal, at present, to acquire additional aircraft.

Statement

Type of Aircraft		Present fleet strength	Year of procurement and number of aircraft procured		Name of Supplier
			Year	Number	
AIR INDIA					
Boeing 707—437	.	4	1960	2	
			1962	2	
Boeing 707—337 B	.	3	1964	1	
			1965	1	
			1966	1	M/s. Boeing Co., USA
Boeing 707—337 C	.	2	1967	1	
			1968	1	
Boeing 747—237 B		5	1971	2	
			1972	2	
			1975	1	
INDIAN AIRLINES					
Airbus A-300 B 2	.	3	1976	3	M/s. Airbus Industries, France
Boeing 737	.	12	1970	2	
			1971	4	M/s Boeing Co., USA
			1974	4	
			1975	2	
Caravelle .	. .	5	1963	1	
			1965	1	M/s. Sud Aviation, France
			1966	2	
			1976	1	M/s. Airbus Industrie, France
HS-748 (Avro) .	.	15	1967	2	
			1968	3	M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics
			1969	6	Ltd., Bangalore.
			1970	2	
			1972	2	
F-27	. . .	8	1961	2	
			1963	4	M/s. Fokkers, Netherlands
			1967	1	
			1971	1	Through Insurers
Viscount .	. .	2	1958	1	M/s. Vickers Armstrong, U.K.
			1962	1	M/s. Fred Oslen of Norway.
DC 3	. .	1	Aircraft acquired at the time of nationalisation in 1953.		

Training up of Pilots in Air India

6404. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India take ex-Indian Air Force and Indian Airlines pilots as they have no arrangements of their own for training up pilots at young age ; and

(b) if so, the details of proposed scheme, if any, under Government's consideration to get much more services from young pilots ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Air India recruit their pilots chiefly from Indian Airlines and the Indian Air Force as they have no facility of their own for the initial training of pilots on transport aircraft.

(b) The requirement of pilots for Air India during the next three years is proposed to be met chiefly by recruitment from the Indian Airlines, which would make the initial recruitment from amongst young pilot's holding Commercial Polot's Licence and, in turn, release experienced pilots to Air India. The remaining requirement will be met by recruitment from the Indian Air Force and also from open market if candidates possessing the prescribed qualifications are available.

Amount given by Central Bank of India to Femme International

6405. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bank of India has given Rs. 60 lakh or so to the account Femme International ;

(b) who introduced the above party and was any brokerage paid for getting the account ;

(c) whether the Board of Directors were informed of this account; and

(d) the outstanding owing to the bank and what efforts have been made to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (d). The Central Bank of India have reported that M/s. Femme International Private Limited enjoyed a total borrowing limit of Rs. 40 lakhs. The party was introduced to the Bank by Shri D. D. Bajaj a constituent of the Bank. No brokerage is stated to have been paid as it is not the practice of the Bank to pay brokerage for securing borrowal accounts. The Central Bank has also reported that the Bank's Board of Directors were duly informed of the position and development of this account. The total outstanding inclusive of interest upto April 9, 1976 amounted to Rs. 51·42 lakhs. On a winding up petition filed by one of the creditors of the company, a Liquidator was appointed by the court in June, 1976. The Bank has initiated civil proceedings before the Liquidator and Bank's claim as secured creditor was admitted by the Liquidator on July 22, 1977. The Bank has also filed a criminal complaint against the directors of the company.

Commitments of Kohinoor Mills with Central Bank of India

6406. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) what were the commitments of Kohinoor Mills with Central Bank of India as on 15th May, 1977, 31st May, 1977 and Ist July, 1977 by way of letters of credit opened, bills discounted and/or purchased bills accepted on behalf of the mills and guarantees given ;

(b) whether all such facilities were duly sanctioned and/or confirmed and/or ratified by the Bank's Board; and

(c) If so, on what dates ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The commitments of Kohinoor Mills Co. Limited to Central Bank of India, under specific heads noted below, on 15-5-1977, 31-5-1977 and 1-7-1977 were as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	15-5-1977	31-5-1977	1-7-1977
Letters of credit	99·92	177·58	111·61
Bills discounted/purchased	393·18	315·13	383·52
Acceptances	214·62	146·86	110·20
Guarantees	11·82	18·71	12·04

(b) and (c). All the above credit facilities were duly reported to and sanctioned and/or confirmed and/or ratified by the Bank's Board from time to time at their meetings held on 16-10-1975, 2-3-1976, 29-3-1976, 21-5-1976, 11-6-1976, 7-7-1976, 29-7-1976, 8-9-1976, 15-11-1976, 27-12-1976, 5-2-1977, 16-5-1977, 17-5-1977, 23-6-1977 and 28-7-1977.

Facilities enjoyed by Kohinoor Mills from Central Bank of India

6407. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the present facilities are enjoyed by Kohinoor Mills from Central Bank of India by way of advances, bills discounted and/or accepted, letters of credit opened, guarantees given duly covered under the Reserve Bank's credit authorisation scheme, if so, the basis on which this authorisation has been allowed, and

(b) if not, whether the Reserve Bank has otherwise, outside the scope of the credit authorisation scheme, approved of the actions of Central Bank of India in extending facilities of Kohinoor Mills from time to time ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). While cash credit and bills purchased/discounted/ accepted are covered under the Credit Authorisation Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India contingent liabilities under letters of credit opened and guarantees given do not require authorisation from the Reserve Bank of India under the scheme.

The Central Bank of India holds authorisation from the Reserve Bank of India under the Credit Authorisation Scheme for Credit limits up to Rs. 475 lakhs sanctioned to Kohinoor Mills. The above limit was authorised by the Reserve Bank of India in July, 1974 taking into account the projected turn over of the mill company for the year 1974 and the overall working capital requirements of the mill company.

Since the company started facing financial difficulties towards the close of the calender year 1974, a discretionary facility of Rs. 25 lakhs was allowed to the company by the Central Bank. In March, 1975 the Central Bank reassessed the working capital requirement of the Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. at Rs. 6·00 crores and sought credit authorisation for this amount. In May, 1975 the Reserve Bank of India permitted a temporary enhancement of facility by Rs. 50 lakhs for a period of three months. The request for authorisation was kept pending as some clarifications were sought thereon by the Reserve Bank of India.

In October, 1975, based on the Tandon Committee norms, the Central Bank of India assessed the working capital requirement of Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. at Rs. 9·00 crores. A request for credit authorisation for this amount was made by the Central Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India requested the Central Bank of India to renew their request for credit authorisation after the receipt of the report of Tata Economic Consultancy Services (TECS) (appointed by the Central Bank in November, 1975 which had been asked to look into the affairs of the mill including the question of the viability of Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. In July, 1976, TECS submitted its report to the Central Bank of India on Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. and assessed the working capital requirement at Rs. 15·03 crores.

The Central Bank of India has been regulating the borrowings of Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. on the basis of these assessment and reassessments of working capital requirements by itself on the advice of the RBI and on the report to TECS. However, the Central Bank had to go beyond the recommendations of the consultants with regard to the working capital requirements because in its view the assumptions made by the consultants did not hold good during the period when the recommendations were implemented. The main difference between the assessment of working capital made by TECS and what was made available by the Bank is attributable to the much higher cost of cotton (higher by Rs. 1800 per candy) which the mill had to pay *vis-a-vis* the price assumed by TECS. With the finance provided by the Bank and as a result of the change in the management brought about by the Bank, there has been an overall improvement in the working of the mill and the monthly cash losses (excluding interest) have come down from Rs. 57 lakhs during April-June 1976 to Rs. 23 lakhs during July 1976—March 1977.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

6408. श्री बालक राम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उन आकर्षक स्थलों और तीर्थ स्थलों के क्या नाम हैं, जिनका पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या चिदगांव, हटकोटी और अन्य स्थलों को भी, जिनके बारे में काफी समय

से जोरदार मांग की जा रही है, इन स्थलों में शामिल किया गया है; और

(ग) इन स्थलों का पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षण केन्द्रों के रूप मे विकास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पांचवीं योजना के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित पर्यटन सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई। प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव था :—

(i) डलहौजी मे एक युवा होस्टल का निर्माण जो मई, 1975 में चालू किया गया।

(ii) धर्मशाला में एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण जो अप्रैल, 1977 में चालू किया गया।

(iii) गोविंदसागर मे पोत-विहार सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1976 में हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को दो मोटर लाँच (15 सीटों वाले) दिए गए।

(iv) मनाली तथा वशिष्ठ की मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजनाए) तैयार करना (पूरी हो गई)।

(v) मनाली में एक क्लब हाउस भवन का निर्माण (प्राक्कलनों की जांच की जा रही है)।

(vi) वशिष्ठ के उष्ण जल स्रोतों का जल सर्वेक्षण जिससे कि इनके और आगे सर्वेक्षण का निर्धारण किया जा सके (पूरा हो गया)।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग को चिदगांव, हटकोटी तथा अन्य स्थानों के विकास के लिए कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नही हुए हैं और न ही केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र मे उनके विकास के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Duty allowance to Central Government Employees treated as part of pay

6409. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to refer to part (c) of the reply given to Unstarred question No 636 on 17th March, 1972 regarding "Duty Allowance" to Central Government employees treated as part of pay and state the number and date of the Government orders whereby anomalies, arising out of the taking into account the special pay drawn by junior employees as part of pay for purposes of fixation of pay on promotion as referred to in the said reply, were removed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : Orders in this respect were issued under Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure O.M. No. F. 6(1)-EIII(B)/68, dt. 8-1-1968, addressed to all Ministries/Deptts.

Purchase of Tetracycline Hydro Chloride from Bulgaria

6410. PROF. R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had declined to approve higher purchase of Tetracycline HCl from Bulgaria by the Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation; and

(b) if so, has the deal been finalised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. No such request was received in the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Soviet Team to India

6411. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a eight-men Soviet Team to discuss wheat loan of 1973 and finalise the commodities to be exchanged for a million ton of Soviet Crude Oil to be supplied this year arrived in India in the 2nd week of July; and

(b) if so, main points of the discussions and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agreement has been reached in the discussions on the supply of Indian commodities to the USSR during 1978-80 against supply by the USSR to India of crude oil for 1.5 million tons a year during each one of the three years. The list of Indian commodities includes a variety of steel products and non traditional items like wire ropes, aluminium power cables, wood veneers of tropical wood, organic dyestuffs, essential oils, etc. in addition to some traditional products. These will be suitably incorporated in the annual trade plans for exports to the USSR for the corresponding years.

2. The experts included in the Soviet Delegation had discussions with the Department of Food and Food Corporation of India on technical and logistic question arising from the Indian proposals to return wheat in return for the Soviet wheat loan obtained in 1973-74. These discussions are expected to be resumed shortly with a view to reaching an agreement in this regard.

General exemption to Dawate Hadia Trust

6412. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dawate Hadia Trust whose sole trustee is Bohara Priest Dr. Syedna Burranuddin, has approached the Central Board of Direct Taxes for grant of general exemption from tax to this trust;

(b) if so, on what grounds; and

(c) what decision Government have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Dawate Hadia Trust has made a petition for the grant of general exemption.

(b) The main grounds on which the Trust has applied for exemption is that the receipts of the Dawate Hadia are mainly utilised for religious and charitable purposes. It is further claimed that the Dawate Hadia maintains or aids approximately 350 educational Institutions. It also grants aid to medical institutions and that it maintains mosques and mazbaras of saints who are revered by and prayed to by the Community.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Representation from Mine Owners Association

6413. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were received by Finance Ministry from the Association representing the mine owners and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry with regard to the assessment by Income Tax Department and the difficulties faced by them in respect of the period of Government management; and

(b) if so, salient features of the representations and what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations were made to the effect that either the Income tax Returns filed by the concerned assessees in respect of the period during which the coalmines were under Government management, should be accepted by the Income-tax Officers or else time be allowed beyond March, 1976 for furnishing the information required by the Income-tax Officers.

The Commissioners of Income tax were asked to allow time permissible under the Income-tax Act. Since the required particulars could not be furnished, and since the assessments were made making certain additions to the income on the ground that the required particulars were not produced, although the failure to furnish the particulars were beyond the control of the assessees instructions were issued to the Commissioners of Income Tax that the completed assessments be got re-opened and further time be given for furnishing the information. The Commissioners were informed that no additions should be made in the re assessments for failure to furnish information for reasons beyond the assessees' control.

Import of Copra and Coconut Oil

6414. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of corpa and coconut oil imported into the country since the recent relaxation of restrictions and reduction of duty; and

(b) whether any more imports are to be permitted if so, the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b) : Import duty on coconut oil was reduced with effect from 20th May, 1977. Information about imports of coconut oil after this date is not available as yet. Issue of new licences for import of coconut oil has been stopped with effect from 13th July, 1977, and actual imports against licences already issued will be monitored so that total imports do not exceed a certain limit.

सांची में हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

6415. श्री राघवजी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एशिया में एक प्रसिद्ध स्थान, सांची में हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सांची को, इसके ऐतिहासिक, धार्मिक, पुरातत्वीय महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत के हवाई मानचित्र में लाने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि इंडियन एयरलाइंस भोपाल के लिए, जो कि सांची से रेल द्वारा केवल 44 किलोमीटर दूर है तथा सडक द्वारा 46 किलोमीटर दूर है, पहले ही अनुसूचित विमान सेवाएं परिचालित कर रही है।

Loan sanctioned to small farmers for Agricultural purpose by Nationalised Banks in district Phulbani Orissa.

6416. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed by nationalised banks in deciding the question of granting loans to small farmers who have no security to furnish;

(b) the amount of loans sanctioned to small farmers for agriculture purpose by the nationalised banks in the district of Phulbani, Orissa during the year 1976-77;

(c) the number of farmers benefited from it;

(d) the number of applications still pending with the banks for more than a month as on 1st July, 1977 for grant of loans to the farmers in Phulbani district; and

(e) the reasons for delay in taking action on such pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) In advancing agricultural loans Banks are increasingly taking into account the purpose and the incremental income expected from a scheme.

The landless labourers who are not in a position to offer any tangible security are provided short-term credit under the Group Guarantee Scheme. Third party guarantee, if available, is also taken. Security is not regarded as the prime consideration and where a borrower is not in a position to offer any security, it is not insisted upon.

(b) and (c). The number of accounts and amounts outstanding in agricultural loans granted by Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of December 1976 in Phulbani (Boudh-Khondmal) District in Orissa are as under :—

Number of accounts	*Balance outstanding*
533	Rs. 3·35 lakhs

Separate information in respect of Nationalised Banks is not available.

(d) and (e). Reserve Bank has reported that information in this respect is not available.

Recruitment of various posts in Nationalised Banks

6417. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the creation of Banking Service Commission the nationalised banks are

holding their own examinations for recruitment to various categories of posts under them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Banking Service Commission, which was set up on 21st February, 1977 has not so far started recruitment of personnel for public sector banks. In the meantime, to avoid any set back to their various programmes, the public sector banks have been advised to continue with their recruitment process, till the Banking Service Commission notifies under Section 15 of the Act, the date from which all appointments to posts covered by the Act are filled by public sector banks only on the recommendation of the Commission.

Rate of Payment of HRA and CCA to Central Government Employees

6418. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to revise the rate of payment of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government employees working in Delhi in view of the significant rise in house rent in Delhi; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salary paid to National Textile Corporation Showroom Employees

6419. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Textile Corporation showroom employees are getting only a very meagre fixed consolidated salary for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to improve the pay scales?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. Regular retail showroom activities were started by the National Textile Corporation only in September 1975. The showroom employees are paid consolidated salary commensurate with their responsibility. The salary paid by NTC is higher than the statutory minimum wages.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The National Textile Corporation is reviewing the matter in consultation with the showroom employees.

Foreign Exchange earnings from Kerala

6420. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state the foreign exchange earnings in respect of products from Kerala State in the past three years in absolute terms and in terms of percentage of earnings of the whole country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Foreign Trade data is not collected and compiled on statewise basis.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल की आय और धन का निर्धारण

6421. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री, श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल के आयकर और धनकर का किसी वर्ष तक का निर्धारण किया गया है ;

(ख) किए गए निर्धारण के आधार पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल

की कितनी आय और कितने धन का निर्धारण किया गया ; और

(ग) श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल की आय के मुख्य स्रोत क्या हैं ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जिस वर्ष तक कर-निर्धारण किया गया :

आयकर :	(1) व्यष्टि की हैसियत में	कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1976–77
	(2) हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार की हैसियत में	कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975–76
धन-कर	(1) व्यष्टि की हैसियत में	कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की गयी
	(2) हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार की हैसियत में	1972–73

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कर-निर्धारित आय तथा धन :

कर-निर्धारित आय

वर्ष	व्यष्टि की हैसियत में	हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार की हैसियत में
1974–75	कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की गयी कोई कर-निर्धारण नही किया गया	कुछ नहीं
1975–76	21,540 रु०	कुछ नहीं
1976–77	20,460 रु०	कोई विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की गयी

कर-निर्धारित धन

वर्ष	हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार
1970–71 . . .	81,836 रु०
1971–72 . .	98,361 रु०
1972–73 . . .	82,009 रु०

(ग) श्री शुक्ल के व्यष्टि रूप में किये गये कर-निर्धारण में उनकी आय का मुख्य स्रोत वेतन से होने वाली आय थी । हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार के मामले में आय का मुख्य स्रोत गृह सम्पत्ति से होने वाली आय थी ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के मंत्रियों द्वारा धनकर का भुगतान

6422. श्री राजगजी : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में ऐसे कितने और कौन-कौन मंत्री थे जो 31 मार्च,

1977 को धन कर का भुगतान करते थे ; और

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1977 तक उपरोक्त धन करदाता मंत्रियों में से प्रत्येक मंत्री का किस वर्ष तक का कर-निर्धारण कर लिया गया था और प्रत्येक के पास कुल कितने धन का निर्धारण किया गया ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण-पत्र सलग्न है जिसमें निम्नलिखित सूचना दी गयी है :

(i) पूर्ववर्ती केन्द्रीय सरकार के (23 मार्च, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार) मन्त्रिमंडल स्तर के उन मंत्रियों की संख्या तथा नाम जिन्हें 31 मार्च, 1977 को विभाग के रजिस्टर में धन-कर निर्धारिती के रूप में दिखाया गया था ; और

(ii) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में 31 मार्च, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार पूरा किया गया नवीनतम कर-निर्धारण तथा कर-निर्धारित धन ।

विवरण

क्र०सं०	नाम	31 मार्च, 1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार पूरा किया गया नवीनतम कर-निर्धारण	कर-निर्धारित धन
1	श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी . .	1976–77	2,43,818
2	श्री के० रघुरमैया . .	1976–77	82,300
3	श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई . . .	1976–77	4,19,080
4	श्री टी० ए० पै . . .	1975–76	3,81,656
5	श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी . . .	1974–75	1,12,500
6	डा० कर्ण सिंह . . .	1971–72	67,71,240
7	डा० जी० एस० ढिल्लों . .	–	–
	(विवरणियां दाखिल की गई, किन्तु अभी तक कोई कर-निर्धारण पूरा नहीं किया गया है । नवीनतम विवरणी 1976–77 की है । उसमें शुद्ध धन 23,666 रु० दिखाया गया है ।)		
8.	श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी (हि० प्र० प०)	1976–77	4,01,300
9	श्री एच० आर० गोखले (हि०प्र०प०) .	1975–76	74,138

Advance taken by former Governor of Reserve Bank of India

6423. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Governor of Reserve Bank of India has not taken any salary as it was deducted against the money he has taken in advance;

(b) if so, the total amount taken by him in advance; and

(c) the amount returned in instalments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a). to (c): The Reserve Bank of India has reported that during his tenure, Shri K. R. Puri former Governor was paid full salary after effecting usual deduction on account of provident fund, LIC premia and income-tax. The Reserve Bank has further reported that salary from the date of appointment on 20th August, 1975 to February, 1976 was paid to Shri Puri only on 3rd March, 1976 after his terms of appointment were cleared by Government and approved by the Central Board of the Bank. During this period, however, certain payments were made to the Life Insurance Corporation on account of car loan, air-conditioner loan availed of by Shri Puri and his monthly insurance premia by debit to Bank's Suspense Account. These advance payments were adjusted in March, 1976 when salary was paid to him up to February, 1976. The only advance made by the bank to Shri Puri was Rs. 12,000/- on 21st May, 1977 (after he relinquished charge as Governor on 2nd May, 1977) towards leave and retirement fare concession admissible to him. This amount was paid to packers and forwarders direct as a part payment towards packing, creting, lorry charges, insurance etc. on Shri Puri's account. He has not yet submitted final leave and retirement fare concession bill.

New Oil Policy in respect of Copra and Coconut Oil

6424. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Government's new oil policy in respect of copra and coconut oil has put the Kerala Oil producers in great difficulty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c): Within the framework of the general policy of liberal imports to ease the edible oils situation in the country, the Government reduced the import duty on coconut oil from 75% to 30% with effect from 20 May 1977. In doing so, care has been taken to see that the interests of coconut growers are not adversely affected. Measures taken in this regard are:

1. The import duty has been kept at a level as would ensure that the retail price of imported coconut oil would be on par or near par to that of indigenous coconut oil.

2. It has been decided to allow coconut oil imports only on a very restrictive basis.

3. It has been decided that with effect from 13 July 1977 no licences for import of coconut oil would be issued.

4. Licences already issued for edible oils or for coconut oil specifically will not longer be valid for imports of coconut oil, unless specific endorsement has been obtained from the licensing authority except in the case of those where shipments have already been made or irrevocable letters of credit have already been opened for imports of coconut oil.

5. Imports of coconut oil of only white variety and not yellow variety will be allowed against the licences to be specifically endorsed permitting import of coconut oil.

Marketing of apples by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation

6425. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) have proved to be effective weapons for breaking the monopoly of private traders in various parts of the country particularly in Delhi in the matter of marketing apples from Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, number of apple boxes handled by this agency out of the total number of boxes marketed from these two States during 1976 and reasons for shortfall, if any, and less sale proceeds; and

(c) steps taken to improve the functioning of this agency during the coming apple season?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) NAFED's entry in the Delhi apple market has created a healthy competition in the trade.

(b) Out of 139,28,276 apple boxes marketed from Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh during 1976, NAFED handled 2.40 lakh boxes. There was no shortfall in the targeted business. Sale proceeds were also favourable.

(c) Special measures taken to bring about improvement include:

(i) Deputation of field staff for establishing close liaison with the apple producers;

(ii) opening of offices at Simla and Srinagar;

(iii) establishment of cold storage for storing apples at New Delhi;

(iv) setting up of a milti-commodity food processing factory at Delhi;

(v) construction of a godown for storing and marketing of apples in Bombay;

(vi) opening of a distribution outlet in Calcutta in collaboration with a member-coopertive.

Export of Wagons to Yugoslavia

6426. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no accord has been reached on the export of wagons to Yugoslavia; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) No accord has so far been reached regarding further export of wagons to Yugoslavia because the credit terms etc. are still under negotiation.

Foreign Companies in India

6427. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of foreign firms working in the country through wholly owned subsidiaries and Branches;

(b) what are their industrial and trading operations; and

(c) whether all these firms are governed under the Companies Act and other Indian Laws?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) As on 31-3-76, there were 61 wholly-owned subsidiaries as on 31-3-77, there were 482 branches of foreign companies operating in India. A statement showing the names of the companies/branches is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 965/77]

(b) They operate in the following fields:

1. Agriculture & Allied activities.
2. Mining and Quarrying.
3. Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.
4. Processing and manufacture of metals and chemicals and products thereof.
5. Processing and manufacture—not elsewhere classified.
6. Construction and Utilities.
7. Commerce (Trade and Finance)
8. Transport, Communication & Storage.
9. Community and Business Services.
10. Personal and other services.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Hindustan Lever Limited

6428. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has not taken any steps so far to bring down its foreign equity capital to 40 per

cent as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and the company's equity capital continues to be as high as 85 per cent;

(b) whether as a result of this high percentage of foreign equity capital the company was able to remit abroad huge amounts of money as dividends;

(c) if so, what is the annual remittances of the company as dividends in the last three years and total amount so far remitted on this account since the company started operating in India; and

(d) what steps have been taken to see that the company complied with the requirements of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act in the matter of bringing down foreign equity capital?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has issued a letter of Intent to Hindustan Lever Ltd. stating that the Bank is inclined to grant to the company permission under Section 29(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act subject, *inter alia,* to the condition that it shall reduce itsnon-resident interst in its equity capital to a level not exceeding 40% within two years, i.e. by 5th July 1979. The final directive will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India taking into account the representation, if any, from the company. In the meanwhile, the company has been given consent for issue of additional capital which would reduce its non-resident interest to 65.6%.

(b) The dividend remittance is related to the profits of the company and the proportion of non-resident holding.

(c) The company has effected the following remittances by way of dividend to Unilever Limited since 1967:

Year	Amount in Rs.
1967	1,03,89,900
1968	1,03,89,900
1969	1,18,74,171
1970	1,29,87,375
1971	1,29,87,375
1972	1,46,01,889
1973	1,46,01,889
1974	1,00,38,798
1975	71,33,630
1976	2,92,92,513

(d) The Reserve Bank of India's directives are statutory in nature and foreign companies operating in India will have to comply with them. Failure to comply will attract penal provisions of the Act.

Sanction of Pension to Retiring Government Employees

6429. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retiring Government employees have to face hardship due to unreasonable delay in the matter of sanction of pension, payment of gratuity and other retirement dues;

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to adopt measures like sanction of provisional pension on or before the date of retirement and fixation of time schedules for different stages in the process of regular sanctions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). Delays do take place now and again in sanctioning pensions. With a view to eliminating delays in the payment of superannuation pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity a revised procedure was prescribed in February, 1976. The salient features of the revised procedure are as follows:

(1) Pension will be calculated on the average emoluments of 10 complete months insetead of 36 months.

(2) The payment of superannuation pensions will commence in all cases on the first of the month in which they are due. In order to ensure this, a strict time-table for the work at various stages has been laid down for the Heads of Offices and those responsible for issuing pension payment orders and firm cut-off dates have been prescribed for each stage such that when a cut-off date is reached, the work will then necessarily proceed to the next stage.

(3) In the absence of specific indication to the contrary, interruption in service between two spells or service rendered under the Central Government will be treated as condoned and pre-interruption service counted for pension. Similarly periods of extraordinary leave not

covered by specific entries treating them as non-qualifying will also count for pension.

(4) The requirement of an administrative sanction to pension is dispensed with.

(5) If for any reasons it is not possible to issue the Pension Payment Order before one month of the retirement of the Government servant, provisional pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity will be sanctioned and disbursed by the Head of Office. The provisional pension will become final after a period of six months.

(6) In the matter of determining the dues outstanding from the Government Servant (other than those pertaining to Government accommodation), the probe of past records will be confined to a period of two years before returement, at the stage of preparation of pension papers

As regards dues pertaining to occupation of Government accommodation, the Directorate of Estates is required to issue no Demand Certificate eight months before the date of retirement of a Government Servant. The licence fee for the next eight months including the permissible period for which accommodation can be retained after retirement will be recovered by the Head of Office. Licence fee for r etaining the Government accommodation beyond the permissible period will be recovered direct by the Directorate of Estates from the allottee, and payment of gratuity will not be withheld on this account.

The revised procedure prescribed in February, 1976 is reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

Export of Chrome Ore

6430. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much Government earned from the export of Indian chrome ore during the last three years, year-wie;

(b) whether the demand for the Indian chrome ore has gone up considerably in the world market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The value of exports of cr home ore during the last three years has been as under:—

Rupees Crores

1974-75	1975-76	1976-77 (upto Feb.)
9·24	24·62	24·48

(b) and (c). There is more demand for Indian Chrome ore than the level of exports, but from the point of view of conservation, export of chrome ore has been banned from 6th August, 1975. Limited quantities of certain grades only are being allowed to be exported from time to time.

Demands of L.I.C. Employees

6431. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that 45,000 L.I.C. employees will re-start their all-India movement on the bonus issue;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. It is reported by the L.I.C. that the All India LIC Employees Federation jointly with other Associations have given a call for two hours walk-out strike on 4th August, 1977. Their demands *interalia* include payment of Bonus at 15% as per the Settlements of 1974. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य स्तर के बैंकों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष निवेशित पूंजी

6432. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्य स्तर के बैंकों की पूजी इस समय क्या है और उसके द्वारा कितनी पूजी प्रतिवर्ष निवेशित की जाती है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सम्बद्ध कानून में परिवर्तन करने का है ता कि बैंक रकार की नीति अनुसार कार्य कर सकें ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवत: मांगी गई सूचना का सम्बन्ध सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों के पूजी और प्रारक्षित निधि सहित साधनों और उनके वितरणों से है । इस विषयक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पर्यटक स्थलों का विकास

6433. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अन्तरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय तथा स्थानीय महत्व की दृष्टि से, अलग-अलग, भारत में ऐसे कितने स्थान है जो पर्यटक स्थल के रूप में विकसित किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : विभिन्न योजनावधियों के दौरान, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में बहुत से पर्यटक केन्द्रो पर अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय दोनों ही प्रकार के पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है । चालू योजना के दौरान, जिन केन्द्रों पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है/करने का प्रस्ताव है, उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं । अन्तर्देशीय तथा अन्तरराष्ट्रीय दोनों ही पर्यटक इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

भावी विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए, राज्यों के पर्यटन विभागों, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम तथा राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगमों के सहयोग से निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य की पर्यटन संभाव्यताओं का सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(i) अन्तरराष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्रीय तथा स्थानीय महत्व के दृष्टिकोण से पर्यटन केन्द्रों का अभिनिर्धारण;

(ii) इन में से प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर प्रदान की जाने वाले सुविधाओं तथा उनके वित्तीय परिणामों का निर्धारण; और

(iii) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यकीय क्षेत्रों में उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए उत्तरदायित्व का संविभाजन ।

विवरण

पांचवीं योजनावधि के दौरान, निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों पर पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है/करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

1—पर्यटन विभाग

केन्द्र	प्रदान की गई सुविधाएं
1 अमृतसर	युवा होस्टल
2 औरंगाबाद	युवा होस्टल
3 भोपाल	युवा होस्टल
4 डलहौजी	युवा होस्टल
5 दार्जिलिंग	युवा होस्टल
6 गांधी नगर	युवा होस्टल
7 हैदराबाद	युवा होस्टल

8. मद्रास	युवा होस्टल
9. मैसूर	युवा होस्टल
10. नैनीताल	युवा होस्टल
11. पणजी	युवा होस्टल
12. पंचकुला	युवा होस्टल
13. पटनी टॉप	युवा होस्टल
14. पुरी	युवा होस्टल
15. पांडीचेरी	युवा होस्टल
16 त्रिवेन्द्रम	युवा होस्टल
17. दार्जिलिंग	पर्यटक बंगला
18. धर्मशाला	पर्यटक बंगला
19. जैसलमेर	पर्यटक बंगला
20. लुधियाना	पर्यटक बंगला
21 मंत्रालय	पर्यटक बंगला
22. पोरबंदर	पर्यटक बंगला
23. सेवाग्राम	यात्री निवास
24. वारंगल	पर्यटक बंगला
25. डंडेली	फोरेस्ट लॉज
26. भरतपुर	फोरेस्ट लॉज
27. जलदापारा	फोरेस्ट लॉज
28. काजीरंगा	फौरेस्ट लॉज
29. ससनगिर	फोरेस्ट लॉज
30. साहिबी नदी	कैफेटीरिया-व-विश्राम कक्ष
31. गुलमर्ग	हिम क्रीड़ा सुविधाओं का विकास
32. कोवालम	समुद्र तटीय पर्यटन सुविधाओं का विकास
33. गोवा	जल क्रीड़ा क्रियाकलापों के लिए सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लिए गोवा के मुख्य समुद्र तटों के साथ-साथ जल सर्वेक्षण ।
34. मनाली	मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) तैयार करना, जिसमें सुविधाओं तथा पर्यावरणीय नियंत्रण के स्थानों का निर्देश हो ।
35. वशिष्ठ उष्ण जल स्रोत (कुल्लू घाटी)	और आगे विकास-कार्य का निर्धारण करने के लिए गर्मपानी के चश्मों का जल सर्वेक्षण ।

36. जयपुर	नाहरगढ़ तथा जयगढ़ के दुर्गों के बीच सड़क का सुधार करना ।
37. हल्दीघाटी	इस क्षेत्र के एक भाग का भू-दृश्यांकन
38. आगरा	ताज महल तथा किले के बीच के क्षेत्र का भू-दृश्यांकन
39. श्रावस्ती/कुशीनगर	मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना तैयार करना तथा आवास एवं अन्य सुविधाओं का विकास ।
40. बोधगया/सारनाथ/बदामी/पट्टाडकल/एहोले/हम्पी और फतेहपुर सीकरी/कोणार्क	मास्टर प्लान (भू-प्रयोग योजना) तैयार करना, जिसमें सुविधाओं, भू-दृश्यांकन तथा पर्यावरणीय नियंत्रण के स्थानों का निर्देश हो ।

11. भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने पटना, कलकत्ता विमानक्षेत्र तथा कोवालम में होटलों का निर्माण किया है तथा मैसूर स्थित ललित महल पैलेस को एक होटल के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए परिवर्तित कर दिया है । यह दिल्ली के कुतुब होटल में 50 कमरों की वृद्धि कर रहा है, तथा दिल्ली में इसकी 550 और कमरों की व्यवस्था करने की योजना है । इसकी आगरा में एक 100 कमरों वाले स्वागत केन्द्र-व-होटल के निर्माण की योजना है, तथा जयपुर में स्वागत-केन्द्र-व-होटल में, जो कि पूरा होने वाला है, 67 कमरे और जोड़ने की भी योजना है ।

दिल्ली में एक 500 शय्याओं वाले जनता होटल के निर्माण की योजना भी तैयार की जा रही है ।

एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की आय तथा व्यय

6434. **श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने अलग-अलग कितनी आय अर्जित की और कितना खर्च किया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इनकी सेवाओं को और अधिक कुशल बनाने के लिये कोई योजना बनायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की पिछले तीन वर्षों की आय तथा व्यय निम्न प्रकार थे :—

	1974–75	1975-76	1976–77*
		(लाख रुपयों में)	
एयर इंडिया			
कुल राजस्व . .	13712	20161	27454
कुल व्यय . .	14597	19526	25685
शुद्ध अधिशेष / (घाटा) . .	(885)	635	175

	1974–75	1975–76	1976–77*
इंडियन एयरलाइन्स		(लाख रुपयों में)	
कुल राजस्व . .	9805.3	11118.0	12375.0
कुल व्यय . .	9703.7	10338.5	11237.5
शुद्ध अधिशेष / (घाटा) .	101.6	779.5	1137.5

*लेखा परीक्षा होनी है।

(ख) और (ग). विमान सेवाओं में सुधार एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। सरकार ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ दो एयर कारपोरेशनों के पास उपलब्ध धारिता का अधिकतम उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के बीच और अधिक समन्वय को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये उपायों पर विचार एवं सिफारिश करने के लिए एक विमान परिवहन नीति सम्बंधी समिति की भी स्थापना की है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक स्थल के रूप में हजारीबाग (बिहार) में झील के क्षेत्र का विकास

6435. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में हजारीबाग के पहाड़ के निकट स्थित विशाल झील क्षेत्र को, जो स्वतः रमणीक स्थल है, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में विकसित करने का है क्योंकि यह झील स्विटजरलैंड की झील के समान है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : बिहार में हजारीबाग के निकट स्थित विशाल झील क्षेत्र का विकास करने का केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Guest Houses rented and maintained by L.I.C.

6436. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Guest Houses are rented and mainatained by L.I.C. of India in Delhi;

(b) how many of the Guest Houses are maintained by the Zonal, Divisional and Local Branches of Delhi L.I.C.; and

(c) the total amount spent on the rents, staff and kitchen thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) The Northern Zonal Office of the LIC is maintaining four guest houses in Delhi in buildings owned by LIC, for the use primarily of its employees who pay lodging charges as per LIC's rules.

(c) No amount is spent on rents or running of kitchens. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 27,031 was spent on remuneration of attendants and an amount of Rs. 12,371 was paid as electricity and sweeping charges.

World Bank assistance for Kalinadi Hydel Project

6437. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regading the assistance Government of India have secured from the World Bank for Kalinadi Hydel project in Karnataka; and

(b) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No assistance has been secured from the World Bank for Kalinadi Hydel Project in Karnataka. Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has however agreed to a loan of about $50 million for this project.

(b) From the present pace of progress it is anticipated that the first unit of 135 MW of this Project would be commissioned by October '78 and the second unit by March '79.

Staff cars allotted to Ministries

6438. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars allotted to each Ministry/Department as on the 15th June, 1977;

(b) the details regarding those entitled to the use of staff cars on official/private purposes;

(c) the number of officers who are drawing car allowance, if any; and

(d) whether Government propose to curtail the number of staff cars for use in the various Ministries/Departments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A statement (Statement I) giving information in respect of staff cars allotted to each Ministry/Department as on 15th June, 1977 for use in Secretariat proper is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No.* LT 966/77].

(b) Officials of the Government are entitled to use staff cars on bonafide official duty within headquarters. Staff cars are not, however, to be used for journeys outside headquarters except on the written sanction of the competent authority. Provided official requirements are not interfered with in any way and subject to payment at prescribed rates, staff cars are permitted to be used on non-duty journeys to a limited extent by officers normally not below the rank of a Deputy Secretary.

(c) Information in regard to number of officers working in the Secretariat proper of each Ministry/Department who are drawing car (conveyance) allowance has been obtained from some Ministries/Departments and is given in the statement (Statement II) laid on the Table of he House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT 966/77]. Information in respect of the remaining Ministries/Departments is not readily available and has still to be collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) No, Sir, but Ministries have been asked to see to it that the number of staff cars maintained by them does not exceed their requirements.

Enhancement of quantum of D.A. to Employees of Ashoka Hotel

6439. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of India Tourism Development Corporation had entered into an agreement with the Ashoka Hotel Employees Union (Regd. and Recognised) to enhance the quantum of D.A. of the workers of Ashoka Hotel with effect from 1st April, 1973 but so far this agreement has not been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not emplementing the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) .The Ashoka Hotel Management signed on 19-1-74 a Memorandum of Settlement regarding revision of wage structure, merger of DA with basic pay, enhancement of HRA and Meal Allowance etc. with the representatives of the Ashoka Hotel Employees Union and Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh. As regards DA, this settlement provided for merging a sum of Rs. 90/- out of the DA at a flat rate with basic pay and for linking of the remaining portion of the DA with the cost of living index. There was no provision for enhancement of quantum of DA with effect from 1-4-73. However, prior to this settlement a Note of Understanding was reached with these Unions on 18-12-73, according to which the demand of revision of formula of DA calculation i.e. linking of DA to the cost of living index was to be discussed further with the Unions. While the question of revision of DA was under consideration, the Government have constituted a Committee on rationalisation of Wage structure of non Officer employees in ITDC. The Committee will, inter alia, go into the question of evolving a standard wage structure including common DA formula irrespective of their Sphere of activities.

Promotion Policy of Punjab National Bank

6440. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Punjab National Bank has terminated, unilaterally the promotion policy settlement which was formulated in 1973 regarding the promotion of clerks and special assistants as officer ;

(b) if so, the reasons for it and the details of the case;

(c) whether the management declared a uniltcral promotion policy rule through their Personnel Division Circular No. 232 dated 21st April, 1976 and arbitrarily enforced it under the course of " Emergency "

(d) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(e) whether Government now propose to take steps to revise it and arrive at a negotiated settlement with the representative trade union of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Punjab National Bank has reported that the Settlement dated 16th June, 1973, arrived at between the Bank and the All-India Punjab National Bank Employees' Federation regarding policy and procedure concering promotion of clerks and Special Assistants as officers, etc., was effective from 1st April, 1973 for a period of three years and shall continue to be binding even thereafter until either party gives to the other two months' notice in writing of intention to terminate the Settlement. The Bank terminated the Settlement after giving due notice. The Bank has reported that the Settlement was terminated because of certain anamolies/ difficulties in its implementation. The Employees' Federation, has objected to the termination of the Settlement as illegal and has taken up the matter with the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(c) to (e). The revised promotion policy was evolved by the Bank offer getting it approved from the Board of Directors of the Bank. The revised policy, according to the Bank, is an improvement over the previous Settlements since it will give chance to a larger number of employees to compete for posts which may fall vacant from time to time and generally promote the efficient working of the bank.

The bank has reported that it has set up a Committee consisting of three representatives of the management and three representatives of the Federation to discuss and review the promotion policy. The Committee has already held three meetings and is continuing by efforts to resolve the matter.

Amount spent on renovation in various Units by I.T.D.C. Management

6441. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on renovation by the Management of India Tourism Development Corporation in its various units during the financial years from 1973-74 to 1975-76 with details of renovation works carried out in each unit, yearwise; and

(b) the total amount spent on the unfinished Revolving Tower Restaurant in Ashoka Hotel with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 967/73]

(b) A sum of Rs. 10·28 lakhs ha s been spent on the unfinished Revolving Tower Restaurant in Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Building . . .	6 32
2.	Revolving Mechanism .	2 20
3.	A.C. Machinery .	0 46
4.	High Speed Lifts .	1 30
		10 28

Unusual expenditure incurred by State Bank management in celebrating 59th Birthday of the former Prime Minister.

6442. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of unexpected and unusual expenditure incurred by State Bank management in celebrating 59th Birthday of Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi ;

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure incurred all over India for the celebration;

(c) whether State Bank of Bankura, West Bengal spent Rs. 8,000/- on account of celebration of Mrs. Gandhi's birthday; and

(d) whether the Branch Managers of all State Bank Branches were instructed to open 59 Loan, A/c to signify 59th brithday of Mrs. Gandhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL : (a) and *(b). State Bank of India* has reported that in response to the then Prime Minister's call to work harder and save more, it was decided by it to pay tribute to her on her birthday by undertaking a constructive programme during the week ended 19th November, 1976, throughout the State Bank Group. The programme included opening of savings accounts of children/students, granting loans to weaker sections of society, planting saplings, organising blood donation camps, display of boards reading 'Hamara Bank State Bank' on establishments financed by the Bank, opening of new offices, adoption of villages and slums. There were no other celebrations of the birthday and the expenditure, if any, incurred was incidental to the implementation of the programme indicated.

(c) No amount was spent in celebrating the birthday as such at the Bankura Branch of State Bank of India. However, it incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6,3 93.65 incidental to the programmes indicated above.

(d) State Bank of India has reported that Managers of all branches in the State Bank Group were instructed to open a minimum of 59 savings accounts of children/students and grant a minimum of 59 loans to members of weaker sections of the society during the week 13th to 19th November, 1976.

Amount financed by Bankura Branch of State Bank to Small and big borrowers

6443. SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bankura Branch of State Bank financed small and big borrowers to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs as appeared in the press (Dainik Basumati, dated November 17, 1976); and

(b) whether the said Bankura branch instead of financing small borrowers and small farmers preferred to advance Rs. 1 lakh (Approx.) to one individual for production of 'ganja' ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that as at the end of September 1976, its Bankura Branch had advanced Rs. 11·13 lacs to the following categories of borrowers:

	Nature of activity	No. of Accounts	Limits sanctioned (Rs. in lacs)
1.	DIR borrowers	210	1 36
2.	Agricultural borrowers . .	402	3 85
3.	Small Business borrowers	95	5 14
4.	Small Scale industrial borrowers	80	0 78
	TOTAL .	787	11 13

Out of the above advances a sum of Rs. 40,000·00 was advanced to one individual for production of Ganja under the bank's scheme of Agricultural finance.

Re-emburesement of Medical Bill of General Manager S. B. I. Calcutta.

6444. SHRI A. K. SAHA : *Will the* Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri A.S.Puri, General Manager, State Bank of India, Calcutta got reimbursement of medical bill for Rs. 10,000 for beautification of his daughter's teeth;

(b) is cosmetic surgery a reimbursable item;

(c) is it this Shri Puri who got a new assignment at Delhi as a liaison between State Bank and the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) State Bank of India has reported that a bill for Rs. 1458·75 submitted by Shri A. S. Puri for dental treatment of his daughter was reimbursed by bank's Calcutta Local Head Office on 14th, May, 1975 as the bank's Medical Officer certified that the amount represented dental treatment and not cosmetic surgery.

(b) Cost of cosmetic surgery is not reimbursable under the Scheme of Medical Facilities applicable to the officers of the Bank.

(c) and (d) State Bank of "India had posted Shri A. S. Puri as General Manager (Policy Planning and Programmes) at New Delhi in August 1976 for attending to liaison work of the bank as he was found to be suitable by the bank to occupy that post.

तम्बाकू का निर्यात

6145. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) भारत से तम्बाकू का अधिकतम मात्रा में आयात कौनसा देश करता है; और

(ख) भारत में तम्बाकू के निर्यात का कार्य किस अभिकरण को सौंपा गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :

(क) ब्रिटेन।

(ख) तम्बाकू के निर्यात का विनियमन तथा संवर्धन करना तम्बाकू बोर्ड, गुंटूर की जिम्मेदारी है। वास्तविक निर्यात बोर्ड के पास पंजीयित निर्यातकों द्वारा किया जाता है।

Excise Duty on Snuff

6446. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether excise duty has been levied on snuff;

(b) the number of licences from whom this duty is collected; and

(c) the total amount of duty collected in the year 1975-76 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A duty of excise is leviable on snuff under item 4·II (6) of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(b) The number of licensees engaged in the manufacture of snuff as on the 31st December, 1976 was 1018.

(c) The total amount of Central Excise duty collected on snuff during 1975-76 was Rs. 1·05 crore.

Amount advanced by Nationalised Banks to small farmers of Karnataka

6447. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced to small farmers (holders of two acres to five acres of land) by the nationalised banks for agricultural purposes in the State of Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) the amount advanced to big farmers in the above mentioned State during above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The available information in regard to holding-wise

distribution of direct advances to agriculturists by public sector banks in Karnataka outstanding as at the end of March, 1974, 1975 and 1976 is indicated below:

(Rs. lakhs)

	Farmers Holding			
	Upto 2·5 acres	above 2·5 to 5 acres	above 5 acres to 10 acres	above 10 acres
	1	2	3	4
March, 1974				
State Bank of India Group . .	99·70	178·00	222·69	363·31
Nationalised Banks . . .	147·47	300·74	430·45	1032·98
	247·17	478·74	653·14	1396·29
March, 1975				
State Bank of India Group . .	199·21	246·47	308·41	457·26
Nationalised Banks . . .	271·60	332·03	512·49	1312·07
	470.81	578·50	820·90	1769·33
March, 1976				
State Bank of India Group .	336·61	428·77	475·77	838·13
Nationalised Banks . . .	484·95	633·56	766·22	1889·34
	821.56	1062·33	1241·99	2727·47

NOTE: The holding-wise direct agricultural advances indicated above include both short-term and Term loans for agriculture but do not include indirect finance for allied activities such as dairy, poultry, etc. for which holding-wise details are not maintained.

लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)

6448. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1976-77 के दौरान लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) से कितना लाभ हुआ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में उदयपुर के महत्त्व को देखते हुए होटल का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) 1976-77 के

लेखों का ऑडिट किया जा रहा है। अनन्तिम लेखे-जोखों के आधार पर, 1976–77 के दौरान लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल, उदयपुर को लगभग 0.88 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है।

(ख) जी, नही, फिलहाल कोई नही।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

जे० के० इंडस्ट्रीज कांकरोली द्वारा मशीनरी का आयात

6449. **श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जे० के० इडस्ट्रीज, कांकरोली (राजस्थान) के प्रबंधकों ने अपनी उदयपुर टायर्स फैक्टरी के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की मैसर्स जनरल टायर्स कपनी से कितने मूल्य की मशीन का आयात किया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : मैसर्स जे० के० इडस्ट्रीज लि० को वर्ष 1974 और 1977 में सं० राज्य अमरीका, हालैंड, फ्रास, इटली, ब्रिटेन, पश्चिम जर्मनी और जापान से 7,64,63,142 रुपये मूल्य की मशीनरी का आयात करने के लिए कांकरोली, उदयपुर (राजस्थान) स्थित उनके टायर यूनिट के पक्ष में 6 आयात लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं।

इसमें से मैसर्स जनरल टायर इंटरनेशनल इंक, सयुक्त राज्य अमरीका से आयात के लिए स्वीकृत मशीनरी का मूल्य 1,43,73,076 रुपये है। इस कंपनी से वास्तविक आयातों के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है।

चीनी का निर्यात

6440. **श्री मही लाल :** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से 1975–76 के दौरान कितनी चीनी निर्यात की गई तथा किन देशों ने इसका आयात किया ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : 1975–76 के दौरान भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 11.8735 लाख मे० टन चीनी का निर्यात किया गया था। देशवार निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार थे —

देश	1975–76 (मात्रा लाख मे० टन मे)
सं० रा० अमरीका	2 42
ब्रिटेन	0 63
इंडोनेशिया	1 09
मिस्र	1 80
सूडान	0.58
जोर्डन	0.20
ईरान	3.33
अदन/मुकाल्ला	0.12
इराक	0.09
यमन	0.33
श्रीलंका	0.10
माल्डीव्ज	0.0035
अफगानिस्तान	0 21
रूमानिया	0.46
पुर्तगाल	0.12
नेपाल	0.06
ट्यूनिसिया	0.11
तंजानिया	0.11
सोमालिया	0.11
	11.8735

Class I Officers Belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Ministry of Finance

6451. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Castes/Tribes Class I officers in his Ministry have completed 16 years of service; and

(b) the criterion for being posted as Joint Secretary and how many scheduled Castes/Tribes officers hold the rank of Joint Secretary ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no Scheduled Caste/Tribe Officer in the Ministry of Finance (proper) who has completed 18 years of service in Class I. Nor is there any officer of this category holding the rank of Joint Secretary. As regards the criterion for appointment as Joint Secretary it is stated that officers belonging to the I. A. S. and other Central Services Class I having 17 years of Service are eligible to be considered for such appointments. Selection is made from out of the eligible officers on the basis of merit in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Officers Belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Income-Tax Department

6452. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-Tax officers in the Income-Tax Department; and

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and how many of them are holding special pay-posts in Central Circles and Company Circles ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). As on 30-7-1977, there were 1275 Income-Tax Officers (Class I) and 2044 Income-Tax Officers (Class II) in the various Income-tax charges. Of these, 142 I. T. Os (Class I) and 213 I. T. Os (Class II) belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Central Circle posts with special pay and posts in the Company Circles are mostly held by I. T. Os (Class I) and 17 of the 142 I. T. Os (Class I) belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, are holding such posts.

Assistant Income-Tax Commissioner Belonging to U.P.

6453. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax who hail from U. P.;

(b) how many of them belong to Scheduled Castes / Tribes; and

(c) the number of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax belonging to U. P. and posted in their home State;

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There are 108 officers in the grade of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax whose home State is U.P.

(b) 10 of them belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) 30 of the Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax whose home State is U.P., are holding cadre posts at different places in U. P. One is holding an ex-cadre post in that State.

Coffee Board Offices functioning in Foreign Countries

6454. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are offices in foreign countries also under the supervision of the Coffee Board Scheme;

(b) if so, the details regarding the export of coffee and profits Indian Government are getting through this agency; and

(c) the names of the countries in which Coffee Board's offices are functioning at present ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pitiable Conditions of U.P. Weavers

6455. SHRI K. A. RAJAN .Will the Minister of COMMECE AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the pitiable conditions of the weavers and their families in U.P. because of the financial crisis through which the Industry has been passing as a result of rapid price rise of staples, dyes and other chemicals;

(b) whether Government are aware that all the facilities provided by Government in the name of weavers have been cornered by big businessmen and middlemen;

(c) whether the middlemen and traders who supply cotton, staples, dyes and other chemicals to the weavers have started hoarding, and blackmarketing especially after the lifting of emergency; and

(d) if so, what measures are being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure the supply of cotton, staples, dyes and other chemicals to the weavers at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) While some increase in prices of staple yarn and dyestuffs has been registered in recent months thereby resulting in hardship to weavers, no information, however, has been received by the Government as indicated in the question.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, no businessman/middleman is a member of Co-operative societies. Besides, the facilities provided by the Government to the weavers are arranged direct to them.

(c) No case of hoarding and blackmarketing has been reported to the Government and these articles are freely available in the open market.

(d) Does not arise. However, in the case of cotton, Government have arranged imports of cotton through the Cotton Corporation of India for supply to the industry at prices equivalent to the prices of comparable varieties of Indian Cotton. Also, Government had recently a dialogue with the representatives of the NTC Mills, Cooperative Spinning Mills and Mill owners Associations' who have agreed to make available bulk quantities of yarn to Apex Institutions of handloom weavers at ex-mill prices and also to open yarn depots in areas of handloom concentration for direct distribution from the Mills, if found necessary. Similarly, to augment the availability of Viscose Staple Fibre Yarn, a quantity of approximately 30,000 tonnes has been imported to supplement domestic availability. Regarding Dyes and chemicals, State Government and apex societies have been directed to approach indigenous manufacturers with firm orders on a long term basis with delivery instructions, so that adequacy and continuity of supplies can be attempted by the Textile Commissioner.

A meeting will be held on 10th of this month with the representatives of Cotton and textile interests to discuss about the availability and price of cotton and cotton yarn for the year beginning September, 1977.

Number of hours lost due to delayed Flights of Indian Airlines during May, 1977

6456. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether throughout May, 1977 trunk route services of Indian Airlines were delayed; and

(b) the number of hours lost because of late flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines do not maintai arithmetical record of the duration of delav periods. Instead, the 'Delay rate' and 'On Time' performance data is maintained, which is an appropriate index in projecting the operational efficiency of the Airline. This is also the practice of the airline operators the world over.

Overall 'Delay Rate' and 'On Time' performance on trunk routes based on delays of 15 minutes and above and cancellations during May, 1977 were as follows :

Overall delay rate	—	31.98%
Overall On Time performance	—	68.02%

55 वर्ष की आयु होने पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण

6457. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार इस आशय के आदेश जारी करने का है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियो की आयु 55 वर्ष अथवा अधिक हो उनको स्थानान्तरित न किया जाये ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : जी, नहीं ।

Excise Duty on Snuff

6458. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organisations of snuff and tobacco manufacturers have submitted a memorandum for abolition of manufacture tax on snuff;

(b) if so, the names of these organisations; and

(c) what action has been taken on their demand?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Some of the important organisations who have submitted representations on the subject are:—

(1) Tamil Nadu Tobacco Merchants' Association.

(2) Madras Small Scale Snuff Manufacturers, Association.

(3) Shree Jhalwad Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Surendranagar, Gujarat.

(4) Rajasthan Snuff Manufacturers Association, Beawar.

(5) Small Scale Snuff Industries Association, Giddarbaha, Punjab.

(6) Maharashtra Snuff Manufacturers Association, Bombay

(7) Tobacco Traders Snuff Manufacturers Association, Sihor, Gujarat.

(c) The demand for withdrawal of levy contained in the above representations hasnot been accepted by the Government.

Recruitment of daily rated Badli Workers in L. I. C.

6459. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L. I. C. of India has been recruiting daily rated Badli workers.

(b) whether these workers are denied regular scales, dearness allowance, leave and other benefits enjoyed by permanent employees;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when the system of employing daily rated workers would be discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Badli workers are engaged in the offices of the Corporation against temporary vacancies arising from large scale absenteeism in Class IV categories of emoloyees. Such appointments are generally made from among the candidates kept on the panel prepared in accordance with the Established Recruitment Procedure.

(b) and (c). Where the appointment of a Badli Worker is for a period exceeding 5 days at a stretch he is paid wages applicable at the minimum of the scale of pay plus allowances. Where he is engaged for a period not exceeding 5 days he is paid Rs. 9/- per day. The nature of appointment being purely temporary, such workers are not entitled to benefits available to permanent employees.

(d) As Badli workers are employed for short periods to take care of large-scale absenteeism in Class IV Cadre and other unforeseen contingencies, L. I. C. does not find it possible to discontinue this system. Whenever a permanent vacancy arises against a sanctioned post these Badli workers are also considered for permanent absorption in the service of the Corporation.

Increase in travelling allowance and Travelling Expenses of nationalised Banks

6460. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the travelling allowance and travelling expenses of the nationalised banks have increased during the auditing period of 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) if so, whether this rise in these expenses is far from and disproportionate to the business;

(c) whether this increase is extra ordinary in the case of Syndicate Bank and Allahabad Bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof in respect of these two banks for the period 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). The information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Upgradation of Government Hotels in New Delhi.

6461. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to upgrade some of the Government hotels in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the names of those hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Lodi and Ranjit Hotels, New Delhi.

Prices of Stainless Steel Utensils

6462. SHRI AHMED M PATEL Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers and traders of stainless steel utensils have not cut down the prices of their products after the reduction in duty on stainless steel sheets, and

(b) if so the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) As a result of the Department of Revenue and Banking Notification dated 18th gune, 1977 the customs duty for utensils grade stainless steel sheets was reduced from 320 per cent to 120 per cent *ad valorem*. The Customs duty was subsequently raised to 220 per cent *ad valorem*. as a result of the Notification dated 15th July, 1977 The M.M.T.C., through whom stainless steel sheets for the manufacture of stainless steel utensils are channelised, reduced the prices of utensil grade stainless steel sheets *w.e.f.* 22nd July 1977. The effect of reduction of prices of stainless steel sheets made by the M.M.T.C. would be known only after the manufacturers obtain the material through the M.M.T.C. at the reduce prices.

Development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat

6463. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned under 20 point programme for the development of the Handloom Industry in Gujarat ; and

(b) the schemes taken by Government of Gujarat and what is the number of beneficiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) .

(a) In the year 1976-77 a total outlay of Rs. 21·32 lakhs was approved under the Central Plan for development of Handloom Industry in Gujarat

		Rupees (Lakhs)
1.	Intensive Development Project . . .	15 00
2	Share capital Contribution for primary weavers cooperative societies . .	1 00
3.	Loan to handloom weavers (for pre-loom and post-loom facilities) .	0 32
4	Share capital contribution for Apex Marketing Institution (Gujarat Handicrafts & Handloom Development Corporation) .	5 00
		21 32

It is expected that about Rs. 31 lakhs will be provided by the Governmnt of India as its Contribution for handloom development in Gujarat in the current financial year

(b) The schemes undertaken by the State Government are as follows

1976-77	Rupees (Lakh)
1. Rebate. . . .	2 74
2 Awards . . .	0 02
3. Celebrations. . .	0 01

1976-77	Rupees (Lakhs)
4. Share Capital contribution to primary weavers societies . . .	1·20
5. Interest subsidy to Central Finance agency .	0 14
6. Supply of improved tools and equipment . .	1·01
7. Training to weavers	0·11
8. State share of Intensive Handloom Development Project . . .	2·05
9. Share capital contribution to Gujarat Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corporation . . .	2 50
	9 78

In the State Plan for 1977-78, provision of Rs. 18 lakhs has been made for handloom development in Gujarat. The break up is :

		Rupees (Lakhs)
1.	Rebate	5 30
2.	Award . . .	0·05
3.	Celebration	0·10
4.	Share capital contribution to primary weavers cooperative societies . . .	2·24
5.	Interest subsidy to Central Finance Agency . .	0·55
6.	Supply of tools & Equipment . . .	2 50
7.	Training to weavers .	0 56
8.	State share of Intensive Development Project .	4·20
9.	Share capital contribution to Apex Society (State Industrial Corporation) . .	2 50
		18 00

The total number of beneficiaries during 1976-77 was 1,371 weavers.

Enhancement of export Replenishment for certain Drugs

6464. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Corporation, a sybsidiary of State Trading Corporation has pleaded for enhancement of export replenishment for certain drugs by 5 per cent :

(b) if so, his Ministry's reaction thereon : and

(c) the reasons for making this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAND DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Tourism in Gujarat.

6465. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a whether Gujarat has all along been ignored for development of tourism so far,

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the new Government have decided to develop some historical places in the State as tourist centres ; and

(d) if so, whether any proposals in this regard have been prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). During the current Plan, facilities for tourists have been provided at Porbunderl, Gandhinagar and Sasangir. For formulating future developmental plans, it is proposed to undertake a tourism potential survey of each State. The State Governments have been requested to forward their suggestions. In consultation with them, India Tourism Development Corporation and the State Tourism Development Corporations, a shelf of schemes will be drawn up, their financial implications determined, and responsibilities assigned for their implementation in the Central and State Sectors.

Raising of Capital by Companies

6466. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether six firms have been allowed to raise Rs. 1572 million recently ;

(b) if so, whether in addition to that nearly some 127 firms were also allowed to raise the capital so far ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for allowing to raise the capital ;

(d) to what extent will it benefit the Government ; and

(e) whether earlier t' is practice was not followed to a large extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) :

(a) The reference is presumably to the weekly Press release of the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues dated the 15th July 1977. According to the information given under this Press release, six companies were allowed to raise capital to the entent of Rs. 13·84 crores including bonus issues.

(b) During the first 6 months of the calendar year 1977, 200 non-Government companies have been allowed to raise Capital to the extent of Rs. 228·03 crores.

(c) and (d). The reasons for giving consent to the issue of capital by the companies are as under:—

(i) Bonus issues represent only the capitalisation of the free reserves so as to bring the shareholders fund retained in business more in line with the total capital employed in the business. The bonus issues allowed were in conformity with the guidelines issued by the Government in this behalf.

(ii) In the case of issue of initial or additional capital by way of share capital, debentures, loans etc., the raising of capital is necessary to enable the companies to finance a part of the projects for which they hold the necessary industrial licences. The raising of capital for setting up industrial projects contributes to the industrial growth of the country. In some cases, the issue of capital has become necessary to enable the company to dilute its non-resident interest in accordance with the directives given to the company under the *Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.*

(e) There has been no change in the policy with regard to the raising of capital by companies.

Advancing of loans by Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

6467. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked the nationalised banks operating in the Gujarat State to give loans to the farmers and other various labourers engaged in building houses or those unemployed graduates who want to start their own business;

(b) if so, whether in comparison to other States the Banks in Gujarat have not provided sufficient loans to these classes in the past;

(c) whether Government have also stressed upon the nationalised banks not to make strict conditions for granting loans to them; and

(d) if so, how much loan has been granted by the nationalised banks in the State to such type of classes in the past?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (d). In accordance with the overall policy of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India, the public sector banks endeavour to extend all possible credit assistance to the weaker sections of the community, including farmers, landless labourers and unemployed graduates, for undertaking productive ventures throughout the country, including the State of Gujarat. To facilitate the small borrowers to avail of Bank credit for their productive ventures, public sector banks have taken several steps such as simplification of application forms and loans sanctioning procedures, delegation of powers to the branch managers, liberalisation of the terms and conditions for grant of loans to weaker sections of the community etc. Statewise data regarding the total number of borrowal accounts financed by the public sector banks and the amount outstanding in the neglected sectors of agriculture, small scale industry, road transport, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons and education, as at the end of December 1976 are set out in the *attached Statement.*

Statement

(Amount in Rs. '000)

State/Union Territory	No. of Accounts/ units	Balance outstanding
1	2	3
NORTHERN REGION	**5,17,228**	**46,95,464**
Haryana	1,24,631	9,32,159
Himachal Pradesh	40,440	86,816
Jammu & Kashmir	31,686	1,13,411
Punjab	1,40,994	16,51,837
Rajasthan	1,47,031	8,25,381
Chandigarh	4,332	1,44,326
Delhi	2,28,114	9,41,534
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	**88,373**	**3,13,654**
Assam	53,747	2,42,735
Manipur	4,737	16,454
Meghalaya	4,920	18,656
Nagaland	797	7,473
Tripura	23,935	26,702
Arunachal Pradesh	97	832
Mizoram	90	802
EASTERN REGION	**7,42,144**	**35,50,350**
Bihar	2,55,407	12 63,455
Orissa	1,43,745	3,49,637
West Bengal	3,41,867	19,32,733
Andaman & Nicobar	1,125	4,525
CENTRAL REGION	**8,67,522**	**41,01,769**
Madhya Pradesh	2,93,453	12,74,402
Uttar Pradesh	5,74,069	28,27,367
WESTERN REGION	**7,51,853**	**8,708,898**
Gujarat	2,62,729	25,03,168
Maharashtra	4,64,846	55,91,515
Goa, Daman & Diu	23,537	1,81,204
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	741	3,011

1	2	3
SOUTHERN REGION	32,52,525	96,23,538
Andhra Pradesh	7,58,071	23,74,589
Karnataka	8,23,765	28,15,397
Kerala	5,64,539	12,58,042
Tamil Nadu	10,70,326	30,86,692
Pondicherry	35,530	88,590
Lakshadweep	244	228
TOTAL	62,19,645	3,03,63,673
	(Provisional)	

Reduction of Prices

6468. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rising prices of several consumers goods have been arrested and lowered and somewhat stabilized as per and after the Price Freeze Campaign voluntarily initiated and implemented by the signatories of several important and large business and industrial houses in the country;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether the price of Polyester Filament Yarn has been increased from Rs. 145 as on 31st May, 1977 in the Price Freeze decision date to about Rs. 200 at present even while there is no increse in raw material prices and no change in excise or duty thereon; and

(d) if so, steps being taken by Government to ensure reduction in prices of this and allied goods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). After the announcement by a number of industralists at Bombay and Calcutta about voluntary freeze in the prices of products manufactured by by them till December 31, 1977, the wholesale prices of manufactured essential commodities, other than edible oils and textiles, have generally remained stable.

(c) It is a fact that the prices of polyester filament yarn have increased from May, 1977; the prices that ranged between Rs. 135—145 a kg. on May 31 reached a peak level of Rs. 190—200 in mid-July. As on 1 August, 1977, the price had come down to Rs. 170—180 a kg.

(d) The existing capacity with the nylon spinners for the manufacture of polyester filament yarn has been increased and it is expected that additiona 1500 tonnes of polyester filament yarn will be available per annum. Petrofiles plant at Baroda with a capacity of 3500 tonnes per annum is expected to go on stream by the end of the year. Increased production of this year is expected to have some softening effect on its price.

Cost studies are being made in the cases of allied yarn like viscose filament yarn, viscose staple fibre/yarn and nylon filament yarn. As a measure of voluntary price discipline, nylon filament yarn spinners have brought down the price of 20 denier yarn from Rs. 134—136 to Rs. 128 a kg.

Raids in Gujarat

6469. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raids were conducted at the business/residential/units/premises of one or more individuals living in Gujarat during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) the total amount in cash and kind recovered;

(d) whether the said cases were penalised for one or more violations of the relevant Acts and if so, details thereof and the amount of penalty levied and recovered;

(e) whether any of the said individuals and/or firms were found not guilty of any violations; and

(f) if so, their names and broad details and whether the said innocents will be compensated for in any way?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (f). During the period from 1-1-1975 to 31-7-1977, the Directorate of Enforcement conducted 172 searches in Gujarat under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. As a result of the searches besides documents, Indian currency amounting to Rs. 50,953/- and Foreign Exchange of the value of Rs. 74,000/- (approximately) were seized. Investigation/adjudication proceedings in all the cases have not yet been finalised.

During the period from 1-1-75 to 30-6-77, the Income-tax authorities conducted 562 search and seizure operations in Gujarat. The value of the assets seized was Rs. 272.47 lakhs. Books of account and/ or documents were also seized in a large number of cases.

The undisclosed income that may be discovered as a result of the above operations will mostly require to be included in the assessments for the assessment years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. The cases are in various stages of enquiry. In cases involving seizure of valuable assets, orders under section 132(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, have been passed within 90 days of the seizure as required under the Act. In a number of cases where searches had been conducted, the assessees made disclosures under the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, 1975.

There are instances in which no seizure of any assets/account books were made. No compensation is provided to a person whose premises have been searched but who has eventually not been found guilty of an offence/tax evasion.

If the Hon. Member desires information in respect of any particular case, the same can be collected and furnished.

Information in respect of the searches and seizures made under the Customs Act, the Central Excise and Salt Act and the Gold Control Act is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special allowances for crew of Indian Airlines

6470. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crew-pilots, co-pilots, flight engineers, Stewards, air-hostesses etc. of Indian Airlines are given special additional allowances for every flight they operate;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amounts paid to each category and the reasons for fixing different amounts;

(c) whether the air-hostesses and cabin stewards or helpers are given a meagre sum for meals etc and for night stay whereas the pilots etc. are given a much higher amount for meals etc , and

(d) if so, the full facts thereof and the reasons for such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement indicating the details of Meal and other allowances paid to various categories of flying crew of Indian Airlines is enclosed. The quantum of allowances paid to the various categories depends upon their job requirements and status as a flying crew.

Statement

Statement giving details of various allowances paid to various categories of Flying Show of Indian Airlines.

(1) *Meal Allowance*

Day Return Flight

Commanders/Captains . . .	Rs. 47 -	For each day of flying
Co-Pilots (First Officers)/ Flight Engineer	Rs. 41 -	
Cabin Crew (Flight Stewards and Air Hostesses)	Rs. 15/- for Lunch Rs. 5/- for tea Rs. 15/- for dinner (payable depending upon the meals which fall due during the flight time).	

Night Stop Flights

For Flights involving a night halt at an outstation

Commanders/Captains	Rs. 66/- for a full complement of meals.
Co-pilot (First Officer)/Flight Engineer	Rs. 54/- for a full complement of meals.

If all the meals are not involved the Meal Allowance is paid at the following basis :

Lunch	Rs. 21·60
Tea	Rs. 6·00
Dinner	Rs. 26·40

(2) *Light Refreshment*

Commanders/Captains/Co-pilot (First Officer)/Flight Engineer . .	Rs. 6/- for each day of flying.
Cabin Crew (Flight Stewards and Air Hostesses)	Rs. 4/- for eah day of flying.

(3) *Special Travelling Allowance*

This allowance is paid only to the Pilots and to no other category at the following rates:

Commander/Captain . . .	Rs. 48/- for each day of completed roster.
Co-Pil ts (First Officer) . . .	Rs. 41/- for each day of completed roster.

(4) *Stay-over Allowance*

This allowance is paid to reimburse incidental expenses incurred at the outstation when the crew members have to make a night halt :

Commander/Captain . . .	Rs. 24/- for a stay of 16 to 24 hours.
Co-Pilot (First Officer)/Flight Engineer	Rs. 18/- for a stay of 16 to 24 hours.

For a stay of 8 to 16 hors 80% of the above mentioned amounts.

For a stay of 4 to 8 hours 80% of the above mentioned amounts.

No stay Over Allowance is paid for a stay upto 4 hours.

(5) *Lay Over Allowance*

This Allowance is paid only to the Cabin Crew that is Flight Stewareds and Air Hostesses for their stay at the outstation involving a night halt :
Rs. 60/- for stay of 16 to 24 hours.

80% of a Rs. 60/- fpr a stay of 8 to 16 hours.

60% of Rs. 60/- for a stay of 4 to 8 hours.

No Lay over Allowances is paid for a stay of less than 4 hours.

The payment of Lay Over Allowance to Cabin Crew includes an element of meal and Stay Over Allowance :

Meal Allowance Rs. 45/- consisting of :	Lunch	Rs. 18/-
	Tea	Rs. 5/-
	Dinner	Rs. 22/-
	Rs. 45/-	
Stay Over Allowance	Rs. 15/	

Air India Lock out of 1974

6471. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Governmet has been drawn to the fortnightly magazine 'For You' dated 26-5-1977 to 8-6-1977 publishing the photostat copies of the letters from Air India to the Regional and and Assistant Labour Commissioner respectively;

(b) if so, whether Air India lockout of 1974 was illegal;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to *compansate the sufferers for their financial* losses and also to take back Captain Nadkarni in service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, it was declared legal by the City Civil C urt of Bombay.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The lock-out being legal, the question of any compensation does not arise. The services of Capt. Nadkarni were terminated by Air-India Management after conducting regular disciplinary proceedings. At present, a legal case against Capt. Nadkarni is pending in the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay, for violation of the provisions of Sections 26 and 27 of the Industrial Disputes Act. The question of taking him back in service, therefore, does not arise at present.

Examination for the posts of Inspectors held by Collector of Central Excise

6472. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the beginning of the year 1976, Collector Central Excise had held competitive examination for the post of Inspectors and had selected certain persons;

(b) whether some of them were appointed and others put on a panel are still awaiting appointments; and

(c) the reasons why appointments of persons *included on the panel are delayed?*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. This was done in all the Central Excise Collectorates towards the end of 1975 and the beginning of 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir. As far as Government are aware, the panels prepared in the different Collectorates were operated whereever vaccencies were available for being filled, except as indicated under (c) below.

(c) Certain alleged malpractices and irregularities in the conduct of the recruitment examinations held in the Nagpur, and West Bengal and Calcutta Central *Excise Collectorates came to Government's* notice. Accordingly, investigations were made, as a result of which it was found that here was some substance in the allegations. Pending a final decision in the matter, the Collectorates of Central Excie, Nagpur (since split up into Nagpur and Madhya Pradesh Collectorates), West Bengal and Calcutta have been directed not to make further appointments from theese aforesaid panels. Subsequently, certain allegations came to Government's notice regarding the recruitment in the Bombay Central Exceis Collectorate, and the action to be taken in regard thereto is also under Government's consideration.

सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज इंस्पेक्टरों की बहाली

6473. **श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन** : क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश और विदर्भ के संट्रल एक्साइज एण्ड कस्टम के समाहर्ता कार्यालय मे फरवरी, 1976 मे भर्ती किये गये 100 इन्सपेक्टरों में से 27 सेंट्रल एक्साइज इसपेक्टरो की सेवाए जुलाई, 1976 मे जारी किये गये एक आदेश के द्वारा समाप्त कर दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इनमे मे अधिकांश व्यक्ति अपनी पहली नौकरियों से त्यागपत्र देकर आये थे और अब वे बेरोजगार हो गये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनके भूखे मरने की नौबत आ गई है; और

(ग) उनकी सेवाएं किन कारणों से समाप्त की गई थी और उनकी बहाली के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) नागपुर समाहर्तालय के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के निरीक्षकों की भर्ती के लिए हुई एक खुली सीधी भर्ती परीक्षा के आधार पर, 73 व्यक्तियों को निरीक्षकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। उनमें से एक ने नियुक्ति के फौरन बाद इस्तीफा दे दिया था तथा दो अन्य की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थी। क्योंकि उन्हे निर्धारित शारीरिक स्तर से नीचे पाया गया था। एक नियुक्ति की सेवाए मई, 1977 में समाप्त की गयी थी क्योंकि उसने केवल एक दिन के लिए कार्यभार संभाला और उसके बाद से वह फरार है।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के निरीक्षको के रूप मे नियुक्त 23 व्यक्तियों की सेवाए जुलाई, 1976 मे समाप्त की गई थी (22 मामलों में केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाए (अस्थायी सेवा) नियम, 1965 के अन्तर्गत तथा 1 मामले मे उसी विभाग मे उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के उसके मूल पद पर पदावनति द्वारा) क्योंकि परीक्षा आयोजन मे हुई कथित अनियमितताओं की कुछ शिकायतों की जाच-पड़ताल करने पर यह निर्णय किया गया था कि उनको सफल उम्मीदवारों के पैनल में सम्मिलित तथा निरीक्षकों के रूप में नियुक्त नही किया जाना चाहिए था।

(ख) सरकार को उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क निरीक्षकों के रूप में उनकी नियुक्ति से पूर्व केवल कुछ भूतपूर्व-नियुक्ति ही नौकरी में थे। एक भूतपूर्व-नियुक्ति द्वारा केन्द्रीय रसायनिक प्रयोगशाला, नागपुर में अपने प्रयोगशाला सहायक के पद से इस्तीफा दिया गया बताया जाता है। एक अन्य, सेना में हवलदार/लिपिक था तथा नवम्बर, 1977 मे उसकी सेना सेवा में से निवृत्ति होनी थी। तीसरा, पहले केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक था और वह उस पद पर वापिस आ गया।

सभी भूतपूर्व-नियुक्तियों की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों के बारे मे सरकार को निश्चित जानकारी नही है।

(ग) यह इसलिये किया गया था क्योंकि यह पाया गया था कि परीक्षा में उनके निष्पादन के आधार पर उनको केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के निरीक्षकों के रूप मे नियुक्त नही किया जाना चाहिए था। सरकार को उन व्यक्तियों की बहाली के संबंध मे अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए है और मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Raids by Income-tax Authorities

6474. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Authorities during 100 days of Janata Government rule; and

(b) the amount of black money unearthed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). According to information presenly available, ninety three search and seizure operations have been conducted by the Income-tax Authorities during the period 24th March, 1977 to 1st July, 1977. Value of assets seized is about Rs. 70 lakhs. Books of account/documents have also been seized.

Preliminary search reports indicate concealment of income of over rupees one crore.

More Financial Powers to States

6475. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in conformity with the philosophy of Janata Government, State Governments have urged the Centre to give them more financial powers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received from State Governments from time to time for grant of more financial powers to them. Some of the State Governments have reiterated these suggestions now. Government believe that the financial provisions of the Constitution are flexible enough to meet the requirements of the States. The needs of the States will also be reviewed by the 7th Finance Commission which has been appointed recently.

Cotton Corporation of India

6476. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :
SHRI TARUN GOGOI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has obtained a credit for Rs. 75 crores at the instance of textile mill owners;

(b) if so, the outstanding amount due from textile mills; and

(c) to what extent further credit has been extended to textile mills by the CCI?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. Temporary additional credit limit of Rs. 75 crores has been obtained by the Cotton Corporation of India at its own instance.

(b) Outstanding amount due from textile mills as on 28-7-77 is Rs. 26·20 crores.

(c) Credit to the extent of 50 to 100 percent of the value of cotton is extended to textile mills for a period of thirty days to ninety days depending upon the position of the concerned mills against usance bills duly accepted by mills as well as their Bankers against usance Letters of Credit from Mills and against Bank guarantees given by banks on behalf of mills.

Payment of Bonus to workers of Ashoka Hotel

6477. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the basis of advice taken from the Solicit r-General of India through M/s. Dada Chandji & Co., the management of India Tourism Development Corporation declared nil bonus to the workers of Ashoka Hotel for the financial year 1975-76 and subsequently paid 13 per cent bonus for the same year;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the Solicitor-General of India gave his first opinion enabling the management to declare nil bonus and subsequently changed his opinion to pay 13 per cent. b nus;

(c) the total amount paid as fees to get this legal opinion;

(d) whether I.T.D.C. has appointed its own legal adviser; and

(e) what was his opinion in respect of payment of bonus to the workers of Ashoka Hotel for the financial year 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Initially, the Solicitor General of India advised that the principle of set on and set off was to be made applicable while calculating allocable surplus for the purpose of payment of bonus for the year 1975-76 to the employees of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi. On the basis of this advice, as there was no allocable surplus, no bonus was payable. The Ashoka Hotel Employees Union served a notice of strike and raised an industrial dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner-*cum*-Conciliation Officer, Delhi Administration, in which industrial dispute, the other Union, namely, Ashoka Hotel Karamchari Sangh also joined subsequently.

Protracted negotiations took place between the Management and the Trade Unions and the Bonus Cell of the Labour Department, Delhi Administration was of the view that the calculations should be made for the purpose of payment of bonus by not applying the principle of "Set on and Set off" as there were settlements in the earlier years. The Labour Department suggested that in the interest of industrial peace and harmony, it would be worthwhile to have the matter re-examined keeping in view the contentions of the Unions. Since, this was a very vital question of law, the Management approached the Solicitor-General of India for a further opinion.

The Solicitor-General of India after re-examining the whole issue op ned that *ad-hoc* payments in the previ us years will not provide ny basis for "Sec. Off or Set On" for the year 1975-76 and

the bonus can be paid accordingly. Keeping this in view, the allocable surplus was re-worked out and the admissible bonus of 13% was paid to the workers of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi. Rs. 5,213/-

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Keeping in view the divergent legal opinions in the matter, he advised that expert legal opinion may be obtained.

Proposal to set up country-wise trade groups

6478. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposals under consideration to set up country-wise trade groups at the non-official level in all major cities and trade centres of India;

(b) if so, the main features and objectives thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Islander Aircraft for former Chief Minister of Haryana

6479. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government was approached for release of Foreign Exchange for the purchase of Islander aircraft by the former Chief Minister of Haryana in 1972;

(b) whether Steel India Authority was unhappy with this aircraft because of of its bitter experience and still the Haryana Government was pressing for its clearance; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter and amount of foreign exchange released for the import of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The suggestion that the Steel Authority of India was unhappy with the Islander aircraft is not correct. Further, the Steel Authority of India (Bokaro Steel Ltd.) did not receive any enquiry from the Haryana Government about the performance of the Islander aircraft.

(c) The request from the Government of Haryana was kept in abeyance pending the recommendations of the Working Group already set up in June 1972 to select a suitable type of executive aircraft for use of various State Governments and Industrial Houses. Since the Islander was not the aircraft slected by the Working Group for import, no foreign exchange was released in favour of Haryana Government for importing this aircraft. However, the State Government was permitted to import a Beechcraft Baron B-55 as per the recommendations of the Working Group.

Civil Aviation Licence of Highest Category for Officer sentenced to Rigorous Imprisonment

6480. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an officer who was cashiered courtmartialled and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was given a Civil Aviation Licence of highest category in 1969-70 on the production of bogus records from Indian Air Force and he has been getting good jobs in the Government controlled flying clubs on the basis of that licence;

(b) whether the said officer has been involved in several corruption cases at Karnal Flying Club also and was arrested recently; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop the said officer from further flying in clubs in view of his bad antecedents from Indian Air Force and Karnal flying Club as the clubs in question are aided and controlled by Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK : (a) and(b). The Question presumably rfeers to Shri G. N. S. Reddey.

An Airline Transport Pilot's Licence (ALTP) was issued to Shri G. N. S. Roddey, an ex-Air Force Officer, in September, 1969, according to procedures prescribed for the issue of civil flying licences to the Air Force Officers, on the basis of documents produced by him, viz. Flying Log Book, No Objection Certificate etc. He was appointed as Pilot Instructor In-charge by Karnal Aviation Club in June, 1970.

During 1971, some complaints were received by the Civil Aviation Department

regarding the authenticity of his flying experience data that had been furnished by him for the issue of Airline Transport Pilot's Licence (ALTP). It was also reported that Shri Roddey had been cashiered and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for certain irregularities committed by him, while in service, for alleged misuse of travelling allowance and that his services had been terminated by Air Force in May, 1969. His licence was temprorarily suspended in May, 1972, pending further investigation, which showed that the Flying Officer G. N. S. Roddey was sentenced by a General Court Martial to be cashiered and to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months. While confirming the findings of the Court the Chief of the Air Staff commuted the six months Rigorous imprisonment to six months Simple imprisonment. The officer was sent to prison on 1-5-69 (Afternoon). The unexpired portion of the sentence of simple imprisonment was remitted by the Chief of Air Staff under Section 177 of the Air Force Act, 1950 on 27-6-66.

Against the orders of temporary suspension of his licence, Shri Roddey filed a writ petition in Delhi High Court in May, 1972, which stayed the operation of the impugned order to the disposal of the writ petition. After hearing the main petition in August, 1972, the Court directed the Director General of Civil Aviation to conduct a preliminary investigation into the allegations regarding the authenticity of the flying experience data furnished by Shri Roddey, to be completed within six weeks. The Court also directed that Shri Roddey should not use his licence for four weeks and that he could continue to be the Chief Flying Instructor of the Club during this period.

An inquiry was conducted by an officer of the Civil Aviation Department and according to the findings, the allegation of furnishing false flying experience data could not be established against Shri Roddey with documentary proof, as the relevant records were not traceable. Shri Roddey had also reported earlier that his flying log book had been lost. However, as his performance as Pilot Instructor In-charge of the Karnal Aviation Club had been commended by NCC authorities and also by the Aviation Adviser to the Government of Haryana, benefit of doubt was given to him and he was allowed to continue to exercise the privilieges of his licence.

Karnal Aviation Club is a privately managed Institution registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Club is receiving subvention from Government for its flying training activities.

Some complaints alleg ing certain malpractices and embezzlement in Karnal Aviation Club were received in November/December, 1974. These were referred to the Haryana State Government who initiated action for investigation through their special inquiry agency (Vigilance) Department). A special audit inspection by the Accountant General's Office was also carried out which revealed some serious financial irregularities. Based on the audit report. The Management of the Karnal Aviation Club held Shri Roddey responsible for these irregularities and terminated his services. The Club also lodged a complaint with the police and it is under investigation. It is learnt from the Karnal Aviation Club that Shri Roddey is at present on bail.

(c) Appropriate steps will be taken on the completion of the investigation.

Arrest of Shri S. R. Singhania on charges of Smuggling of Gold

6481. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE, REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Sitaram Singhania was arrested in Mauritious for smuggling gold; and

(b) if so, the fact thereof and what punishment was given to him?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). According to the information available with the Government Shri Sitaram Singhania was not arrested in Mauritius for smuggling gold. However, he was tried by a Mauritius Court on a charge of smuggling jewelley worth over Rs. 11 lakhs (in Mauritius currency) but was acquitted by the Court by its judgement dated 11-2-1977.

Grant of Sub-Agency of Piper Aircraft

6482. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Sanjay Gandhi was trained in flying by an officer of the Punjab Government and not by the Chief Pilot Instructor of Delhi Flying Club;

(b) if so, what was the reason therefor;

(c) whether the said officer was given a sub-agency of Piper aircraft; and

(d) if so, what amount of commission the said officer got out of the said deal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b). Yes Sir. It is within the administrative competence of the Delhi Flying Club, which is a registered body under the Companies Act, to utilise the services of any of the approved Instructors for imparting flying training to trainees. Capt. Kamindra Singh who had given flying training to Shri Sanjay Gandhi for the issue of a Private Pilot's Licence is an approved Honorary Flying Instructor and Examiner.

(c) and (d). Enquiries are being made and the information will be placed on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

"बड़े अफसरों के सैर सपाटे संजय गांधी की सनक" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

643. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम** : क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान "9 जुलाई, 1977 के साप्ताहिक हिन्दी 'ब्लिट्ज़' में बड़े अफसरों के सैर सपाटे, संजय गांधी की सनक" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है, जिसमें अनेक बड़े अफसरों के विदेशों में सैर सपाटे और जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का आपराधिक अपव्यय का उल्लेख किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां। समाचार में उल्लिखित अधिकारी उपयुक्त प्राधिकारी द्वारा जारी की गई अनुमतियों के अन्तर्गत 1976 में व्यावसायिक दौरों पर विदेश गये थे और उन्हें उतनी ही विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी जितनी नियमों के अन्तर्गत दी जानी चाहिए थी।

उपलब्ध रिकार्ड की जांच करने से यह पता चला है कि श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई जो उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश की लघु उद्योग मंत्री थीं, भारत सरकार के औद्योगिक विकास विभाग द्वारा प्रायोजित एक सरकारी प्रतिनिधिमण्डल के सदस्य के रूप में अप्रैल, 1976 में और बाद में अक्टूबर, 1976 में उत्तर प्रदेश के लघु उद्योग मंत्री की हैसियत से निर्यात संवर्धन के दौरे पर विदेश गई थीं। बाद की यात्रा जहां की निजी यात्रा से जोड़ ली गई थी। यह दौरा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई स्वीकृति के आधार पर किया गया था। इन यात्राओं के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा नियमों के अनुसार ही दी गई थी।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के मैनेजर पद के लिए निर्धारित अर्हतायें

644. **श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा** : क्या **वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के मैनेजर के पद के लिए क्या अर्हताएं निर्धारित की गई है;

(ख) क्या पंजाब नेशनल बैंक दिल्ली के जनरल मैनेजर के पास ये अर्हताए है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें इस पद पर कैसे नियुक्त किया गया ?

वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्तियों के लिए निर्धारित शैक्षणिक योग्यताएं अलग-अलग बैंकों में अलग-अलग हैं।

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि प्रबन्धक अथवा महा-प्रबन्धक के पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए कोई विशेष योग्यताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गयी हैं। बैंक के अनुसार ऐसी नियुक्तियां शैक्षणिक और व्यावसायिक योग्यताओं, अनुभव और संगठन के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने की व्यक्ति की क्षमता के आधार पर की जाती हैं। इस बैंक में महा-प्रबन्धक का

नियुक्ति उसके निदेशक मंडल द्वारा उपर्युक्त सभी बातों और उसकी पात्रता को ध्यान में रखकर अनुमोदित की गई थी।

Resistance from Diplomatic Personnel about the Posting of the Officers of Commerce Ministry:

6485. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation** be pleased to state :

(a) whether diplomatic personnel are unreasonably resisting posting of officers of the Commerce Ministry who are well-conversant with the products and trade in foreign embassies; and

(b) will this move not, if accepted by the Government, jeopardise the economic advancement specially in the sphere of foreign trade ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):(a) and (b). By long standing practice, the posting of officers to Missions abroad (except as Heads of Missions) is done by the Foreign Service Board. The Secretary of the Commerce Ministry is a member of the Board and all postings are made with his concurrence. There is no move to resist such postings.

Embezzlement of Funds in the Treasury of Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi

6486. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of Rs. 85,000 was recently noticed in the treasury of the Central Excise Collectorate of Delhi;

(b) whether the said amount was unauthorisedly withdrawn by certain officials, if so, their names and the purpose for which the money was withdrawn in each case; and

(c) whether investigations have been carried out with a view to find out whether the public money has been misused and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) to (c). A complaint that "cash shortage in thousands" was suspected with the headquarters office cashier of the Delhi Central Excise Department was received by Government on the 22nd June, 1977. The Collector had investigations carried out, from which it appeared that the concerned cashier had been advancing monies to different officials of the Collectorate, stensibly for the Purchase of articles for use in the office. On 30-4-1977 when the cashier was to hand over his charge to a new cashier, it was found that the cash to be handed over was short by about Rs. 76,882·83. This amount was stated to be covered by receipt slips given by the various persons in token of having taken the respective advances. A list showing he names of the persons to whom the advances are said to have been made in respect of each of these slips is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT 968/77.]

In the course of investigations into the matter, some of the persons in whose names the slips stood were asked to explain their position. They admitted that the slips bore their signatures and stated that they had received the respective amounts as advances for the purchase of sundry items for use in the Collectorate Office. They also claimed that they had submitted or were in possession of the cash memos and vouchers for the items purchased.

The Collectorate has been in the process of carrying out investigation and reconciliation of the accounts and it has been reported by the Collector that after adjustments had been made against the advances an amount of Rs. 18321/- remained to be adjusted as on 29th July, 1977. The concerned Cashier has already been placed under suspension.

In order to enable the Government to find out whether there has been any misuse or misappropriation of Government money and the extent thereof and the persons responsible, the Chief Controller of Accounts, Central Board of Excise and Customs, has been directed to conduct a detailed enquiry into matter, conveying all relevant aspects, independently of the investigations carried out by the Collectorate.

Direct Tea sales from Plantations

6487. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct tea sales from plantations is very much on the increase ;

(b) whether this results in evasion of income tax, excise and other taxes ;

(c) whether it also deprives the workers and small shareholders from receiving their legitimate dues ;

(d) whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India could buy such ex-plantation *sales for export in packet forms;*

(e) if so, whether Government have got any plans in this regard ; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Direct tea sales from plantations had gone up slightly from 44·40% of production in 1974 to 46·01% in 1976. In April, 1977 the tea producers were requested to send 80% of their produce into tea auctions. As a result, tea brought to auction centres in India upto the third week of July increased from 85 million kgs. last year to 112 million kgs. this year.

(b) and (c). Government has no information in this regard.

(d) As Government are in favour of promoting tea sales through auctions, TTCI, being a Government Corporation, cannot be encouraged to purchase tea directly through ex-garden sales.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Seizure of Smuggled Cars

6488. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign cars smuggled into India have been seized recently in several metropolitan cities in India ;

(b) if so, the number of cars seized; and

(c) what septs have been taken to prevent smuggling of cars into India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate smuggling of cars into the country. However, during the last six months, fourteen cars were seized by Customs authorities. These had been legally imported into the country temporarily under a Carnet by the tourists but were not re-exported out of the country within the stipulated period.

(c) Cars imported under a Carnet have been exempted from customs duty and the requirement of import licence by the Government. This exemption is subject to the customs duty payable on the car being guaranteed by Federation of Indian Automobile Associations in case the car is not exported within six months. A careful watch is kept by the Customs authorities to ensure subsequent re-export of cars imported under a Carnet. If a car is not re-exported within the specified period, appropriate action under the law is taken.

Assistance of grants from Marketing Development Association

6489. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Councils Commodity Board that Marine Products Exports Development Authority cannot sponsor for assistance of grants from Marketing Development Association to individual participants from the industry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether only Export Houses are eligible for this assistance from M.D.A. and they can directly sapply to Government; and

(d) if so, why the special preference is given to Export Houses and such concessions denied to individual exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir No such instructions have been issued to Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir Both approved Export Houses as well as approved organisations are eligible for assistance for expenditure on specified activities approved in advance under Marketing Development Assistance and they can apply directly to Government.

(d) It is administratively not practicable to deal with thousands of exporters individually for the purpose of grants out of MDA. It is open to the approved organisations to sponsor a reasonable number of their individual member exporters for inclusion in Market Study Teams or Sales Teams sent abroad by the respective organisation after prior approval. It is also open to the approved organisations to send either one or two of their own officers or one or two exporter members to manage the organisation's stall in a trade fair/exhibition abroad on prior approval basis. It may be added that under the current policy, minimum value limit for recognition as an export house is Rs. 25 lakhs for manufacturer-exporters of select products in the small-scale sector, while in the case of others it is Rs. one crore.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Food Corporation of India for 1975-76 and Review and Annual Reports of Gujarat Agro-Industries, Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries etc. etc. and statements

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1975-76 a long with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-922/77].

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i)(a) Review (Hindi and English versions by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1974-75.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii)(a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-923/77].

(iii) (a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himachal Pradesh Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Simla, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 924/77]

(iv)(a) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.P. State Agro-Industrial Corporation Limited, Lucknow for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-925/77]

(v) (a) Review by the Government of the working of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1970-71

(b) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* N . LT-926/77]

(vi)*Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-927/77]

(vii) *Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-928/77]

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the papers mentioned at item (2)(v) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 926/77]

(4) Five Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at items (2) (i) to (v) above. [*Placed in Library. See* N . LT-929/77].

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reason for delay in laying the Annual Report* of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* N . LT-930/77].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* of the Tamil Nadu Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-931/77].

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*The Annual Reports were laid on the Table on the 16th August, 1976.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. I have been noting with some concern, that you dispose of this item in a jiffy. I think you should devote some more time to it. It is not just a routine innocuous thing, as it may appear to be and as you may imagine it to be.

Now, in item 4, under sub-item (1), only "A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version)" has been laid. Please turn over to the next page and see the same item. Under sub-items (iv) (a) and (iv) (b) of sub-item (2), the papers are both in Hindi and English versions.

The House is aware and you are even more aware—that Hindi and English are both official languages of the Union Government. Now in every case where either the Hindi or the English version is not laid, there is always a footnote giving the reasons, or an explanatory note for not laying the Hindi or English version. In this case, there is no such note at all, as to why the English version has not been laid. I am a linguophile, and not a linguophobeor or linguo-maniac. I love all languages. (*Interruptions*). The reasons for not laying the English version in this case should have been given in an explanatory note, as is usually done in such cases.

Secondly, I invite your attention to sub-item (2), sub-sub-items (v)(a) and (v) (b). They refer to the year 1970-71. I wonder how long the present government will continue to hold the babies, the ugly ducklings of the previous government. I do not know why they should go on wasting time on the 1970-71 reports.

It is rather stange. The item reads :

"Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limted, Cuttack, for the year 1970-71."

The next related item is:

"Annual Report of the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Cuttack, for the year 1970-71, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon."

I do not know why an old report of 1970-71 has fallen to this Government's lot to lay on the Table. What did the old Government do all these six years ? Were they sleeping, somnolent or comatose ? What were they doing ? These things are happening, and it is being taken as if it is routine. No, Sir, it is not routine at all. Sir, your predecessors, Shri Mavalankar, and others, used to give 5 or 10 minutes for this item of laying papers on the Table. would request you to give some time every day, if any member wants to make a plea or a submission. This question of the English version not being laid on the Table is rather important.

MR. SPEAKER : I have been noticing it for some time—only one version being placed on the Table. It is not something new today. I was under the impression that the other versions has been placed earlier. I do not know whether I am right or wrong, but that is how I understood it.

So far as item No. 1 is concerned, if the earlier Government has not placed it before the House, we cannot help it. They have to place it before the House, however late it may be.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What about the English version ?

MR. SPEAKER : If it has not been already laid on the Table, I shall see that it is laid on the Table.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : What about this delay ?

MR. SPEAKER : They cannot answer for that. Somebody has not done it. They are now doing it.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: The subordinate Legislation Committees has brought it to the notice of the Speaker, and the Speaker has given a specific directive that it should not be delayed for more than six months.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : (Gandhinagar): There is a special Committee on this subject, as you know. I think this matter should be referred to that Committee.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, it should be referred.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): There are five erstwhile Ministers sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I cannot ask them to answer it. I am sorry.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA : The English version of the report has already been laid.

MR.SPEAKER : Office must mention it. It must be mentioned in a foot-note.

Review and Annual Report of Projects and Equipment Corporation of India, New Delhi for 1975-76.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): I beg to lay on the Table copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(2) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-932/77].

Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Rules, 1944

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H.M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 541(E) and 542(E) (Hindi and English verions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 28th July, 1977, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* N . LT-933/77].

(2) A copy each of the Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 943 and 944 (Hindi and Enlgish versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1977 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* N . LT-934/77].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the First to Fifth Sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to raise an important matter. Last night in the Karnataka House dinner there was a violation of the Guest Control Order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter. I have not yet looked into it. The dinner has already taken place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let the people not get the impression that we are.

MR. SPEAKER : Until I look into the matter, I will not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Cereals were served in that dinner, even though the Delhi Guest Control Order prohibits the serving of cereals where the number exceeds 50.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not permitting him to raise it now.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I want to raise a point of order arising out of yesterday's proceedings.

When discussing the matter which was raised by my colleagues Mr. Chandrappan and Mr. Rachaiah about the privilege motion, in response to a point raised by Mr. Mavalankar you were pleased to say:

"If the permission has been given, I will see the records and I will go into the matter. I will consult the Deputy-Speaker. I do not want to encroach upon his right But if it is a question of ruling, if the Deputy-Speaker has given a ruling, the Spaker has a right to revise it."

According to rule 10:

"The Deputy Speaker or any other member competent to preside over a sitting of the House under the Constitution or these rules shall, when so presiding, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in these rules shall in these circumstances be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding."

Two points are there. Firstly, a ruling given by the Deputy-Speaker at that time has been referred to At that time there was no Speaker. That was the interrugnum period. Surely in him vested all the powers that the Speaker has. To say that a ruling given by him can be revoked or revised I find it very difficult to accept because, then, the Deputy-Speaker will have no function expect to conduct the proceedings. Deputy-Speakers in the past have given rulings and these rulings have been upheld, and we have been going by many of these rulings. Therefore, I would like you to examine that once again. Otherwise, the position is rather difficult.

MR SPEAKER . Possibly I had not made myself clear on that point I am clarifying the matter.

So far as permission given in a particular matter is concerned, no other person can revise it because the permission has been already given by the presiding officer

So far as the ruling is concerned, in that particular case that ruling is binding Another person cannot revise it But the Speaker may not take it as a precedent for other cases but in that particular case he cannot revise the ruling because it is binding

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) On a point of order We are discussing the White Paper on Monday, and that White Paper is based on the Report of the Dass Committee We have received a copy of the White Paper, but we have not received a copy of the Report of the Dass Committee So, may I request you to ask the Government to supply us a copy of the Dass Committee's Report ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee and if I remember aright, we were assured that the Dass Committee's Report would be made available in sufficient numbers If it has not been done, it should be done now

MR SPEAKER We have already written to the Ministry for the Dass Committee's Report, and we are hoping to get it As soon as we get, we will distribute it

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) By tomorrow

MR SPEAKER : On Monday.

PROF P G MAVALANKAR If we do not get the Report by tomorrow, how are we to speak on Monday ?

MR SPEAKER We will try to get

PROF P G MAVALANKAR : By tomorrow afternoon at least

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहस के पहले दास कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अगर कल मिल जाये तो हम लोग पढ कर उस को तैयार करेंगे ।

MR SPEAKER : Calling Attention. Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad Yadav

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When are you giving me permission ?

MR SPEAKER : I have already called Mr Yadav

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu: I would like to know, s that I can be Persent.

MR SPEAKER : About what ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : About the notice under 377 that I have given.

Mr. SPEAKER: That will be tomorrow, not today

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Why not today ?

MR SPEAKER Not today.

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12 36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Apprehension of damage to North Eastern railway line due to soil erosion.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (खगड़िया) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेल मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें

"निकट भविष्य में गंगा नदी से भूमि के कटाव के कारण नारायणपुर और बाहपुर के बीच पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन को क्षति की आशंका के समाचार ।"

रेल मंत्री (प्रो० मधु दंडवते) महोदय, मैं सदन को सूचित करना चाहूंगा कि नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट गंगा नदी के बाएं किनारे पर हो रहे कटाव से उत्पन्न खतरे की रेलवे को जानकारी है । कटाव और अधिक न होने पाये इसलिए नदी सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी व्यापक निर्माण-कार्यों की आवश्यकता है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन निर्माण-कार्यों का निष्पादन किया जा रहा है ।

नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट गंगा नदी द्वारा किये जा रहे कटाव पर रेलें काफी अर्से से बड़ी सावधानीपूर्वक निगाह रख रही हैं । गंगा बाढ़ नियन्त्रण आयोग और राज्य सरकार के साथ अप्रैल 1976 के दौरान हुई एक बैठक में, रेलवे ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि यदि नदी द्वारा किये जा रहे कटाव की रोकथाम न की गयी तो रेल लाइन को

गम्भीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो जायेगा जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे के लिए यह आवश्यक हो जायेगा कि वर्तमान लाइन को वहा से हटा कर कही अन्यत्र बनाया जायं । उस बैठक के दौरान, राज्य सरकार ने हमे इस बात से अवगत कराया था कि वे 1976 की वर्षा ऋतु से पहले कुछ तटबन्धो का निर्माण कार्य पूरा कर रहे है जिनसे नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन तथा रेलवे लाइन का बचाव हो जायेगा । उपर्युक्त तटबन्धो का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बावजूद, 1976 की बाढ से और कटाव होता रहा है और नदी किनारा काट कर रेलवे लाइन मे 287 मीटर (940 फुट) की दूरी तक आ पहुची जबकि 1973 मे यह दूरी 1730 मीटर (5676 फुट) थी । अक्तूबर, 1976 मे आयी बाढ के तुरन्त बाद, राज्य सरकार तथा गगा बाढ नियन्त्रण आयोग के साथ हुई दूसरी बैठक मे, रेलवे ने कटाव निरोधी उपायो की तुरन्त व्यवस्था करके रेलवे लाइन और नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन को बचाने की बात पर अधिक जोर दिया । रेल मन्त्रालय ने अपनी यह इच्छा भी व्यक्त कर दी थी कि वह कटाव निरोधी कार्यों पर होने वाले खर्च को अन्य सम्बन्धित पार्टियो, अर्थात् बिहार राज्य सरकार, परिवहन मन्त्रालय और भारतीय तेल निगम, के साथ बराबर-बराबर वहन करने के लिए तैयार है और राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया कि वह इस काम को शीघ्र शुरू कर दे और इसे 1977 की वर्षा ऋतु से पहले-पहले पूरा कर दे । इस सम्बन्ध मे राज्य सरकार के साथ विभिन्न स्तरो पर निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रखा गया ।

राज्य सरकार ने 5-5-1977 को इस काम को शुरू करने और इसे बिहार राज्य निर्माण निगम को सौंपने का विनिश्चय किया । तब से ही काम शीघ्र समाप्त करने के लिए रेल प्रशासन राज्य सरकार से निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये हुए है और इस सम्बन्ध मे राज्य सरकार तथा बिहार राज्य निर्माण निगम को माल डिब्बो की सप्लाई और सामान के शीघ्र संचलन के मामले से सभी सम्भव सहायता/सहयोग दे रहा है ।

नदी के किनारे का लगभग 2000 फुट भाग ऐसा है जिसे नदी से खतरा रहता है । इस अत्यधिक भेद भाग मे कटाव निरोधी उपाय बरतने सम्बन्धी काम का पहला चरण बिहार राज्य निर्माण निगम ने मई/जून, 1977 मे शुरू किया था । यह आशा थी कि यह कार्य पिछले महीने के अन्त तक पूरा हो जायेगा । लेकिन पानी के सामान्य स्तर से ऊपर चढने (9-7-1977 और 19-7-1977 के बीच 11 फुट से अधिक) के कारण आगे काम रोक दिया गया था । यदि नदी का कटाव रेलवे लाइन अथवा नारायणपुर टाउन के निकट आ जाता है तो ऐसी आपात स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए 2 लाख घन फुट पत्थर का स्टाक तैयार रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि नदी के जिस किनारे को खतरा पैदा हो गया है, उसे सुदृढ बनाये रखने के लिये सभी सम्भव उपाय करे । काम पूरा होने तक राज्य सरकार के साथ निरन्तर सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जायेगा ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि रेलवे लाइन के ऊपर गम्भीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है और इस बात को भी उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि 1973 मे भी इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया था लेकिन बाढ नियन्त्रण आयोग ने इस प्रकार का विश्वास दिलाया कि गगा के कटाव से बचाने के लिए हमने योजना स्वीकार की है जिससे बाढ और कटाव की समस्या दूर हो जाएगी । 1973-74 मे मैंने ही लोक सभा मे यह प्रश्न किया था । मै मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहूगा कि खगरिया से लेकर कटिहार तक गंगा तटबन्ध से होकर रेलवे लाइन गुजरती है और रेलवे लाइन की मुख्य धारा जो पहले

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

उत्तर-दक्षिण की तरफ थी, मुंघेर, भागलपुर हो कर बहती थी, वह अब भागलपुर, मुंघेर को छोड़ कर उत्तर की ओर बढ़ती जा रही है, जिस के कारण खगड़िया से ले कर कटिहार तक पिछले तीन-चार दिनों मे रेलवे लाइन, आसाम रोम और तेल पाइपलाइन को गम्भीर खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है।

क्या मंत्री महोदय केन्द्रीय सिचाई विभाग से मिल कर कोई इस प्रकार की योजना तैयार करेंगे कि गंगा की मुख्य धारा मुंघेर से सट कर चण्डी स्थान और भागलपुर हो कर बह, ताकि जो उत्तरी भाग कट रहा है, वह बच सके? आप ने मानसी में तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया और अब नारायणपुर मे खर्चा कर रहे है, बार-बार आपको खर्चा करना पड़ रहा है—इसलिए मै जानना चाहता हूं—क्या आप केन्द्रीय सरकार के सिचाई विभाग के साथ मिल कर कोई इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे है ताकि आगे किसी प्रकार का खतरा पैदा न हों?

दूसरा प्रश्न —क्या रेल विभाग के पास सक्षम इंजीनियर नही थे, जिस के कारण बिहार के सिंचाई विभाग के द्वारा आप कार्य को करा रहे है? वहां के सिंचाई विभाग ने मानसी में जो काम किया, उसके घोटाले और भ्र टाचार के बारे में सब को मालूम है। मानसी बचाव की योजना में उक्त अधिकारियों ने जो भ्रष्टाचार और गोलमाल किया, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए गोताखोर ने उस का पता लगाया है और पेटीशन्ज कमेटी में भी इस मामले की छानबीन की है। वहां के इन्जीनियरों ने भ्रष्ट तरीके से करोड़ों रूपये की राशि कमाई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवदन करना चाहता हूं—आप के पास सक्षम इन्जीनियर है, जिन्होने कोसी में इस प्रकार का काम किया है, वहां की रेलवे लाइन और पुल को बचाया है इसलिए क्या आप अपने इन्जीनियरों को लगा कर उस काम को पूरा करायेंगे? गंगा की दूरी अब केवल 460 फुट रह गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दें। और उन भ्रष्ट लोगों से मुक्ति दिलायें।

तीसरा प्रश्न—फलड् कन्ट्रोल विभाग ने इस काम का ठेका कंस्ट्रेकशन कारपोरेशन को दिया है। बिहार के भूतपूर्व सिचाई मंत्री डा० जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने अपने सम्बन्धियों के खाने-पीने और मौज करने के लिए कंस्ट्रेक्शन कारपोरेशन का निर्माण किया था और आज उस कंस्ट्रेक्शन कारपोरेशन के द्वारा यह कार्य कराया जा रहा है। मैं 30-6-1977 की रात्रि को, जब मुझे कटाव के बारे मे टेलीग्राम मिला, सीधा वहां गया, कोई भी इंजीनियर वहां स्पोट पर नही था। मैं 11 बजे से 2 बजे रात्रि तक वहां रहा, केवल दो ओवरसीअर जो कंस्ट्रेक्शन कारपोरेशन और फ्लड़ कंट्रोल के थे, वहां पर थे। कंस्ट्रेक्शन कारपोरेशन ने उस काम के लिए पेटी-कांट्रेक्टर्स को नियुक्त किया है। आप को चाहिए था कि आप सीधे फ्लड-कन्ट्रौल द्वारा काम कराते या रेलवे के इंजीनियरों से काम कराते। आप ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि दो हजार फुट ऐसी जगह थी, जहां कटाव था। मैंने स्वयं उस दिन देखा कि एक हजार फुट में कंस्ट्रेक्शन कारपोरेशन ने अपने ठेकेदारों से काम कराया, लेकिन उसमें भी क्रेटिंग और बोल्डर्स 20 फूट नदी की सतह तक डालना चाहिए था, वे केवल 10 फुट और एक फुट ऊंचाई तक डाला गया और 40 फुट का जो स्लोप तैयार करना चाहिए था—बोल्डर-पिचिंग के लिए, उस में कमी रह गई। एक हजार फुट में तो नही के बराबर काम हुआ। जब पानी आ गया, कटाव हो गया, तो तार की जितनी जालियां थी, सब को नदी में बसा दिया गया ताकि नाजायज ढंग से पैसा ले सकें। इस काम में केवल आप का पैसा

मिला है, परिवहन मंत्रालय, भारतीय तेल निगम और बिहार सरकार ने पैसा नहीं दिया है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय से मैं विशेष आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि आप अपने विभाग के सक्षम इन्जीनियरों से इस काम को करायें। बिहार सरकार से आप सहायता लें, लेकिन बिहार सरकार के उन भ्रष्ट इंजीनियरों को न ले, जिन्होंने मानसी मे करोड़ों रुपए का घोटाला किया है। इस प्रकार का आश्वासन आप दे।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने तीन-चार सवाल उठाये है। सबसे पहले मैं उन को जानकारी देना चाहता हूं—इस काम की मूलतः या बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी रेलवे की न होते हुए भी हम लोगों ने देखा कि जो कटाव बढ़ता जा रहा है, उस से ज्यादा तकलीफ रेलवे लाइन, रेलवे स्टेशन और नज़दीक के गावों को होने वाली है। इसलिए हम लोगों का इस सवाल की तरफ देखने का रवैया यह है कि रेलवेज, ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री, पेट्रालियम मिनिस्ट्री-क्योंकि इन्डियन आयल का सवाल आता है—और साथ ही साथ इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट और बिहार गवर्नमेंट, इन सब के सहयोग से इस सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश करें। हम किसी एजेंसी पर आरोप नही लगाना चाहते है लेकिन मूलतः यह जिम्मेदारी रेलवे की नहीं है फिर भी हमारा जो फर्ज है, उस को हम अदा करने के लिए तैयार हैं और जो भी जानकारी हमारे पास है, वह मैंने पहले अपने बयान में दे दी है। मैं यह भी आप को बता दूं कि जब हम लोगों ने गंगा फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन के साथ बात की थी, उसी वक्त उन को बताया था कि हमें आशंका है कि इस से इरोजन बढ़ता रहेगा। मैं यह भी आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि कंस्ट्रेक्शन कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से जून, 1977 में काम शुरु हुआ और उस ने उस वक्त वहां पर स्टोन स्ट्रक्चर जिस को हिन्दी में 'स्पर्श' (spursh) कहते है, बनाने का काम शुरु किया लेकिन जब 9 जुलाई, से 19 जुलाई, तक और उस के बाद बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ आई, तो बाढ़ आने के बाद सब स्पर्श भी बह कर चले गये। इसलिए रेलवे ने यह सुझाव रखा था कि आगे चल कर हम को ज्यादा एम्बैकमेंट बनाने होंगे और उस के लिए ज्यादा सहयोग देने की बात हम ने तय की लेकिन जब तक बाढ़ का पानी बहा रहेगा, काम शुरु नही हो सकता। उस के लिए एक दूसरा विकल्प यह भी है की आगे चल कर एक डाईवर्जरी रूट बनाई जाये और वह 11 किलोमीटर का रूट होगा। इस को बनाने में हम लोगों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं है लेकिन उस के लिए हमें ढाई एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन गांव के लोगों की, किसानों की लेनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए उन्होंने इस विकल्प को स्वीकार नहीं किया क्योंकि वे लोग गरीब हैं और इस से उन की जमीन चली जाएगी और दूसरा काम यह होगा कि हाईवे की तरफ और दूसरे देहातों की तरफ अगर पानी जाएगा, तो उन को तकलीफ होगी। इसलिए जो एम्बैकमेट की बात है, उसी पर वे जोर देना चाहते हैं और मैं यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो चार एजेंसियां है, उस में रेलवे के इंजीनियर के सहयोग का जो सुझाव दिया गया है, उस के अनुसार हमारा पूरा सहयोग रहेगा और इस काम को हम पूरा करेंगे और बाढ़ के कारण जो देहातवालों को नुकसान होता है, हम कोशिश करेंगे कि वह न हो।

हम लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि गंगा की धारा में परिवर्तन करें लेकिन गंगा के रुख के बदलने का जो काम है, वह

[प्रो० मधु दण्डवते]

हम लोगों के लिए कोई आसान काम नही होगा । इस मे एक्सपर्टस की सलाह लेनी होगी और आयोग के जो एक्सपर्ट है और इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट और गवर्नमेंट के साथ इस बारे मे बातचीत करेंगे और जो भी उन की सलाह होगी, उस के मुताबिक काम किया जाएगा ।

जहां तक खर्चे का सवाल है, चारो एजेंसियों के काम करने की बात बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन इन चारो एजेंसियों मे सिर्फ रेलवे ही एक ऐसी एजेंसी रही है, जिस ने अपना हिसाब चुकता किया है । इससे पता चलता है कि रेलवे का कारोबार बहुत अच्छा रहता है और इस बात का सबूत भी आज इस सदन मे मिला है । मै यह आश्वासन सदन में देना चाहता हूं कि आगे भी हमारे अच्छे कार्य का सबूत आप को मिलता रहेगा चारो एजेन्सियों के सहयोग मे इस सवाल को हल करने की हम कोशिश करेंगे यह आश्वासन मैं आप के जरिए सदन को देना चाहता हूं ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : बाढ़ के पहले इस पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : 1 2 करोड रुपए ।

12.48 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Alleged misleading information given by the Minister of Home Affairs re. Belchi Incident

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday Sarvashri C.K. Chandrappan and B. Rachiah sought to raise a question of privilege regarding alleged misleading information given to the House on the 13th June, 1977, in the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on a calling attention matter about atrocities on Harijans at Belchi village in Bihar. *Some members stated that the* Deputy Sepaker had given his consent to raise this matter under rule 222.

I then observed that the records did not show that the Deputy Speaker has given his permission under rule 222. In fact, what the Deputy Speaker had said in the House on the 16th July, 1977, was :

> "In accordance with the practice of the House in such matters, I have sent copies of the notices to the Minister of Home Affairs for his factual comments. I will take a decision in the matter after I receive a reply from the Home Minister."

The observations of the Deputy-Speaker were commun icated in writing to Sarvashri C K. Chandrappan, K.A. Rajan, B.P. Kadam and Shrimati Parvathi Krishhnan on the 16th July, 1977, itself.

The Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part I dated the 16th July, 1977, also contains an entry to this effect on this matter.

However, I observed yesterday that I would consult the Deptuy-Speaker whether he had given his permission to his matter being raised under rule 222 as claimed by certain Members. The Deputy-Sepaker has informed me in categorical terms that he had not given permission to any Member under rule 222 to raise this matter in the House.

It is thus clear that the contention of these Members that the Deputy-Speaker had given them permission to raise this matter under rule 222 is not correct. I have already disallowed this matter as stated earlier on the ground that the question relating to motive for the occurrence is *sub-judice*.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : On a point of order. You have been pleased to observe...

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास (सीतामढी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन को अस्वीकृत कर दिया है । अब सवाल यह है कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जो गलत आरोप लगाया है और हाउस को मिसलीड किया है, क्या उनके विरुद्ध प्रिवलेज का मोशन आ सकता है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please sit down. Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have been pleased to observe yesterday and just now that you have not given permission because the matter is *sub judice*. I would only like to know as a matter of

fact what information you have, before which statutory tribunal or authority performing judicial and quasi-judicial functions is the matter pending because, to our knowledge, there is no case filed in the criminal court yet; only investigations are going on. Secondly, the only committee which is alleged to be inquiring into the matter is of some legislative Members just as Members of Parliament; that is not a statutory body. I would, therefore, like to know what is the information you have, before which judicial body the matter is pending because of which it is *sub judice*. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER : The Bihar Government has reported that a chargesheet has been filed in the matter before a criminal court.

STATEMENT *RE*: FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR SPEAKER : Mr. Barnala. You may lay the statement on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : I lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the flood situation in the country and the steps taken by Government to meet the situation

STATEMENT

During 1977, the South-West monsoon set on the Indian Peninsula at about the normal time. It hit the Kerala coast during the first week of June and then advanced and spread over the entire country by the first week of July. The rainfall during the current monsoon so far has been above normal in Gangetic West Bengal. Southern Bihar Plateau, Haryana, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Maharashtra, Royalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep and coastal Karnataka. Large excess of over 50% above the normal has been recorded in the State of Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and parts of Gujarat and West Bengal.

Damage due to floods :

According to reports received from the State Governments, floods causing considerable damage have occurred in parts of Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Delhi. States have undertaken necessary relief and rescur operations in the affected areas. A detailed assessment of the damage is yet to be made by the State Governments. However, preliminary reports received so far indicate that an area of about 17·5 lakh hectares and a population of abour 61 lakhs have been affected. Crops over an area of 7·73 lakh hectares and 69163 houses have been damaged, 148 human lives and 458 cattle heads lost. The enclosed statement gives preliminary assessment of flood damage made by the States so far. It will be seen therefrom that during the first half of the monsoons this year, damage due to floods has not been very heavy.

Assam:

Four waves of floods, all of medium intensity, have occurred in Brahmaputra and its tributaries. During the last week of May and first week of June, there was disruption of road traffic and the railway bridge on Beki river, a small rivulet in Darrang District, collapsed resulting in an accident to the Tezpur Express. Due to a cloud burst in the vicinity of Jorhat town and floods in the Toklai, parts of the city and surrounding areas were inundated. Water and power supply and telephone system were disrupted. Army was called in to assist the civil authorities in rescue operations. During the subsequent floods, the rivers Subansiri, Dhansiri, Puthimari, Manas-Beid, Kopili and also Brahmaputra inundated some areas. Flood embankments were affected in certain reaches and river banks eroded in isolated locations, Erosion took place on Majauli Island affecting protection dyke at Dhutguri in some places. The PWD Bungalow and Wireless Transmitter stations were affected. Floods in the Barak basin during the first week of June affected 358 villages; low-lying areas of Karimganj town were submerged.

According to the latest reports, the state Government have indicated that crops over an area of 2·15 lakh hectares were damaged: 34 human lives and 141 cattle were lost The State Government spent Rs. 63·95 lakhs on gratuitous relief.

Gujarat:

There were heavy rains in the State during the last week of June affecting parts of Kutch, Rajkot, Junagadh, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Panchmahal. Vadodra, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts. Banaskantha and Mehsana districts again experienced heavy rains during the last week of July. According the reports received from the State Government, a population of 9·68 lakhs has been affected in 1587 villages.

Haryana :

Due to continuous heavy rains, the Sahibi river and Drain No. 8 were in spate.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

Jhajjar Ring Bund breached on the night of July 31/August 1 when the flood waters entered the town. Help of the Army and Home Guards had been obtained and the breach has since been plugged on 3-8-1977. Arrangement for pumping of the accummulated water from the town is being made. Over 550 villages in six districts involving a population of over 10 lakhs have been affected. An area of about 5·3 lakh hectares including cropped area of 60,000 hectares is reported to be inundated. Four hyman lives and 21 cattle have been lost and 3646 houses were damaged.

West Bengal:

Following heavy and incessant rainfall during the last week of July considerable, areas were affected in the districts of 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Hoogly, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Burdwan and Howrah districts. There was drainage congestion in Bankura, Birbhum, Malda, Purulia and parts of Calcutta.

River Teesta, Mansai, Torsa, Mahananda in North Bengal and Bansloi, Dwarka, Bhagirathi, Kunoor, Rupnarain, Old Kossy, Ajoy, Kaliaghai, Jallangi, Mundeswari and Kapleswari in Southern Bengal were in low to medium floods. These caused damage to protection works, erosion and breaches in embankments at a number of places. State's preliminary assessments indicate that an area of 9·5 lakh hectares in 12 districts has been affected damaging crops in an area of 2·23 lakh hectares. 54,700 houses were damaged, 12 human lives and 77 cattle lost. The State Government undertook relief and rescue operations sanctioning about Rs. 225 lakhs for these measures.

Punjab:

During the second week of July, 1977, due to prolonged rain, all choes in Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and Amritsar districts were in flood causing damage to kacha houses and roads. Nine human lives and 63 cattle heads were lost. Crops valued at Rs. 22·3 lakhs and 653 houses valued at Rs. 4·86 lakhs were damaged.

Karnataka:

Due to heavy rains in the coastal districts there has been inundation in a number of places and the traffic on the National Highway No. 17 has to be closed for a day on 19th July, 1977. Nine villages were affected due to heavy floods in North Kannada and Mangalore. There was also flood in the Netravati river in South Kannada district during the last week of July, 1977. Some areas in Bijapur district was also affected. 318 houses were damaged.

Delhi:

River Yamuna was in floods during the last week of July 1977 when it crossed the danger level for the first time this year. As a result, a number of villages, resettlement colonies and some other colonies of Delhi were affected by floods. Following heavy rainfall in the catchment of Sahibi river, there was heavy flow into the Dhansa lake which recorded level of 212·92 metres at 8 A.M. on 4th August against the danger level of 212·5 metres and top of Bund at 214·00 metres. The Delhi administration are raising the Dhansa Bund by about a metre to provide temporary additional storage. About 2000 men are working at it, including 1000 Army jawans. A threat has also been posed to Najafgarh Jheel Bund. About 200 labourers are working to strengthen the bund since the morning of 3rd August. Almost continuous rainfall in Delhi has caused prob lems of drainage congestion and water logging in various parts of the city. Concerted efforts are, however, being made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to pump out water from the water logged areas. A number of houses have been damaged and house collapses have caused loss of six human lives. In addition, three persons died due to drowning and two got electrocuted. The Corporation of Delhi has decided to give Rs. 500/- each to the families of the deceased and Rs. 250/- each to persons who are seriously injured.

Arrangements regarding evacuation of villages and their livestock from the flooded areas, provision of food supplies of essential items, medical care, maternity care and other relief measures have been made by the Delhi Administration. Large areas under crop have been affected by these floods but the exact assessment of the damage is yet to be made by the Delhi Administration which is currently busy with flood fighting and relief operations.

Kerala:

No damages due to floods have been reported in Kerala. However, during the monsoon season this year, coastal erosion has been particularly severe in several reaches along the coast. The loss to coconut plants, house sites and houses has taken place in areas where no sea-wall has been constructed. Some importance structures like the light house at Bepur in Calicut District are in peril. The areas severely affected are Poonthura, area in front o Indian Rare Earths Factory, Chavara, Alleppey, Challanam, Azhikode, Manakadavu, Chamakkala, Chettuvai, South Pier at Calicut, Madakkara, Chaliyam, etc. The extent of erosion is on the average of about 10 metres width, but has gone upto 30 metres width in Chamakkala. The severely affected portion is about 20 kms. in length. It has been assessed that the loss due to erosion in about Rs.

2·5 crores on account of loss of coconut plantations, houses and house sites, damage to protective works already undertaken, etc. In areas where damage is severe and important structures are likely to be affected, temporary measures have been taken up pending construction of regular sea walls. These measures include protecting with sand bags, sand embankments, rubble mounds, etc., to protect important structures. Such action has been initiated in Chaliyam, Challanam Madakara, etc.

Rajasthan :

Jaipur, Banswara, Jalor, Sikar, Pali, Tonk, Churu, Ganganagar, Kota, Nagpur, Jhunjhunu and Bhilwara were effected by heavy rains/floods in the second fortnight of July. 2,814 houses were reported damaged, 18 lives were lost and road communications were disrupted at a number of places in these districts. Total loss has been placed by the State Government tentatively at Rs. one crore.

Other States :

In the State of Bihar, the Ganga and its tributaries have been in low to medium floods but have not caused any serious damage so far. Cropped area of 12,600 hectares and 78 houses have been reported damaged. In Madhya Pradesh, river Narmada was in high floods towards the end of the June disrupting road communications for a short period. Due to heavy local rains, eight villages in Balaghat District were affected. Communications in Bombay city were disrupted as a restult of heavy rainfall during the last week of July. Eleven persons lost their lives due to house collapse and seven were injured. In UttarPradesh, parts of Muzzafarnagar, Hardoi, Gorakhpur and Shahjahanpur districts were affected by floods. The population affected was 22,000, 38 houses were damaged and three human lives were lost.

STATEMENT OF FLOOD DAMAGES DURING 1977 (AS ON 2-8-1977)

Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to Crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nos	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities (Col. 5+7+10 in Rs. lakhs)	Remarks
			Area in lakh ha.	Value in Rs. lakhs	Nos.	Value in Rs lakhs					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Assam	NA	NA	2·15	1928·0	NA	NA	141	34	NA	1928·00	
2. Bihar	0·13	0·54	0·13	NA	78	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
3. Gujarat	2·52	9·68	2·52	NA	6916	NA	156	46	180·00	180·00	
4. Haryana	5·26	10·00	0·60	NA	3616	NA	21	4	NA	NA	
5. Karnataka	NA	NA	NA	NA	318	NA	NA	NA	8·92	8·92	
6. Maharashtra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0·07	NA	11	NA	0·07	
7. Punjab	0·07	NA	0·06	22·26	653	4·86	63	9	NA	27·12	
8. Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA	NA	2514	NA	NA	18	*100·00	*100·00	*Break-up not available
9. Uttar Pradesh	0·05	0·22	0·04	NA	38	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	
10. West Bengal	9·50	40·70	2·23	1369·55	5400	NA	77	12	17·13	1386·68	NA=Not Available.
TOTAL	17·53	61·14	7·73	3319·81	69163	4·93	458	137**	306·05	3630·79	

**In addition, 11 lives have been lost in Delhi.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है—

MR. SPEAKER : We will give you a copy.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह तो ठीक है । लेकिन देश में स्थिति भयंकर है । इस पर आप हमें एक सवाल करने की इजाजत तो दें । यह सवाल पहले भी आया था । तब कहा गया था कि बाढ़ आने से पहले इस पर बहस की जाए । अब जब लोग मरने लगे हैं तब भी आप कहते है कि इस पर सवाल करने की इजाजत नही दी जा सकती है ।

MR. SPEAKER : On statement, you cannot put questions.

12.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROPOSAL TO SET UP CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Under rule 377 and with your kind permission, I have to bring an important matter to the notice of this august House and also of the Government. Sir, it is well known that the Government proposes to set up a Civil Rights Commission. The idea of a Civil Rights Commission is indeed laudable but it is now being said that the proposed Civil Rights Commission will also perform the functions of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as those of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and that there will not be any separate Minorities Commission.

I am happy that the Hon. Prime Minister is here in the House. It will be recalled that during the Lok Sabha elections and even thereafter the Hon. Prime Minister repeatedly made statements about a separate Minorities Commission. Consequently, there is a lot of disappointment and anxiety among the minorities today, especially because these days incidents of atrocities on minorities are also on the increase. The other minorities like the linguistic minorities and religious minorities have also various complaints and grievances. The Civil Rights Commission as has been now envisaged by the Government, will be too unwieldy, and it is also evident and quite apparent that such a Civil Rights Commission will not be able to pay specific attention to the various rights, problems and grievances of the minorities. I must submit that the specific rights, grievans and problems of the minorities will get over-shadowed in the wide realm of questions involving civil rights, and the minorities will fail to receive their due and prompt attention. Such a Commission will also be a retrograde step, especially in the context of our democracy being emphasized as a secular democracy.

You know very well that in this very House there have been demands for bifurcation of the single Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two different Commissions. It has been pointed out in this very House tha the nature of the problems of the Sheeduled Castes and those of the Scheduled Tribes are widely different in several respects. Yet we find that the present exclusive machinery available to some minorities, howsoever inadequate that machinery may be, is being sought to be scrapped and only one Commission has been thought of. I must emphasize that there is need for a separate Commission for linguistic minorities, a separate Commission for religious minorities, a separate Commission for Scheduled Castes and a separate Commission for Scheduled Tribes. These Commissions must also have the necessary statutory and constitutional authority to see that their recommendations are of a binding nature.

With one more observation I will conclude: that is, that the Hon. Home Minister has announced, in the recent conference of the Chief Ministers...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant to this: you are permitted to speak only on the Civil Rights Commission.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: My only request to the Government is that it should consider the apprehensions, the demands and the aspirations of the minorities and, I would emphasize, let there be a new deal for the minorities.

(ii) DISLOCATION OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC AND OTHER LOSSES DUE TO FLOODS

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में हर साल बाढ़ आती है । पिछले 4,5 दिन में भी देश में काफी बाढ़ें आई हैं जिसके कारण काफी रेल-मार्ग रुक गए हैं, उनमें दरारें पड़ गई हैं, काफी जानें गई हैं, पशुधन की हानि हुई है । हर वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण अरबों रुपए की हानि होती है, फसलें खराब होती हैं, लाखों जानवर मरते हैं, जानें जाती हैं और हर

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

साल इस सदन मे बाढ़ पर चर्चा होती होती है । परन्तु इसका स्थायी रास्ता अभी तक इस सरकार ने नही सोचा है और न पिछली सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया । मैं आशा करता हू कि यह सरकार इसकी तरफ पूरा ध्यान देगी ।

बाढ मे जो पानी आता है, उसको रोकने की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नही है । बहुत से पहाडी क्षेत्र ऐसे है जहा कच्ची मिट्टी होती है और वह पानी के साथ बह जाती है जिससे पेड खिसक कर नीचे गिर जाते हैं और मिट्टी ऊपर आ जाती है, इस कारण कई जगह नदी अपने स्थान से उपर उठ जाती है और उसका पानी इधर-उधर देहातो मे फैल जाता है और आस-पास के क्षेत्रो को नुकसान पहुचाता है । इसकी तरफ सरकार को कोई ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अभी दिल्ली, जयपुर, अहमदाबाद के बीच मे रेल यातायात पूरी तरह ठप्प हो गया है । इसके अलावा राजस्थान, हरयाणा, उडीसा, बिहार वगैरा म काफी लोग मरे हैं । 4,5 हजार परिवार आज बाढ़ के पानी मे घिरे हुए हैं और बरबाद हो रहे हैं । मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूगा कि उन लोगो को राहत पहुचाने के लिए, पशुओ को घास, चारा देने और लोगो को राशन पहुचाने के लिए युद्ध-स्तर पर काम करना चाहिए ।

हम यह जानते है कि हर बार बाढ़ से बहुत हानि उठानी पडती है, मैं सरकार से माग करूगा कि वह एक ऐसा कमीशन या कमेटी बनाये जो इसका अध्ययन करे और इसका उपाय करे जिससे भारत की जनता को हर साल बाढ़ से होने वाली हानि से छुटकारा मिल सके । अगर सरकार इस समस्या को जल्दी से जल्दी हल कर सकेगी तो काफी लोगों को इससे राहत मिलेगी ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि पिछली बार पटना मे और उसके साल भर पहले बयाना मे इस तरह से हर साल भारत के किसी न किसी कोने पर बाढ़ आती है और विनाशकारी बाढ़ लोगो को तबाह करती है । इससे बचने के लिए मैं नई सरकार से प्रार्थना करूगा कि कोई कमीशन जरूर शीघ्र ही बनाये जिससे इस समस्या का समाधान पूरी तरह से हो सके ।

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13 04 hrs

MOTION *RE* CONDUCT OF THE HOME MINISTER—*Contd*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the censure motion moved by my hon friend, Shri C M Stephen on two counts against my colleague the Home Minister May I ask, in the first instance, whether the opposition thinks that now there is no collective responsibility of Government? If collective responsibility is there and is considered necessary and vital for any democratic Government, then the censure motion should have been brought against the Government or against me, if necessary But, to bring it against my colleague only is not in my opinion a proper step But they have chosen it fit to do so and I have raised any objection to it because I do not want any such questions to go on being discussed outside So that there is an end to this kind of talk being carried on It is better therefore that this motion is discussed here I have no objection and I welcome it That is why I requsted my friends who were inclined to raise points of order against the motion, not to do so

Two counts have been mentioned I will take the second first, where it is said

> "that he, misusing his official position meddled with the affairs of independent constitutional bodies as evidenced among others, by his conduct m with drawing from the files of the Election Commission a letter dated the 5th May, 1977, he had written in his capacity as the leader of the B L D"

Here, one sees how a wild exaggeration is being made It is said that he while misusing his official position, is meddling or has meddled with the affairs of independent constitutional bodies. This is a question of one letter which was obtained from the Election Commission. Where do other Constitutional bodies come in—

I do not understand. They say that he is in the habit of meddling with all constitutional bodies. Is this a fair statement to make? That is all I would like them to consider.

And even in this case, what is the meddling done? After all there was no question of making the Commission do anything that it did not want to do. The Home Minister, in his capacity as the leader of the B.L.D. as he was before the Janata Party was finally formed on 1st of May, had written a letter to the Election Comissioner in that capacity to assign the symbol of the B.L.D. to the Janata Party constituents and to the Janata Party. Then he requested the Election Commissioner to send that letter to him if no action had been taken on it, because he wanted to see that letter. As he told me, he had written it in a hurry and was not quite sure of what was written in it... (*Interruptions*). Well, what can people do except laugh at themselves when they find themselves in a wrong position? They have to make the best of it by laughing. What else can they do? But what ought to be considered is that if this was not the correct position, then why should that letter have been returned? Moreover, the Election Commissioner sent it with an accompanying letter. It was not done in a clandestine manner. The Election Commissioner did not raise any objection because he did not feel that anything wrong was done by the Home Minister but he felt that what was done was in his capacity as leader of the B.L.D. Therefore the Election Commissioner sent it to him and the Home Minister sent it back without any modification or without any comments. Now, what crime has been committed in this—I do not understand. If there had been any modification made in it or any change had been introduced in it, it would have amounted to meddling. But this is not what was done. I believe that he wanted to see it and it was returned as it was. Nothing else was done. Therefore that was an end of the matter. The Leader of the Opposition had written a letter to me. (*Interruptions*). People cannot change their habits of interrupting in the middle and it is the privilege of the opposition. I hope however that my friends on this side will keep their patience. It is their duty to keep patience. But those habits acquired while in the opposition do not die quickly. That is my misfortune. So the second count cited here has absolutely no substance or worth in it, if I may say so. I do not see why it was brought in here at all, unless it was with a view to shower abuses on the Home Minister. There again it was alleged that he had arranged to have special favours shown to his son-in-law. Here the facts are quite different. I have gone through the file this morning and there is no warrant for any such inference being drawn by anybody.

It was therefore that the Home Minister had offered that if they can prove that he had anything to do with what is alleged against him or he had shown any favour or he had tried to show any favour, he would resign. And, if that proof is not produced, then the hon. Member who makes such imputation ought to resign. I do not expect the hon. Member to resign. I would however request him not to level such charges against anybody in future.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What are the facts?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The facts are what I have already stated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: About that case?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If there is something else I would have certainly said about that too. I do not want to take the time of the honourable House. If the hon. Member sees me separately I will certainly give him the facts.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let the House decide.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Yes, let the House decide. I know my hon. friend does not want to listen to reason; let him not do so. I cannot satisfy him any further.

Coming to the first charge now, it is stated—

> 'that he has been misusing the floor of the House to make baseless and irresponsible statements as instanced, among others, by this allegation on the 13th July, 1977 while replying to the debate on demands for grants for the Home Ministry that there was a preparation and thinking ("Vichar") on the part of the previous government to shoot the political leaders in detention,'

Now, Sir, where is the question of 'statements' in the plural? Only one instance was cited, no other instance was given in the course of the debate. Nobody should make a generalisation here that the Home Minister is in the habit of making such statements. Why should they say so? Is this the way to carry on debate and discussion in this House? I would beg of my friend in the opposition to consider this because when such things are said and if there is an uproar, can I or anybody pacify it? And yet, I am trying to do it. Will not my friend help in the matter? Here again, he said, it is his view.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Is not a Member entitled to give his views in the House? Are we not having the benefit of the views of the hon. Members Opposite? All kinds of views are expressed here—even unfounded views—as I have said in one case and yet can I say that they are misusing their position in this House? If I say that, how will they feel it? They say such things to the Home Minister and then they try to give him a left-handed compliment by saying that they have great regard for him as a great administrator and able man and all that why then do they come down on him with a vehemence ?—Is that a way of giving a compliment? I cannot understand. Either you condemn him or you compliment him. But, this kind of double standard is but natural to some friends there.

Then, it is said that if Art. 359 of the Constitution was amended, why do we not bring in here another amendment to repeal that amendment? I put a straight question. Will my hon. friends agree to support me if I bring it tomorrow? What will the leader of the Opposition say? I must say he is very clever. I have always respected him for his capacity. But his capacity in this direction is greater than any other capacity. He said that we will consider—when it comes,—I do not want to be at the mercy of anybody. (*Interruptions*) We will certainly discuss when we bring it in and we want to carry the Opposition.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: (Satara) : Please see yesterday's proceedings. I did not say 'consider'. I said 'discuss'.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: What is then to be discussed?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If the discussion is conceded, bring it immediately.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will cite what the hon. Member has said in this very House. Therefore, I am quoting his own words.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What I said was "the discussion" and not "consideration". Please see the proceedings.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Discussion is itself even less than consideration. I believe you will all agree.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a democratic method.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know what discussion means. There cannot be any consideration. That also I understand. Please do not think that I do not understand this play on words. But during reply to the Motion of Thanks on the Address by Vice-President acting as President my hon. friends had said in this House. 'I would like to repeat that as far as the basic position is concerned, we do not accept the election result is the rejection of the Forty-Second Constitution Amendment Bill. This is very much part of our policy and we are not sorry that we passed it.'

Now, after I read that statement, have I not to be careful about it before I take it up with him? When they maintain that they stand by it, what am I to do? I have to be careful. That is why it is being delayed. But it is going to be brought in and we will discuss it as I discuss all such things with the Opposition. I do not want to do anything without discussion with them. But see how slow the progress is. I discussed the Defection Bill with them and we wanted to go a long way. Now, that is still under discussion. I do not yet get a clearance. I have also said that I will take the maximum agreement as the basis of the Bill. I do not want to have a controversy on it. Afterwards, when the Bill becomes an Act, we can certainly take measures to tighten it up. But, let it first come. But, that too I am not able to move in this session. And it is not possible to do so because there is no agreement. I do not blame them for the delay. We are all responible for the delay to some extent. That happens. (*Interruptions*). That is not a very good story about themselves. If they want to recount them I will also recount them for some time if they want us. I have nothing to hide; it is they who will have something to hide and not I (*Interruptions*). That applies to Gujarat Government *not* their Gujarat Government. Now, take this question of the first count. When the Home Minister made a statement in this House he said what he said because he had come to that conclusion as Article 359 was amended. Why was not Article 359 amended earlier? That was done during the Emergency. It could not have been amended earlier. Emergency was proclaimed in order to amend this so that there is no effective opposition. That is the reason why Emergency was proclaimed, in my view. I may be wrong. There may be other reasons. I do not want to have controversy over it. I can only give my views. But what was the object and the meaning of that amendment? The right to life and liberty were suspended. What is the meaning of suspension of the right to life and liberty. The Attorney General—and the Attorney General was their nominee—says even now that he was stricken by terror. He was stricken by terror by whom? Not, by the Opposition. He was stricken by terror

created by the methods used by the government and he told me that he was terribly afraid about the safety of his family and other people. Therefore, he could not do anything else. That is what he told me I did not want to go deeper into it. I asked him why he did not resign being th highest legal person in authority. As Attorney General, it was his duty to maintain the dignity of law and the rights of the courts. I asked him that he hould have resigned when he was asked to defend that amendment. Then he said that he was stricken by terror. Then he added what had happened. Now, who was responsible for it? If that was the terror and the fear even in the mind of the Attorney General, what can be the condidition of the minds of other people. That is why the Home Minister deduced that inference from this fact. How was he wrong? I do not know. You may say that was not the intention. That is possible. The question here is whether others are not entitled to draw the inference that has been drawn. That is the only question.

I will give you my own personal case. I was under detention. I was not treated badly. I have no complaint about the treatment. But I was kept all alone. For the first month I was in a small room. I was not allowed to go out of the room. I remained in that room for a month. I never complained about it. Why was it done? Only to see that my mind gets disrupted. What else can be the reasons? The fact is that on the contrary I got strengthened in my mind as a result of that and I, therefore, thank Mrs. Gandhi for it because I have benefited. Whatever may be the intention, why have I to bother abouti t? But afterwards when I was at Taoru, a statement was made in the Central Hall by the then Defence Minister, that if he were there I would not come out alive—Morarji Desai would not come out alive! That was said before 5 MPs. One of the M.P. went and told this to Mr. Asoka Mehta who had then been released and Mr. Asoka Mehta wrote a letter to Mrs. Gandhi as to what kind of things are being contemplated. Is this the way things are going to happen? What was the reply given? Mrs. Gandhi did not care to give a reply. Even the Home Minister was not asked to give the reply. It was the Minister of State. Shri Om Mehta, who happened to be the agent of the Prime Minister in everything that was done. He replied that the Defence Minister has denied this. Well, he is in the habit of denying many things. Who will believe him? He has lost all credibility. That is the verdict of the people. But if such things are done, how would people not believe. There have been other instances in which people have been pursued. Shri Asoka Mehta was released when it was found that it may be a fatal case. And what was done? He was not sent back to his house. But the District authorities in Rohtak said that they must go there and bring him back in the middle of night. If this is the treatment given even to prominent people like him what is one to assume? Then there have been many cases of people who have suffered terribly in several jails. Of course, Mrs. Gandhi could have said and she said that she did not want all these things to happen. I can believe it. I do not say that I wish to attribute everything to her. But how can she disown the responsibility for all these things that have been done. Was any step taken to rectify all those things? And step was taken. It is therefore that one is entitled to draw inference from these facts and therefore if the Home Minister gave expression to that inference, how did he mislead the House? I cannot understand. I do not understand why all this passion was being worked up by my hon. friend Mr. Stephen but, of course, he is a very eloquent speaker and he must have a chance to show his eloquence. But it is a bad cause for which he has used it. My friend, Shri Unnikrishnan, is also a very able speaker, but I am only sorry that he used his ability in wrong causes. Then they get very angry when some people interrupt. He said "they are interrupting us, we are not interrupting them". They forget that they were interrupting all the while. Therefore, if you want to establish a proper atmosphere of dignity in this House, all of us have to make that effort. I would again beg of my friends in this House that we should hear everybody in silence whatever he may say, let him say, otherwise where is the liberty of Members to speak as they want? Replies can be given to them. Why has that facility not been taken instead of interrupting people. That has happened often and they are putting us in a very very difficult position. We will have enhanced the reputation of the highest forum in this land, if we hear what others have to say, even if we may not agree with them. I could have understood if any privilege motion was brought in but privilege against whom? That would have been the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It was disallowed. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : You will have a right to reply. Why are you impatient? The final reply is with you. But the final judgment is with the people, not with you. Therefore, all of us have to remember that, whether we are here, whether we are there. That is how democracy must function and if democracy does not function as it should, where will be the safety for this country? That is all that I wish to ask. Democracy was thrown to the winds. All my friends there are responsible for it. I would not say

[Shri Morarji Desai]

that the Prime Minister alone was responsible for it If I were to go astray in that manner, all my friends here would be responsible It is therefore that I beg of them all the while to pull me up if I go wrong That is what we all have to do here and that is why I take this opportunity of the censure motion to appeal to my hon friends to consider this matter very seriously I would not have recounted the instance that happened to me But I had to refer to it here Otherwise people would run away with the idea that the Home Minister was exaggerating things I am capable of telling the Home Minister that he was wrong if he was wrong But how can I tell him when I know he has a view, it may be felt to be an extreme view, but it would be a different matter He is entitled to take a view of the facts as they happened They are not based on imagination That is why, this censure motion, I am afraid, is completely misconceived But it is for them to consider I have absolutely nothing to say about it It can come for a vote Of course they know that it will not be passed It is for them to consider what they should do May I, for future purposes, say that such attempts should not be made which do not enhance the dignity of anybody

SHRI C M STEPHEN (Idukki) I am truly beholden to the Prime Minister for the dignified, high level he assumed while replying my speech There are three members from the opposition who spoke Some points have been made and very briefly I shall have to answer them

I shall begin with the Prime Minister's speech first The first point he made is why did not you bring a motion against the ministry, against me that is the Prime Minister? Is there not collective responsibility? That is what he asked There is collective responsibility as far as the policies of the government are concerned, as far as the actions of the government are concerned There are two capacities for any member of the cabinet, there is the personal capacity, there is the capacity as part of the council of ministers Where the policies of the government are involved, where the actions of the government are involved, there is collective responsibility and no confidence motion is possible Even there are different precedents The simple question I will put to the Prime Minister is this. Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib in his capacity as BLD leader telephoned to the Election Commission withdrawing that letter and sending that letter back, or somebody else managed to get the letter back to the Election Commission Does the Government come into the picture? Is the government involved in the picture? I had taken the view that this is the action of Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib, the Prime Minister is not involved in the matter, government is not involved in the matter When this matter came up in Rajya Sabha, observations were made "It is our proud privilege to get at the truth behind the story both the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are involved" Then, The Prime Minister intervened to say I am not involved That was his intervention in the Rajya Saha The Prime Minister in his Press statement said why should I say anything about it? It is not on my record I have no knowledge about it Therefore it is absolutely clear the Prime Minister is not in the picture Apart from my individual respect for the Prime Minister we have been in different parties, but believe me there are individuals to whom reverence cultivated through ages cannot abut Having been in the Congress for such a long period, Morarji Bhai known my attitude, although it is not very intimate, my attitude has been one of extreme respect and reverence I do not want to say that in such a sham deal Morarji Bhai was involved or the governnment was involved Therefore my answer to that question is there is no question of collective responsibility I have brought my motion against Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib operating in his individual capacity but calling on the assistance of his place as Home Minister that is unconnected with government, no policy of the government is involved in this, collective responsibility does not arise and therefore no-confidence motion does not arise I made it very clear, I said at the very start itself, that my purpose in bringing this motion is not the resignaton of Chaudhuri Charan Singh Sahib There was a previous motion, if you will remember, which demanded the resignation as a precedent No, we fought for a very important reason I stated immediately after the election, after the people's mandate, the Government which is in power, the Government which is constituted like this should continue I can realise the teething troubles of the different parties coming together, one should not magnify the differences that are arising there, because I have myself got personal experience about different constituents coming together and functioning in tension I am aware of it The nation deserves that the Government be allowed to function as long as it is possible It is not our policy to split it at all If it is a demand with respect to some other Minister, I need have no apprehension that it would end up in the crashing of the Government Knowing as I do the position of Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib in this Government, if this resolution is passed, then Morarji Bhai will be compelled to take action I am absolutely sure that the Government will not survive that action. I have not,

therefore, made a demand for the resignation of Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib. That is not the demand at all. That is the spirit behind this resolution. That is what I am saying.

Many things might have gone to debris; many things might have degenerated. What ever it be, should not we start afresh? Should not a new atmosphere prevail in this Parliament? Should not some under standing be arrived at here? Should not a Code of Conduct be developed? Should not what Morarji Bhai spoke to us come back again? Should not this House become a deliberative body? Should not there be proper respect to Institutions, Constitutional bodies and this House? Being so, when I personally felt satisfied that there were some tendencies which were showing the other way, not out of malice against Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib, but in order to focus it, I just brought this censure motion.

Then Prime Minister asked me 'You have made baseless allegations'. 'You have brought out only one allegation'. Well, Sir, You have stated that I should confine myself to what was stated there. There are many allegations. I do not want to highlight all those.

I remember and I feel sorry that on one occasion when a question was asked as to whether files in the Government were burnt, Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib said 'I have no evidence for it.' As a Home Minister, according to me, he should have been satisfied with that. But he volunteered with another statement that there are rumours to this effect that the files were burnt. It is my submission that in the Parliament of India, the floor of the House is not the place where the Home Minister of India can give expression to rumours, which are not substantiated.

You have barred reference to the Belch case. I am not going into that *sub judice* matter at all. I am only answering.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My friend, 3,000 files were burnt in the house in which I am living and I have evidence for it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Whoever might have done it let them be crucified. There is no plea for them. (*Interruptions*). I for one will not plead for anybody who, has done that crime. But my point is, Morarji Bhai has got the right to say that because he is not basing it on rumours but on special information. But Chaudhury Charan Singh Sahib said it, not on personal knowledge, not on evidence. He himself said that he has no evidence but there are rumours. My only submission is that Parliament is not the place to ventilate rumours.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): Can I be permitted to say a sentence or two in explanation of what I said, if Mr. Stephen agrees?

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उस रोज भी कहा था कि राइट टू लाइफ 359 में सस्पैंड कर दिया गया, 27 जून को प्रैजीडेंट ने जो आदेश जारी किया। अगर कोई आदमी किसी को शूट कर दे, अदालत ने अटार्नी जनरल साहब से पूछा कि अगर सब इंस्पैक्टर शूट कर दे तो उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो सकती है ? उन्होंने कहा, नहीं हो सकती है, क्योंकि उसको एन्फोर्स करने का राइट खत्म कर दिया गया।

That is what is stated in the judgment of Mr. Khanna, Mr. Chandrachud and the Chief Justice himself.

मैंने जो उस रोज कहा था, उसको रिपीट कर रहा हूं कि आप जिन्दगी के अधिकार को ले रहे हैं, तो वह किस लिये लिया जा रहा है ? अटार्नी जनरल साहब आर्ग्यूमेंन्ट्स दे रहे हैं आपकी तरफ से। अगर इरादा राइट टू लाइफ लेने का नहीं था, तो अमैंड कर देते, लेकिन नहीं। आखिर तक वह आर्डिनेन्स ज्यों का त्यों रहा।

MR. SPEAKER: The point was whether certain files were destroyed and you said they were only rumours.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One more word about the Prime Minister's statement. In the Lok Sabha, Mr. Charan Singh said, "clash between hardened criminals". He was questioned about it in the Rajya Sabha and he stated in the Rajya Sabha, "My point is that the word: 'clash' used was wrong. That is true; I admit it. That is wrong." Once the minister is satisfied that that statement was wrong, he should clarify it before this House. He did not care to do it here. He went to Rajya Sabha and clarified it. These are baseless statements. There are certain parliamentary etiquettes to be followed. Suppose a minister is persuaded to make a wrong statement in this House and subsequent enquiries have convinced him that that statement was wrong, in justice to this House, before retracting it in the Rajya Sabha, he ought to have come to this House and

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retracted it here. He did not do it. This is the third instance. Any number of instances can be enumerated, but I do not want to enumerate further instances. In answer to Shri Morarji Desai's statement, I say, these are the instances. There are more.

Then he said, "Is not a member entitled to give his view? His view may be an extreme view." I am satisfied with it. I am only saying that there is a definition about *bona fide*. The definition is, whatever is stated without sufficient care and caution, it is done without *bona fide*. Therefore, if in the Parliament of India, a personal opinion, an inferential opinion, of an extreme character is stated, permit me to characterise it not as *mala fide* but I would rather say, it is not *bona fide*. This is not the way to treat Parliament.

Then, the Prime Minister asked about Amendment to Article 359. The Prime Minister is under a wrong impression, kindly permit me to say so. The Amendment to Article 359 was only with one respect. Article 359 as it then was, stated:

"If there is some emergency in some part of the country, Emergency will have to be declared for the whole country".

That was amended. Emergency can be declared with respect to particular parts of the country and Emergency can be withdrawn with respect to specific parts of the country.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I will just interrupt for clarification. There was another amendment to Article 359 which was brought in force on the 1st August. 1975 by the 38th Amendment of the Constitution and the purport of that amendment was—prior to that it was only the enforcement of a Fundamental Right which could be suspended by a Notification under Article 359 except for Article 19 which was automatically suspended by Article 358. But by this amendment to Article 359 by which clause (i)(a) was added on the 1st August 1975 during the period of Emergency, what was done was that if any of the Fundamental Rights is enumerated in the Notification under Article 359, then the restriction on the State either in the matter of enactment of law or in the matter of executive action, any restriction imposed by the Fundamental Right, would not operate. The effect of this Amendment was that not merely the enforcement of the Fundamental Right, but the Fundamental Right itself stood suspended by this Amendment.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I was under the confused notion about Article 352. I am thankful to Shri Shanti Bhushan. I was under confusion between Articles 352 and 359. I stand corrected. I am indebted to you for the correction.

About this Article 359 amendment, the point I made was, if Article 359(1) is dangerous, then why don't you bring in an amendment? And in the course of that I said: "Forty-second Amendment there is. Don't bother about two-thirds majority". Then you remember what all things happened. The elicitation of opinion taken from the Leader of the Opposition was about the 42nd Amendment. What he has stated is there. My question is, if a Presidential Order under Article 359(1) has the dangerous consequences of complete shooting down of the people and the immunity for that action of the complete shooting down of the people, if that has got the constitutional consequence which, according to you, is the case and which, according to us, is not the case, why not come out with something to save this country so that it may not recur? This is the question. If that question remains unanswered, I do not want to labour further. This is all I have got to say.

I am also thankful to the Prime Minister for the appeal he has made to the Members on this side and Members on his side to raise the level of parliamentary proceedings in this House. Let this House become not a market place, but a deliberative area where the highest court is sitting and arguments are being heard, just decisions are being taken.

MR. SPEAKER: There I can also join you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That will be the biggest contribution you can make. After 25 years of running of the Republic, let that be the beginning of it and that will be the great contribution. I am indebeted to the Prime Minister for the appeal he has made and I assure him as one of his followers that his appeal will be followed.

Coming to the arguments by Mr. Mishra, he argued about the withdrawal of the letter. Mr. Jethmalani dealt with the question of shooting down. His argument is like this. This is what he stated after he spelt out his argument:

"He was saying that this letter was a quasi-legal document and therefore this formed part of the papers, which belonged to the people as a whole"—I did not say that; I said it was a quasi-judicial document; he had no right to remove it. He concedes now that this sounds, on the face of it,

somewhat plausible. The plausibility is conceded. It is not as if cantankerousness is there. Here is something which is plausible at least. He says: "May I say that it will not bear scrutiny even for a moment. Is not a plaint filed before the court taken away and amended." My reply is that he can ask Mr. Shanti Bhushan. Will he allow the plaint to be taken away?

MR. SPEAKER: You are arguing like a lawyer.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He says it is plausible. Then the only argument he puts against this, is that this is done elsewhere; and he argues: "Is not the plaint taken away? The plaint is taken away and corrected." But the position is that the plaint is never taken away. Everybody knows that under the CPC you cannot touch the plaint. You can put in a corrected plaint there. If the court permits, you can correct. You cannot touch it and you cannot take it away. Therefore, the basis of rebuttal goes away completely. Then again he said something about shootings. The Prime Minister's appeal is there.

He again said something about the Secretary writing the letter. He is completely under a misunderstanding. He says: "If the letter was written by the Secretary of the BLD, there is absolutely nothing objectionable about it. The President had to look into it whether the letter was perfect. Does my hon. friend suggest that if the letter to the Election Commission was suffering from certain defects and weaknesses, they should not have been removed?" And again, "If the act of the surrender of the symbol by the BLD was not clear and categorical and the act of surrender had to be made plain, then should it not have been the duty of the President of the BLD to have a look at that letter?"

He does not probably know the correct position.

Now about the letter written by the Election Commission. The letter written is this:

"Dear Chaudhuri Saheb:

As desired by you, I herewith return your letter dated the 5th May 1977, addressed to me in your capacity as the Chairman of the BLD regarding the merger of the BLD into the Janata Party. . . . "

He said that it was expected that the letter would be returned. That is what he says. That is not the case. The letter says:

". . .I shall now await a communication from you before I proceed further in the matter."

The point Mr. Mishra made was that this was the letter written by the Secretary and that the President should see it; and so, the plaint was taken away on the understanding that that letter will be returned. But it is so clear from here, That the letter was written by the President himself. The letter was taken back by the President himself, and not on the understanding that it will be returned, but on the understanding that he will give another communication. That it was returned, is the result of subsequent developments, confabulations, discussions, compromises and arrangements—during which even it went to the extent of the three constituent parties considering the selection of a new symbol for themselves. It created a mini-storm in the party; and it went to the extent of Mr. Chandra Shekhar calling it a black-mail and brinkmanship. This particular action was condemned by the Party president as an act of black-mail and brinkmanship. Therefore, this is not such a small matter. That is why I mentioned that there was the deviation from the normal practice of writing a letter and withdrawing it, correcting it and clarifying it—I am not going to stand by it—and that without following that normal practice, the action taken was telephoning for the letter and taking the letter away. That the Chief Election Commissioner kept a copy, has nothing to do with Chaudhuri Charan Singh. That is because in the light of his administrative experience, the Chief Election Commissioner had felt that he must keep something there. He kept something there. That letter was returned. It was not with a covering letter; kindly note it. There is no covering letter with that letter; nothing blank.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): I am sorry, I have to intervene for a minute. Normally, I would not have intervened in this debate. But my friend has read out some statement purported to be made by me. I never made any such statement. It is totally baseless and mistaken. I do not know what paper published it. I never said that Chaudhuri Charan Singh has blackmailed the party or did anything of that sort, I have no such complaints. All these baseless charges should not be levelled in my name at least. So, I contradict it. These charges are totally baseless that I made any statement against Chaudhuri Charan Singh or said that he was creating difficulty for the party.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The contradiction has got to be accepted. I have

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no comment on the contradiction. Regarding my *bona fides* I may say that I was reading from the Rajya Sabha proceedings, and it was reported in the paper also. So far no contradiction came. I checked up and found the press cutting. Now that he has come out with the contradiction, without a demur it must be accepted. That is over. That is all I have got to say about it.

Now I come to the arguments of Shri Jethmalani. He was a legal expert who appeared on behalf of Chaudhuri Saheb. Here is what he states:

"My friend, Mr. Stephen, is right."

This is about the shooting affair. I have already argued my case and I said the only ground on which Chaudhury Saheb sought to base his contention after saying "I have no proof of any consultation, nothing in black and white, nobody consulted anybody" was that Shri Niren De made an argument and that was sufficient for him to come to that conclusions. Shri Jethamalani said :

"Mr. friend, Mr. Stephen, is right that a mere argument posed in a court by a law officer of the State is not enough to come to the conclusion that there was an intention on the part of the Government to kill people....... What I am submitting to the House is that, normally speaking, from the mere fact that the attorney-General argues that during the period of Emergency there is no right to life and liberty it does not fully show that the Government of the day wanted to kill those who were in detention. I accept Mr. Stephen's first major premise of the argument."

I am only concerned with the stand Chaudhury Saheb took. Other people are bringing in so many other things. Chaudhury Saheb, when he was challenged to substantiate, took only one ground. This ground is not commented upon by Shyam Babu. This ground is commented on only by one speaker, and he concedes that this is no ground to come to the conclusion that people can be killed. Therefore, we are left with a complete vacuum. The Prime Minister said: may be it is an extreme opinion. But the extreme opinion as such cannot be dismissed.

I was very very careful to confined my arguments strictly on the legal basis. But my friends, particularly Shyam Babu....

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I do not accept this argument advanced by my counsel on my behalf.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That itself shows that any submission made by an advocate need not reflect the opinion of the party. Therefore, Niren De's opinion, does not reflect the opinion of the then Government.

14 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose it does not apply to Mr. Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It will never apply to me. I am always truthful in my profession.

Unnecessarily a lot of political matter was imported into it. It could have been avoided if only my friends took it in the spirit in which I move the motion. It was not done. I am game for any political controversy. I do not want to run into a political controversy.

It is a fundamental question that I am raising. My motion is against an individual Minister. It is not a no-confidence motion. Shyam Babu asked: "Where is the Leader of the Opposition?, This comes within his domain." My submission that it does not come within his domain because this is not Opposition *vs.* Government, this is a Member of Parliament *vs.* another person with respect to his behaviour in Parliament. It is for the House to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Was the letter written from Parliament? What a cock and bull story?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: According to me this is a very fundamental question. When I am putting a charge against a particular Member who is present in this House on fair and substantial grounds, it is for that Member to give a reply to the charge I am making. It is not for him to ask for an advocate. It is not in the domain of the Prime Minister of India to come in.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I rise on a point of order. I did not want to interrupt, but I did not know that he was going to repeat it.

Shri Jethmalani spoke as much as a Member of this House and of his party as Mr. Stephen is speaking. If he is an advocate for somebody, Mr. Stephen is also an advocate for somebody else. There was no question of any advocate for anybody. The moment you try to raise such issues, you will bring repartees which will not be good for anybody.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I did not mean that way. I said that when certain allegations are made and arguments

put forth against Chaudhuri Charan Singh, he should reply to them. He did not I leave it to others to draw their own inference.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I asked him not to reply and said that I would reply myself

SHRI C M STEPHEN Therefore, it is not about an advocate or anybody like that I only jocularly said that Nobody is an advocate for anybody Although Chaudhuri Saheb said "Jethmalani, my advocate, does not represent me", that is not the capacity in which we are dealing with him

SHRI CHARAN SINGH You yourself used the word "advocate" that is why I repeated it I had two advocates, the Prime Minister and Mr Jethmalani I accept the arguments of the Prime Minister

SHRI C M STEPHEN A panel of advocates is possible

It is not proper that Chaudhuri Saheb did not reply I am leaving it at that

I do not want to give political overtones to all these things He asked me. "Why did you handpick Chaudhuri Saheb for an attack?" The obvious reason is the seriousness of his acts of commission and omission

(2) If anybody else does it, I will ignore it If some other Minister in the Ministry does it, I will ignore it because the assessment about that person in the country may be different from the assessment about Chaudhari Sahib in the country Therefore, the acts of commission committed by the Prime Minister cannot be dealt with on the same level as somebody else Even so, an act of commission or omission committed by the Home Minister of India cannot be treated like that I must compliment Chaudhari Sahib for the way he has managed He has, by persuading or arranging in a debate which is between him and the rest of the House and on a charge which has nothing to do with the Government, managed that the Prime Minister comes into the picture, Shyam Babu comes into the picture, everybody comes into the picture showing that 'I am what I am' I must compliment him for that

SHRI MORARJI DESAI Now, the hon. Member is reverting to his old methods.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We are not like you We stand by our colleagues

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Unfortunately for me, my friends jumped up to the conclusion that this is an instrument to create a division among their ranks Well, Sir, all of us are political beings I have been long enough in this political game We know what can create division and we know what cannot create division None of us are political infants enough to think merely because a censure motion is moved, the Janata Party will start fighting among themselves or misunderstandings will arise Nobody will infer like that

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have seen the absurdity of your hoax

SHRI C M STEPHEN Therefore, I am saying that the Janata Party has come into being as a result of certain developments in the country They have come to a political arrangement. We know that arrangement can never got split merely because somebody attacks somebody Impossible But that arrangement cannot remain if ideological differences creep up. Whether it will creep up or not, it is a different question Whether the Swatantra man will get himself converted into socialist philosophy or the socialist man will get himself converted into other thing or it may be possible as a result of long . (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, we have no illusions at all Let me assure my friends, may I swear everything that I hold sacred, that the purpose of this motion is not a futile, pre-determined futile, pursuit of trying to create division in the Janata Party, for which more effective instruments are necessary I think, we have no illusion at all

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: How long will he take to reply?

SHRI C M. STEPHEN: I am closing You know, Sir, I am not going at a tangent

Unfortunately, I must say, Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra brought in all sorts of insinuations, allegations, attacks and recriminations politically If I have to answer all these things, it will take such a long time He made an allegation with respect to Mr George Fernandes who was involved in the Baroda dynamite case He asked a question as to whether the case was not cooked up, whether everybody all over the world does not know that the case was cooked up. He asked us, whether we are not ashamed of it. My reply is here. Mr. C. G. K. Reddy who is a co-accused with

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Mr. George Fernandes, who is a confidant and a close friend of Mr. George Fernandes, is now bringing out a paper, a book, and it is published.. (*Interruptions*) I have to reply to that. It is not a cooked up matter. This is what is stated here by Mr. Reddy who is a co-accused with Mr. George Fernandes in the Baroda dynamite case and who is an adorer of Mr. George Fernandes. He says:

> "And yet, Sharad was entrusted with information of the activities of George, even his movements. He was entrusted with the storage of a fairly large quantity of dynamite acquired from Bharat. This serious lapse was due to the anxiety of the Baroda group to get started."

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order, Sir. (*Interruptions*) Kindly listen to me. I am not referring to the subject-matter of either the Prime Minister's speech or Mr. Stephen's speech. I am on a point of order about the right conduct of proceedings of this House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am replying to a question raised by Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra. He asked me, whether I am not ashamed of it, whether it was not a cooked up case.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not here to prevent my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, from replying to whatever other Members might have said in their speeches during this particular debate. But my point of order is, if a particular subject is not relevant to the motion under discussion.........

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra raised it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That was first raised by them. I had to reply to that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My point of order is addressed to you, Sir, Let my friends kindly listen to me. They may not agree with my contention.

My point of order is, if a particular matter or more than one matter have been raised in the debate earlier by hon. Members who participated in the debate, if they were irrelevant and if they were not at that point of time stopped from speaking by the Chair, how could that become relevant when a Member replies to that point which is not a part of the motion? It is completely outside the scope of the motion. If Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra had said something which was irrelevant, you would have stopped him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have to make my point clear. I must correct you (Mr. Mavalankar) (*Interruptions*) May I correct my hon. friend that my statement did not come up of the blue. It was by way of a reaction to a statement made by my hon. friend on this side. It was not out of context. (*Interruptions*) You have been having a lot of patience and even driving this debate out of all proportions so that the opposition has got more time than we have got in this matter. (*Interruptions*) You have so much patience for them, but you have no patience for us. (*Interruptions*) Whatever happened during the course of the debate on 184, the Chair will have to be briefed properly by us and also by this Secretariat whenever any debate takes place on 184. The defence has to be not less than the offence in this matter and you have given much more time to them than you have given to us, when the question about my hon. friend, Mr. George Fernandes arose. (*Interruptions*) So, there is no question of any irrelevancy on my part, be assured that S. N. Mishra would never be irrelevant in the debate as has been pointed out. (*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How long will you permit Mr. Stephen to reply to a large number of points which have no relevance whatsoever to the main subject of the motion. That is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Most of the time is taken by points of orders which have absolutely no relevance at all. There was no relevance in the speakers on this side who referred to the dynamite case and there was no relevance in Mr. Mishra's point. (*Interruptions*) Both of them are not relevant. (*Interruptions*) Some of them are not relevant because they should not have raised it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I had react to that. Do you put me on parity with them? You allowed them to raise this point and S. N. Mishra reacted to that point. I cannot understand this kind of parity. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as the Speaker is concerned, yesterday, somebody said that he had not given up affiliation to the Janata Party. Today, they are coming to my support. I am not concerned with this party or that party. The question is of relevancy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are concerned with the Opposition and the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please hear me. I am on my legs. I am concerned with the entire House. This is not a court of

law. . . .A certain amount of irrelevancy comes in. If there is any benefit of doubt, I will give it to the Opposition and not to the Ruling Party.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the question of benefit of doubt?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, I have nothing to say about the validity of references made by Mr. Mishra or Mr. Stephen.

But I have to make only one submission. Here was a censure motion against one hon. Minister. By making speeches from this side or other side, do you want to bring another censure motion against another Minister in this House? As for as dynamite case of Mr. George Fernandes is concerned, may I request Mr. Stephen not to go in to that matter even if Mr. Mishra brought in that matter.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mishra did not. (*interruptions*) This was my reply.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: I do not know; I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, I did not hear it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I agree.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: But I shall request Mr. Stephen not to raise another conrtoversial matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Having regard to the stature of Mr. Chandra Shekhar and the great respect I hold for him, I bow to his request; I stop it.

(*interruptions*)

My allegation is this. Unnecessarily, meliciously, political overtone was imported into this discussion, and you cannot expect a political being like me not to react to it..(*Interruptions*) One more sentence, and I will finish. I do not want to make any allegation. Unfortunately, reference was made to people getting into murderous mood and all that. I do not know whether I should reply to that. I shall stop it, Sir. I shall take it up on another occasion. When they put a question, "You fellows, you are now disowning Mrs. Indira Gandhi, you say you have nothing to do with her and all that." I have immediately said that there is no question of disowning anything; in my original, preliminary speech I have said that I accept the responsibility—all of us. I have only to ask: are there not people over there. . .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am stopping it, Sir, I am bowing to you and I am stopping it. All political arguments wer raised, defamatory statements were made, incriminatory statements were made, baseless accusations were made, in spite of our protest; that is beside the point. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 50 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Only two minutes, and I am concluding.

These statements were made. Only out of deference to the dignity of the House, I refrain from replying to these, not because I cannot; I can, but because I would have to consult my own dignity also and I refrain from replying to these.

With regard to the motion, the motion remains. I charge the Home Minister with abetment of crime under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, namely, committing breach of trust. I charge the Home Minister with making baseless and irresponsible allegations on the floor of the House. I charge the Home Minister with discourtesy, with the irregularity of not showing the proper courtesy, to the House in that, although convinced that the statement he made was wrong, rather than retracting it here on the floor of this House, he went to the other House and retracted it thereby throwing mud in the face of this House. I charge the Home Minister that the Home Minister of India is behaving in a manner which is not in accordance with the dignity or the position he occupies.

I only appeal to him: kindly take some note of these feelings, not in acrimony, not in anger, not in animosity, but in a spirit of starting cooperation, so that we in the Opposition and you there, together, may handle the problems of this country and the dignity of the House may be maintained before the millions of people who have sent us here.

With these words, Sir, I press my motion.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That having considered the acts of commission and omission on the part of the Home Minister with respect to the following matters, namely :—

(a) that he has been misusing the floor of the House to make baseless and irresponsible statements as instanced, among others, by his allegation on the 13th July, 1977 while replying to the debate on demands for grants for the Home Ministry that there was a preparation and thinking ("Vichar") on the part of the previous government to shoot the political leaders in detention,

[Mr. Speaker]

(b) that he, misusing his official position, meddled with the affairs of independent Constitutional bodies as evidenced, among others, by his conduct in withdrawing from the files of the Election Commission a letter dated the 5th May, 1977, he had written in his capacity as the leader of the B.L.D.

This House hereby records its indignation against and disapproval of the conduct of the Home Minister."

The motion was negatived.

14.25 hours

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल इस सदन में यह आरोप लगाया गया मैंने घर मंत्री की राय से एक डाक्टर के साथ पक्षपात किया। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण के लिये मौका दें। मैं कोई ज्यादा बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि डा० जे० पी० सिंह के साथ पहले की मिनिस्ट्री ने ज्यादती की थी, और 1976 में ....

SHRI VAYADAR RAVI (Chirajukil): Sir, I am on a point of order. A Minister can make a statement only under Rule 372 and he should first write to the speaker. He cannot make a statement like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a personal explanation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Has he got your permission to do so ? He should get prior permission.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय अपना स्टेटमैंट बाद में दे दें।

14.27 hours

MOTION RE : CONTINUING PRICE RISE

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से सदन के सामने अपना यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूं :

"That this House expresses its great concern over the continuing price rise in the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent steps to check the price rise".

आज से चार महीने पहले भारत की जनता ने जनता पार्टी पर अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया था। उस समय हम ने, जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने, दो वायदे किये थे : एक तो यह कि हम व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता देंगें, और दूसरा यह कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता के साथ साथ हम हर एक को खाने के लिए रोटी भी देंगे। हम ने इन चार महीनों में अपना पहला वायदा पूरी तरह से पूरा कर दिया है। आज हमारे देश में हर एक आदमी स्वतंत्र है, किसी प्रकार की कोई भी पाबन्दी नहीं है, प्रेस आजाद है, अदालतों पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे उधर के साथी भी इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे।

दूसरा वायदा अभी हमें पूरा करना है। उस के लिए सरकार कदम उठा रही है। उसे पूरा करने में सब से बड़ी बाधा अगर कोई है, तो वह है कीमतों का बढ़ना, और अगर उसे न रोका गया, तो देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं रह सकती है। अगर देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक रखना है, तो स्टेबिलिटी आफ प्राइसिज बहुत जरूरी है। इस लिए यह प्रस्ताव बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर हम ने प्राइस राइज को नहीं रोका, तो शायद हम अपने दूसरे वायदे को पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे।

यह सही है कि चीजों के दाम पिछले कई सालों से बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत आने के बाद दाम बढ़े है। दाम पिछले साल भी बढ़े, उस से पहले साल भी बढ़े—कई सालों से दाम बढ़ रहे है। जो नीतियां पिछली सरकार ने अपनाई, उन्हीं का यह फल है कि आज दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। यह पिछली सरकार की एक लेगेसी है। लेकिन इस के बावजूद हमें कीमतों को स्थिर रखना पड़ेगा और हम ने जनता के साथ जो वायदे किये हैं, उन्हें पूरा करना पड़ेगा।

अगर दामों को बढ़ने से रोकना है तो सब से जरूरी यह है कि हमें कुछ फिस्कल डिसिप्लिन पैदा करना होगा। मनी सप्लाई बढ़ती

जा रही है। 1975–76 में करीब 10 परसेंट मनी सप्लाई बढ़ी और 76-77 में 19 परसेंट बढ़ी। 1975-76 में 1200 करोड़ रुपये की मनी सप्लाई हुई और 76-77 में 2400 करोड़ रुपयें की मनी सप्लाई हुई। उस के मुकाबिले में 75–76 में प्राइस राइज केवल 6 परसेंट थी और 76–77 में वह 12 परसेंट हो गई। अगर मनी सप्लाई बढ़ती है तो प्राइस राइज ज्यादा होती है और मनी की सप्लाई कम होतीहै तो सप्लाई अगर ज्यादा भी बढ़ जाय तो भी प्राइस राइज उस हिसाब से रुक जाती है।

अभी मार्च से जुलाई तक मनी सप्लाई पाच परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ी है। जब से जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत आई है पांच परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ी है और करीब करीब 4 परसेंट प्राइस ज्यादा बढ़ी है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सब चीजों का अगर ठीक तरह से विश्लेषण किया जाय तो एक बात समने आएगी कि केवल कुछ चीजें ऐसी है जिन के दाम ज्यादा बढे है। बाकी चीजों के दाम इतने नहीं बढ़े हैं। जैसे तेल के दाम बहुत बढ़ गए और इसी प्रकार से और कुछ चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। अगर चीजों के दाम हमें कम करने और बढ़ने से रोकने हैं तो उस के लिए मनी सप्लाई के ऊपर कोई लिमिट लगानी चाहिए। आप यह तय कर लें कि इस से ज्यादा मनी सप्लाई इस साल के अंत में नहीं होने देंगे, किसी कीमत पर भी नही होने देगें। पहले यूरप के देशों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं थी लेकिन आहिस्ता अहिस्ता जैसे जैसे दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं वैसे वैसे हर देश ने प्रायः यह तय कर लिया है कि मनी की सप्लाई हम ज्यादा नहीं देंगे और उन्होंने कुछ सीमा बांध दी है।

मुझे मालूम नहीं कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगे या फूड मिनिस्टर जवाब देंगें लेकिन मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात की सीमा तय कर लें कि इस साल के अंत में मनी सप्लाई को इस से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ने दिया जायगा। आप को मालूम है कि पांच सौ करोड़ के ओवर-ड्राफ्ट हैं जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस ने लिए हैं। अब मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से कहें कि जो ओवर-ड्राफ्ट हैं उस को क्लीअर करें। उस के लिए या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट से लें या अपने रिसोर्सेज बढ़ाएं। उन के जो एरियार्स हैं वे वसूल होने चाहिए। किसी प्रकार से भी ओवर-ड्राफ्ट खत्म होना चाहिए। मैं तो यह भी सुझाव दूगां कि रिजर्व बैंक को यह आदेश दीजिए कि वह इस चीज को इम्प्लीमेंट करें कि यह हमारी सीमा है, इस के बाहर किसी को नही जाना चाहिये। कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ओवर ड्राफ्ट के लिए जाती है तो उन को बता देना चाहिए कि हम ओवर ड्राफ्ट के हक मेंनहीं हैं। इसी तरह से कामर्शियल बैंक्स के ओवर ड्राफ्ट हैं। यह सब काम अच्छा हो कि रिजर्व बैंक को दे दें।

तो पहला तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर दाम कम होने हैं या बढ़ने से रोकने हैं तो कुछ फिस्कल डिसिप्लिन होनी चाहिए। मनी सप्लाई पर कुछ कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। जब तक वह कंट्रोल नहीं होगा तब तक हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

दूसरा मेरा कहना है पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के बारे में। उस के अंदर मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कदम उठाए हैं और कुछ घोषणा भी की है। सरकार ने दस बारह चीजें बताई हैं।

Decision to reduce expenditure and avoid all forms of ostentation.

Decision to release more cereals through the public distribution system.

More liberal allocation of rice to meet the requirements of the public distribution system in the deficit States.

Increased release of non-levy sugar for the months of May and June.

Removal of restrictions of inter-State movement of wheat.

Imposition of an export duty of Rs. 5 on tea.

Regulating exports of potatoes and onion.

Staggering to the extent possible exports of cement.

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इस तरह के उन्होंने और भी कई कदम उठाये हैं। यह कदम बिल्कुल ठीक हैं और मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं जिन कदमों की उन्होंने घोषणा की है अगर उनको ठीक तरह से इम्पलीमेंट करदें तो कुछ न कुछ सहारा हो सकता है और दाम तेजी से बढ़ने से रुक सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि केवल यह बात कहने से कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक होना चाहिए, उसका तो एक ही मतलब है कि हम और हमारी सरकार दामों के बढ़ने से चिंतित है लेकिन मैं एक बात और पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने चार महीनों में क्या प्रैक्टिकल स्टेप्स लिए? दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, यह कोई नयी चीज नही है। आपको पहले मालूम था, जिस दिन आपने मंत्रिपद की शपथ ली थी तभी आपको मालूम था कि दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। तो इन चार महीनों में आपने क्या कदम उठाये, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह मे एक दिन बीत गया, हफ्ते और महीने बीत गए लेकिन उसी तरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन चलता गया जैसे कि पहले चलता था। तो इस तरह से काम नही बनेगा। अगर आपका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकता तो पहले आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टोन अप कीजिए और जो इस तरह के आफिसर्स हैं जो काम नहीं करते हैं उनको अलग कीजिए। चार महीने बीतने के बाद भी, जो आशा जनता पार्टी से आर्थिक मामलों में की जाती थी, यह आशा जनता पार्टी ने पूरी नही की। आज लोग हम से पूछ रहे हैं कि आशा पूरी क्यों नहीं की। इस-लिए मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में आप विचार करें और देखें कि चार महीनों में वह कदम क्यों नही उठाये गये?

पहली बात जैसी मैं ने कही, यह बात अच्छी है कि केवल दालों में प्राइसेज ज्यादा बढ़ी हैं, रा-काटन में बढ़ी है, काटन टेक्सटाइल में बढ़ी हैं, और आयल सीड्स में बढ़ी हैं। अगर इन चार चीजों को आप छोड़ दीजिए तो बाकी चीजों में जो इंक्रीज है वह बहुत थोड़ी है। आयल सीड्स की होलसेल प्राइस 1957 से 1977 तक 84 प्रतिशत इंक्रीज हुआ हैं। रा-काटन में 48.3 परसेंट की इंक्रीज हुई है। पलसेज में 14.1 परसेंट की इंक्रीज हुई हैं और काटन टेक्सटाइल में 17.2 परसेंट की इंक्रीज हुई है। मार्च, 1977 से मई, 1977– इन तीन महीनों में सारी होलसेल प्राइसेज में केवल ढाई परसेंट की इंक्रीज हुई है जो अब शायद साढ़े तीन परसेंट हो गई होगी। अगर आप इन तीन चार चीजों को कंट्रोल कर लेते हैं, इनकी प्राइसेज को कंट्रोल कर लेते है तो सारे ढाचे को आप कंट्रोल कर लेंगे।

जहां तक दालों का सवाल है, इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि पिछले कई सालों से दालों की पैदावार 11 मिलियन टन के करीब हो रही है। इस से ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ रही है। इसी तरह से ग्राउंड-नट आयल का प्रोडक्शन 1975–76 में 16.2 लाख टन था जो 1976–77 में चार पांच लाख टन कम हो गया।

तो प्राइस राइज का एक कारण यह है कि पैदावार कम हुई है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे लिए कुछ बातें अच्छी भी हैं। एक तो यह कि हमारे पास फारेन एक्सचेंज का रिजर्व काफी हैं और दूसरी अच्छी बात यह है कि हमारे पास अनाज का बहुत बडा बफर स्टाक है। करीब 21 मिलियन टन अनाज हमारे पास है और इस साल के बजट में हमने 800 करोड़ रुपए का इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए प्राविजन किया है। यह दोनों बातें होने के बाद मैं समझता हूं सरकार को इस पोजीशन में होना चाहिए कि वह इन तीन चार चीजों के दामों को बांध ले। अगर इन तीन चार चीजों के दाम बांध लिए तो हम कह सकते हैं कि बड़ी मात्रा में हम लोगों को सुविधा दे सकेंगे। मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि सरकार को सीलिंग लगानी चाहिए, सीलिंग आन प्राफिट–इण्डस्ट्री पर, होलसेलर्स पर और रिटेलर्स पर। क्योंकि इन तीनों आर्गेनिजेशन्ज पर पूरा डिस्प्लिन होना चाहिए। जब तक ये तीन डिस्प्लिन्ड नहीं होंगी, तब तक व मूल्य बढ़ते

रहेंगे। इण्डस्ट्रीज ने श्री मोरारजी भाई को विश्वास दिलाया है कि उन्होने प्राइसेज को फ्रीज कर दिया है, लेकिन मेरे पास 25–30 आइटम्ज के आकडे है–जिस म कमोडिटी का नाम है, मार्च मे जो प्राइस थी वह दी गई है और 1–8–1977 को क्या दाम थ, वे दिये गये है। मैन्युफैक्चरर्स का नाम भी दिया है और कितने दाम बढे है, इसकी तफसील भी दी गई है। आप देखिये–– रा-मैटीरियल, इन्पुट्स के दाम नही बढे है, फिर भी इण्डस्ट्रीज ने 10 से 20 परसेन्ट तक दाम बढ़ा दिये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हू–– हमारी सरकार क्या कर रही है? आप उनसे पूछते क्यो नही, कि उन्होने दाम क्यों बढ़ाये है? आप के डिपार्टमेन्ट मे एक सेल होना चाहिए, जो इस बात की घोषणा करे कि अगर कोई इण्डस्ट्री दाम बढाती है, तो उसको पहले आप को खबर करनी चाहिये, उसे जस्टिफिकेशन देना चाहिए कि उसने दाम क्यो बढ़ाये है।

मैं आप की आज्ञा से कुछ आकडे बताना चाहता हू––सर्फ के दाम 16 परसेट ज्यादा कर दिये गये, विम के दाम 10 परसेट ज्यादा किए गये। मस्टर्ड आयल का दाम बढा है। कागज का दाम देखिये––जो एग्रर-मेल का कागज है, उस का दाम एक हजार रुपये टन ज्यादा हो गया––तीन महीने के अन्दर। दूसरे कागज के दाम भी बढे है, जिन की फिगर्स मेरे पास है। कैलशियम कार्बाइड का दाम दस परसेट बढ गया। वायर का दाम 800 रुपया प्रति टन बढ गया। कपडे का दाम देखिये––जो गरीब आदमियो का कपडा है, जैसे मलेशिया–नैपोलिन जो पहले 1 रुपये 95 पैसे मीटर था, अब उस का दाम पौने तीन रुपए मीटर हो गया यानी 20 परसेट बढा दिया गया। मलेशिया कैप्तन जो पहले 1 रुपये 80 पैसे मे बिकता था, अब 2 रुपये 21 पैसे हो गया, यानी 18 परसेंट बढ गया। ट्विल का दाम 28 परसेट बढ गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हू––क्या आप ने इन को दाम बढाने की इजाजत दी है और अगर आप ने इजाजत नही दी है, तो आप देखिये कि 20 मार्च को जब चुनावो के नतीजे निकले थे, तब से आज तक इतने कैसे दाम बढे, इसका क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है, इस का एक्सप्लेनेशन हमारी सरकार को उन से मागना चाहिये। मै चाहता हू कि मत्री महोदय इस की जाच कराये कि दाम पिछले दिनो मे इतने क्यो बढे और उस का जस्टिफिकेशन क्या है।

कुछ ऐसी इण्डस्ट्रीज भी हैं जिन में पहले ही बहुत प्राफिट होता है। टैरिलीन मे 60–70 परसेन्ट प्राफिट होता है––मैं चाहता हू ऐसी हर चीज के बारे मे जाच होनी चाहिये और इसीलिये मैंने आप के सामने सीलिंग-आफ प्राफिट की बात रखी है।

दुख की बात यह भी है कि हमारे जो ब्यरोक्रेट्स है––किसी को दो हजार रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है, किसी को ढाई हजार रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है। जो बडे-बडे इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स हैं, उन का पब्लिक रिलेशन्ज डिपार्टमेट होता है, वे लोग इन के साथ अपना सम्बन्ध घनिष्ट बना लेते हैं, ये लोग उन की कास्ट पार्टीज मे जाते हैं और जब उन लोगो से जस्टिफिकेशन मागा जाता है, तो जो जस्टिफिकेशन वे देते है, उस को एप्रूव करके फाइल मे लगा देते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि आप अपने अफसरो की भी कसाई कीजिये। जो इस तरह के लोग हैं, जो इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्टस के साथ मिलकर जनता पार्टी का जो उद्देश्य है, उस को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उन का हिसाब-किताब करना चाहिये। जनता पार्टी की आइडेन्टिफिकेशन साधारण आदमी के साथ पूरी तरह से है, हमारा उन के साथ कमिटमेट है, हम उस से पीछे नही हटेंगे, इस लिये सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि जो अफसर इस तरह के कामो मे बाधा डालते है, इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स के हाथो मे खेलते है––एसे अफसरो को यहा नही रखना चाहिये। सरकार देखे कि इण्डस्ट्रीज के लोग कितना प्राफिट कमाते हैं और उन्होने कितने

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

दाम बढ़ाये हैं तथा दाम बढ़ाने का जस्टिफिकेशन क्या है।

इसी तरह से मैं होल-सैलर्स और ट्रेडर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। सारे होल-सैलर्स खराब नहीं हैं, लेकिन कुछ जरूर गड़बड़ करते हैं। जैसे सब्जी, फल पैदा होता है, मंडी में आता है, उस को उठा कर कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रख देते हैं और जैसे-जैसे दाम बढ़ते जाते हैं उस को वहां से निकालते जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि होल-सैलर्स के प्राफिट का भी सीलिंग होना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से रिटेलर्स की समस्या है, जो 25–30 परसेंट प्राफिट लेते हैं। इन सब चीजों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए तभी जा कर दाम ठीक रह सकते हैं अन्यथा अगर इन चीजों को अनुशासित नहीं किया गया, तो दाम बढ़ते जायेंगे और जो चीज हम करना चाहते हैं वह पूरी नहीं होगी।

इसलिए मैं एक सुझाव मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहता हूं कि आप की जो एकोनोमिक मिनिस्ट्रीज हैं, इंडस्ट्रीज की, फाइनेन्स की, एग्रीकल्चर की और भी कोई एकाध मिनिस्ट्री होगी, उन सब का ठीक कोआर्डीनेशन कीजिए और जब तक वह कोआर्डीनेशन ठीक नहीं होगा, आप मूल्यों को बांध नहीं सकते और उस के लिए सजश्चन यह है कि आप एक कमेटी बनाइए जिस में चारों मिनिस्ट्र्यां शामिल हों, एक्सपर्टस हों और सदन के मेम्बर हों, जो डे-टू-डे वाच रखे कि दाम ठीक जा रहे हैं या नहीं और जिस के पास रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिए कि इंडस्ट्री ने दाम क्यों बढ़ाए हैं, होलसैलर्स ने दाम क्यों बढ़ाए है। यह कमेटी एक वाचडोग की तरह से रहेगी और उस कमेटी में रेड-टैप्इज्म नहीं चलना चाहिए और उस कमेटी को अधिकार भी दिया जाना चाहिए। आप ने एक्सपोर्ट कुछ चीजों का बन्द कर दिया और उस से फायदा भी हुआ लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा करने में इतनी देर क्यों लग गई, 4 महीने क्यों लग गये। इम्पोर्ट करने का भी उस कमेटी को अधिकार होना चाहिए। इस समय धारिया साहब यहां पर नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम व्यापारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे लेकिन आप ने आज तक क्या कार्यवाही की है।

यह जो तेल के इम्पोर्ट के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, तो क्या मैं आप के जरिये से अपनी सरकार से पूछ सकता हूं कि उस में जिन व्यापारियों ने बंगलिंग की, जिसकी वजह से आज भी तेल नहीं मिल रहा है, उन को आप ने गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया। मेरा एक प्वाइंटेड क्वश्चन आपसे यह है कि आप के पास रिपोर्ट है कि किन किन लोगों ने बंगलिंग किया है तो उन को आप ने गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया। आप कहते हैं कि हम इन्क्वायरी करा रहे हैं। आप इन्क्वायरी कराते हैं तो छः, आठ महीने उस में लग जाते हैं। इस पर आप कमीशन बैठाएंगे तो साल भर तक इन्क्वायरी होती रहेगी और कोई कार्यवाही उन के खिलाफ नहीं होगी। इस तरह की लेथार्जी, इस तरह का रेड-टैप्इज्म अगर यह सरकार करती रहेगी, तो मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आप दामों को बांध नहीं सकते हैं और जो वायदे आप ने किये हैं वे पूरे नहीं होंगे। मैं यह मानता हूं उपाध्यक्ष जी, कि हर ट्रेडर खराब नहीं होता है। ऐसे भी ट्रेडर्स हैं जिन्होंने देश की स्वतन्त्रता की लड़ाई लड़ी और मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि जब हम लोग जल में थे और पूरी तरह अन्धकार था और अगर कोई आदमी जयप्रकाश नारायण जी के मूवमेंट में जरा भी मदद करता था, तो उस को पकड़ कर अन्दर कर दिया जाता था और जयप्रकाश नारायण जी का नाम लेना पाप था, उस समय इन लोगों ने हमारी मदद की थी। मुझे याद है कि मेरी कांस्टीटुयेंसी में एक आदमी सुबह नहा रहा था, नल के नीचे और जब उस गरीब आदमी ने कहा 'जय नारायण, जयनारायण', तो वहां से उसी समय पुलिस की लारी निकली और उन्होंने समझा कि यह आदमी जयप्रकाश नारायण के नारे लगा रहा है, तो उस को पकड़ कर उन्होंने हमारे साथ बन्द कर दिया।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It is an old joke.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is not an old joke. I can produce that man.

उपाध्यक्ष जी, जब ऐसा मौका था, तो उस समय भी काफी व्यापारी ऐसे थे, जिन्होंने हमें धन दिया और हमारे परिवार के लोगों की सहायता की लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नही है कि जो व्यापारी है, उन को एक्सप्लायट करने का हक होगा । हम हर एक व्यापारी को कन्डेम नही करते । जो व्यापारी ईमानदार हैं सरकार को उन को एन्क्रेज करना चाहिए, उन की मदद करनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो बेईमान हैं, उन को सरकार को सख्त दंड देना चाहिए और जब तक उन को दंड नही दिया जाएगा, तब तक कोई कार्यवाही नही हो सकती । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो तेल का इम्पोर्ट करने वाले व्यापारी थे और जिन्होंने जानबूझ कर प्रोफिटियरिंग के लिए इम्पोर्ट नही किया, उन को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए, तुरन्त गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए । हमारी मशीनरी तेज नही चलती, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता चलती है । देखने वाली चीज यह है कि कब किया जाता है । अगर इस में एक साल लगा दिया गया तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जनता पार्टी के ऊपर से जनता का विश्वास उठ जाएगा । अगर हम ने इसको उससे पहले हल कर लिया तो यह एक बड़ी सफलता होगी । मै नही कहता हूं कि तुरन्त यह काम हो सकता है । हथेली पर सरसों नही उग सकती है । समय तो लगेगा लेकिन चार छः महीने के बाद दाम गिर रहे है इस प्रकार की स्थिति देश में जरूर लानी चाहिये । जहा तक शार्टटर्म मैशर्ज का सम्बन्ध है, आप इंडस्ट्री, होलसैलर रिटेलर को डिसिप्लिन करिये । एक कमेटी बनाइये । वहां पर रेड टेपिज्म नही होना चाहिये । उसको काफी अधिकार दिए जाने चाहियें । ऐसा किया गया तब तो कुछ हो सकता है वर्ना नही ।

इसके साथ साथ लांग टर्म मैशर्ज भी आपको लेने होंगे । पैदावार जो कम हुई है उसको आपको बढ़ाना चाहिये । अभी तक सरकार का कंसंट्रेशन गेहूं और चावल पर रहा हैं । उसके नए नए सीड निकाले गए हैं । ऐसा लगता है कि किसान के लिए यह ज्यादा फायदेमन्द है कि वह गहूं बोएं । दालों, काटन आदि की तरफ पहली सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है । मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इनके नए नए सीड निकाले जाने चाहियें । यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि फार्मर्ज को ठीक दाम मिलें । तभी वह उस चीज को बोऐगा । इसके लिए *एक काम आप यह भी कर सकते हैं कि उसको* इनपुटस सस्ते दिलाएँ, उनको सरकार सबसिडी दे । अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आप देखेंगे कि अगले एक साल के अन्दर इन चीजों की दिक्कत नहीं रह जायेगी । मुझे याद है और मैंने सुना है कि बिहार में जहां दाले होती थी पैदा वहा पर चालीस हजार एकड जमीन पड़ी हुई है और उसकी तरफ ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है । ये जो चीजें हैं इनकी तरफ आपका तुरन्त ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

मोनोपोली चाहे वह इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन लेवल पर हो, होलसेल लेवल पर हो या रिटेल लेवल पर हो उसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिये । गवर्नमेंट को बीच में आ जाना चाहिये । जैसे मैंने कहा सब्जियां हैं, फ्रूटस है उनको होलसेलर खरीदते हैं और कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल देते हैं । जो प्रोडयूस करता है उसको वाजिब दाम नही मिलते हैं । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जैसे दिल्ली के चारों तरफ जहां जहां भी सड़कें मिलती है, वहा पर सरकार को बड़ी बड़ी मार्किटस बना देनी चाहिये और वहां पर दूकानें एलाट सरकार करे और चाहे तो उन मार्किटस को कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज को दे कर इस काम को करवाए । अभी तक क्या हो रहा है। फलो के मौसम में अगर संतरे का मौसम है तो सनतरा लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है और यह इसलिए होता है कि सारा संतरा कोल्ड स्टोरेज में चला जाता है । कुछ समय के लिए तो लोगो को मौसमी

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

फल मिलने चाहिये । इस प्रकार से अगर सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी तो चीजों के दामों को कुछ हद तक रोका जा सकता है ।

मैं सिमेंट की बात करता हूं । जितना सीमेंट का उत्पादन होता है उसका आधा तीन चार फर्में बनाती हैं । उनकी सांठगांठ भी है । उसकी एसोसिएशन भी है । और उसका नतीजा यह है कि मनमाने दाम तय करते हैं । डीलर्स भी उन्हीं के हैं । मेरा सरकार को सुझाव है कि इंडस्ट्री को आप कहिये कि उनके डीलर अलग होने चाहिये और इंडस्ट्री के मालिक अलग होने चाहियें । उनके इन्फ्लूऐंस में नहीं होने चाहिये । अगर कही भी ब्लैक मार्केटिंग होती है या दाम बढ़ते हैं तो आप इंडस्ट्री के मालिक को पकड़िये और उनको जिम्मेदार ठहराइये । जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स हैं, रिटेलर्स हैं उनको उनसे अलग कर दीजिये, दूसरे लोग होने चाहिये ताकि उनको जिम्मेवार ठहराया जा सके । अभी तीन, चार आदमी माल पैदा करते हैं और डिस्ट्रीबयूटर्स भी इन्ही के लोग हैं और दोनों मिल जुल कर पैसा खाते हैं । इसको रोकना चाहिये और यह मोनोपोली खत्म होनी चाहिये ।

कपड़े के अन्दर पिछली सरकार ने स्टैन्डर्ड क्लौथ का प्रोडक्शन कम कर दिया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे और स्टैन्डर्ड क्लौथ की जितनी आवश्यकता है यह ऐश्योर कराना चाहिये भारत की जनता को कि जितना गरीब आदमी का कपड़ा है वह सरकार ठीक दाम पर लोगो को देगी । एक चीज इसके रास्ते में बाधा है, मैं जानता हूं देश में बिजली की कमी है, हड़तालें भी हो रही है, तरह तरह की मांगें भी हो रही हैं और उससे चीजो की पैदावार रूक गई है, काफी कम हो गई है । मैं देखता हूं कि इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ आहिस्ता-2 कम होती जा रही है । यह सवाल कोई एक पार्टी का सवाल नही है बल्कि सारे देश का सवाल है, सारे सदन का सवाल है और इसको पोलिटिकल दृष्टिकोण से नही देखना चाहिये । मैं अपने सभी तरफ के साथियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या सारी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज बैठ कर के इस तरह का निश्चय नहीं कर सकती कि दो साल तक कोई हड़ताल नही होगी और जो लेबरर्स के ग्रीवांसेज है उसके लिये सरकार कोई रास्ता निकाले ताकि उनको भी तकलीफ न हो और देश का प्रोडक्शन भी कम न हो । अगर ऐसा नही होगा तो देश का प्रोडक्शन आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता । दो साल के लिय बंदिश लगानी चाहिये । लेकिन इसके माने यह नही है कि लेबरर्स की उचित मांगों का गला घोट दें । उसके लिये सरकार को कोई मशीनरी बनानी चाहिये । लेकिन सब पार्टीज इसमें मिल कर एक नेशनल कान्सेंसस डेवलप करें ।

एक चीज की तरफ और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । फूड कारपोरेशन के पास करीब 21 मिलियन टन अनाज है और इसमें करीब 2,190 करोड़ रु० का इन्वेस्टमेन्ट है मार्च 1977 में और हर साल करीब 400 से लेकर 500 करोड़ रु० सरकार सबसिडी देती है । यह अच्छी बात है कि हमारे पास बफर स्टाक है और दो साल तक लोगों को अनाज दे सकते हैं । लेकिन मुझे यह लगता है कि इसमें जरूरत से ज्यादा पैसा ब्लाक हुआ है । अगर सरकार 21 मिलियन टन के बजाय 15 मिलियन टन का बफर स्टाक करे और बाकी आहिस्ता आहिस्ता लोगों को बेच दे तो जो पैसा बचेगा उससे तेल, काटन और कपड़े का बफर स्टाक बनायें । तो इतने ही पैसे के अंदर हम चार, पांच चीजें जनता को ठीक दामों पर दे सकते है । लेकिन यह सारा आपने ब्लाक किया हुआ है यह ठीक नही है ।

15.00 hrs.

एक कारण इसका और भी है, एक चीज के बारे में मै मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू । दालो के दाम जो बढ़ रहे हैं उसका एक कारण यह भी है कि स्मगलिंग दालों का बढ़ रहा है । नेपाल में हो रहा है, खाद्य मंत्री

जी इसको स्वीकार करेंगे, और सरकार की मशीनरी जितनी इफेक्टिव होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं है। दालें बांगला देश, नेपाल, चीन, बर्मा में जा रहीं है। सब बाउन्ड्रीज पर हमारे अफसर स्मगलस से मिले हुए हैं, इसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इसके पक्ष में नही हूं कि किसी को पकड़ने के लिये मीसा लगाया जाये। जनता पार्टी इस बात मे कमिटेड है कि बगैर मुकदमा चलाये किसी को अंदर नहीं करेगी। लेकिन मैं यह मांग करता हूं कि एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज एक्ट को थोड़ा तेज किया जाये, उसमें ज्यादा अधिकार दिये जाने चाहियें। जो बेईमानी करता है, उस को पकड़कर अंदर किया जाना चाहिये और जब तक कोर्ट में केस फाइल न हो, तब तक उस की जमानत नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बिना मतलब इसके अंदर लोगों को पकड़ लें। पहले की सरकार पहले से ही बता देती थी कि 50 आदमी पकड़कर लाने हैं, उनका कसूर हो या न हो। जनता पार्टी की यह नीति नहीं है, न हो सकती है और हमारे मन्त्री महोदय करेंगे भी नहीं। जो दोषी नही हैं, उनको पकड़ना ठीक नही है, लेकिन जो दोषी हैं उनको पकड़ने का अधिकार होना चाहिये। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन का यह सत्र एक दो दिन में खत्म हो जायेगा, मै मांग करूंगा कि आर्डिनेन्स के जरिये से एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज् एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये और जो बेईमानी करे, उसको पकड़कर अंदर करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये।

डीमोनिटाइजेशन की बात भी कही जाती है। मेरे ख्याल से जो शार्ट-टर्म मेजर्स और लांग-टर्म मेजर्स सुझाये गये है, अगर वह पूरे कर लिये जायें तो डीमोनिटाइजेशन की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि पिछले 4 महीने में ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग फिर शुरु हो गई है और बढ़ती जा रही है। एमरजेंसी में कुछ कम हो गई थी, लेकिन अब आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, जिससे ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग न हो। इसमें चाहे कितने भी बड़े से बड़े लोग हों, उनको छोड़ा नही जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा करेंगे तो हमारी सरकार का रास्ता, नीति और एनेलिसिस ठीक हैं। केवल जरूरत इस चीज की है कि रेड-टेपिज्म खत्म हो जाये।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह कह रहे हैं कि जो भी कानून है, उसका इफैक्टिवली इम्पलीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये, मगर पुलिस वालों में बहुत भय पैदा हो गया है कि हम लोग कुछ कार्यवाही करेंगे तो हम पर मुकदमा चल जायेगा और कमीशन बैठ जायेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जैसे कांग्रेस पार्टी ने पुलिस को छूट दे दी थी कि चाहे किसी को भी पकड़कर अंदर बंद कर दो, यह जनता पार्टी नहीं कर सकती। जनता पार्टी पुलिस को यह अधिकार नहीं देना चाहती कि वह किसी को भी पकड़कर ले जाये, लेकिन जो दोषी होगा, हम पुलिस को कहेंगे कि उसको छोड़ा नहीं जाना चाहिये और निर्दोष को पकड़ना नहीं चाहिये। यह हमारी पालिसी है।

मै कह रहा था कि हमारी सरकार का एनेलिसिस ठीक है, जो कदम सरकार उठा रही है वह भी ठीक है लेकिन रेड-टेपिज्म जरूर है। इम्पलीमेंटेशन के लिये एफीशियेंट मशीनरी होनी चाहिये और यह हमारे लिये बहुत बड़ा चेलेन्ज है हमारी जनता पार्टी और सरकार के लिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारी पार्टी इस चेलेन्ज को स्वीकार करेगी। हमने एक वादा आजादी का तो पूरा कर दिया और वह दिन भी दूर नही होगा जब हम लोगों को कह सकेंगे कि हमारे देश में एक भी भूखा नही है, हरेक को रोटी

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

मिलती है । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि जो दाम आज बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको रोका जाये जिससे अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक हो, पैदावार बढ़े और शार्ट-टर्म पालिसी हमारी ठीक चले । मुझे विश्वास है हमारी सरकार इस पर जरूर अमल करेगी ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time has to be regulated; otherwise the purpose of the debate will be lost.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): May I make a submission? I am one of the co-movers of this resolution. Should I be the unfortunate person to suffer on account of limitation of time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: *Shri* Yuvraj to move the amendment.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में यह **जोड़ा** जाये ।

"ताकि जन साधारण को कुछ राहत मिले"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow only ten minutes for every speaker. At 4.30 we have to begin non-official business.

AN HON. MEMBER: Then we will continue this tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Tomorrow there is already a subject which has been allotted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: How can we finish within two hours? We have to start another motion at 4.30. We cannot finish it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At least some speakers should get their turns today. Mr. Narsimha Reddy.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would first congratulate Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta for bringing this important resolution before this House. The most important burning problem of our country today is the rising prices. The prices of most of the essential commodities, since the last four months, are going up day by day, although there are some commodities where the prices are stable. As per the press statement, the rise in the wholesale prices is of the order of 4.5%. If the Government does not take any step to check this, I am afraid, that in another six to seven months, the prices will go to such an extent, where the percentage of people below poverty line, which is now about 40%, will go to 60 or 70 per cent.

I would congratulate Mr. Gupta who has already given some suggestions. One of the most important steps that the Government has taken is stopping the exports. I personally feel that this step, which the Government has taken as a temporary relief, would, in future become a big disease. Take for example, sugar. Sugar export has been minimised, almost banned. Today, the stocks of sugar in the factories are 23.60 lakh tonnes. In the corresponding period last year we had about 16.7 lakh tonnes. You can see a gap of seven *lakh* tonnes. Now, the sugar factories have incurred a loss of about Rs. 50 crores. If you stop exports, then automatically, the prices of the commodities would naturally come down for a short period. But what will be its effect? The ultimate effect would be on the poor agriculturist. In case of sugar, the effect would be, I can tell the House, that in future sugar growing seasons, the people will try to switch over to some other crop whichever fetches them a higher price. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the step which this Government has taken *viz.*, stopping the exports is a dangerous step to this nation because, since the last thirty years, whether my friends agree or not, we have increased the production of all essential commodities in this country. We have started exporting also. Once you stop exports, automatically production will come down. So, I plead on behalf of the farmers that in the interests of the agriculturists and national production, this policy of stopping exports should not be adopted in future, because it has only a temporary effect for a short period.

Another step which the government propose to take is to use MISA against merchants. Do you think merchants are the only persons responsible for price rise? I do not think so. There may be some black sheep which I do not deny, but if you use MISA, I am afraid the prices will increase and not decrease, because the police will go to arrest the merchants with this weapon of MISA and demand any amount of money from them. It will lead to more corruption. No merchant pays money to the police from his pocket. Naturally this will be added to the price of the commodity and passed on to the consumer. Therefore, I request the government not to use MISA for arresting price rise.

The main reason for price rise is inflation. A lot of money has been brought into *circulation and because of inflation, prices* are going up. So, to check price rise, it

is necessary to check inflation. Secondly, credit facilities are given by the banks to merchants to store foodgrains. This enables the merchants to hoard the foodgrains and automatically prices go up. The Finance Minister is here and I request him to see that credit facilities for storing foodgrains are reduced. Thirdly, there is the speculation method adopted in this country. Without exchanging the commodity, one merchant purchases from another on telephone so many tons of foodgrains at a particular price. This speculation which goes on from one merchant to another without exchanging the commodity increases the price. Therefore, the government must check this kind of speculation.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has also pleaded that there must be a limit to the price. I support his view. A ceiling on prices is necessary. First, the government should impose a ceiling on the price charged by FCI itself. Now there is a difference of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per quintal between the price at which FCI procures foodgrains and the price at which it sells it. The biggest white elephant is FCI and this is one main reason for price rise. We have a lot of buffer stock now. In the rainy season, the foodgrains stocked under tarpaulin get damaged to a great extent. The Minister of Agriculture himself has referred to the damage of paddy, rice and wheat stored under tarpaulins. This damage is increasing day by day. Whatever damages FCI suffers, it makes it up by dividing it amongst the commodities available with it at that time. Therefore, ultimately again the prices go up. So, I would plead with the Government to immediately take action on the foodgrains which are now lying under tarpaulin and stored for the last two or three years. There are some godowns, even the pucca godowns. If you open the shutter, you cannot go in. They are full of insects. You can imagine what damage is taking place. For the last two years there has been a lot of deterioration in the foodgrains which are stored and this is also one of the main reasons of price rise because they are the biggest bufferstocks of about 20 million tonnes. Therefore, I would request the Government to take necessary steps in this matter also.

Lastly, I would say that the steps which they are thinking are opening of fair price shops or mini super bazars everywhere. There are already so many fair price shops. I would request the hon. Minister to utilise them in the proper way and immediately supply to them all the essential commodities by fixing a price in such way that it should be somewhere between the producers' price and the consumers' price. The Government should not allow any fluctuation in price beyond that. By this, the producer will be satisfied and the consumer also will be satisfied. Now what is happening is this. Whenever the price falls, who suffers? It is the agriculturist who suffers. Whenever it falls, the agriculturist suffers, whenever it rises, it is the consumer who suffers. In between the Government and the producer, it is not the middlemen who suffer, but ultimately it is the producer and the consumer who are suffering. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to fix up a different price that should be the ceiling price.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how much time would you give me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ten minutes.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: For a co-mover?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes. There can only be one mover.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I think the price of time has also risen with the prices.

Sir, the Prices have risen, but there is a certain pattern in the rise of prices. What prices have risen? That is the question. Please permit me to quote a few figures. The prices of the goods which are consumed by the common man, the poor man, have shot up. Mustard oil—it is not consumed by the rich class at all. They go in for sudh ghee etc. and pay fantastic prices. The price of mustard oil has risen from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 11/- per Kg. About vegetables, I had a very strange and amusing experience at the Greater Kailash market. It has also been reported in the press because that thing was said before me and the press correspondent was also there. About onions, the Minister of Commerce said that onion export has been stopped and the price of onions will come down. Yet the prices are climbing and onions at times are not just available. May I quote the price of onions? The onions which were selling at 80 paise per Kg. are rarely available at Rs. 1.50 per Kg. The price has gone up by 200 per cent. When I asked the vegetable seller, he just said to me and I repeat it because the correspondent was there and he has published it in his report. The illiterate vendor has the audacity to ask: "why should we not increase the prices? After all we have somehow to get back the donations we paid to the party that was in power during the great Emergency"—i.e. to my friends opposite there. That is one part of it. I do not blame the vendor.

[Shri Yadavendra Dutt]

The rise in price is there in the case of onions, potatoes tomatoes and even sag During my childhood, if we bought vegetables for 2 annas, they would give spinach free of charge Lemons and something for the chutney also The price of spinach has doubled, i e from Re 1 to Rs 2 per kg This is an ordinary vegetable which was given away free during my childhood Now in the 30 years' rule of my friends —which they say, was a socialist rule—the position has come to this

अनबूझ राजा, टके सेर भाजो टके सेर खाजा

Look at the pattern of this rise Let us take pulses Who consumes pulses ? I would not name anybody I know many of the socialist friends who are very rich--not rich in their own names, but in the names of their wives and nephews-- and they take excellent lunch at the Railway canteen Probably they don't take pulses But pulses are consumed by the ordinary common man, chaprasi, driver and the watchyand- ard people Look at the prices of pulses The price of moong dal was Rs 3 30 on 1st June it now costs Rs 4 50 per kg There are certain reasons for it also These pulses are sumggled outside I know from my personal experience-- and the matter was raised by me in the UP Assembly-- that at 3 points in the border our pulses were exported, by a friendly country, to Tibet A tin of kerosene oil which was selling here at Rs 16 or Rs 18 sold, in Tibet, at Rs 75 per tin It is our foodgrain which is feeding the Chinese Army in Tibet I would suggest to the government and repeatedly request them that they must take ruthless action on the borders of U P , Bihar and every other border from where this smuggling does take place

I was driving at the pattern of increase in price not affecting the rich man Take the case of chicken and eggs Chicken costs only Rs 11 And eggs cost Rs 4 a dozen There is no rise in the price of rich man's consumption Even in the case of cloth-- those gentlemen made a big hullaballo about the janata cloth It is not coming out any more What is coming out is the finest cloth at Rs.13, Rs 16 or Rs 18 per meter- There is no rise in the rich man's consumption Hardly there is a difference of 60 paise or 80 paise But in the poor man s consumption, there is a terrific rise Here is the pattern which is the result of the socio-economic structure that these gentlemen established, on which they claim credit from the country It is a fact of history Inflation is always a symptom of the socio-economic pattern of society Look at the Western countries They are suffering heavily due to inflation In America itself, which some of my friends laud, the inflation rate is in double digits This socio-economic structure has led to this inflation, and this inflation is the mirror of the entire socio-economic structure established by my friends This socio-economic structure has led to a certain pattern of consumption and production With the increased production of television, I am afraid none of the chaprasis or the rickshaw-wallas or taxi-wallas will be able to satisfy their hunger May be, my rich friends may be able to satisfy their hunger for luxury by the increase in the production of television sets, refrigerators or other luxury goods Now there is no increase in the cost of production of the high consumption elite pattern of society foodgrains But, so far as the essentials *of life are concerned, they claim a great* victory in exports.

पेट काट कर चीज़ो का एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, यह ठीक नही है ।

How to control this ? Government must make a two- pronged attack, immediate and long-range Immediate production means the ordinary goods of consumption must be produced heavily, especially in the agricultural sector How do you produce in the agricultural sector? I have great respect for Shri Mohan Dharia When I read his speech I was happy But when he answered my point on the edible oil, I was sorry for him Because, I put a very specific question to him You are claiming credit that 16 2 million tonnes of groundnut was produced Last year in the very same month there was a crisis in edible oil in Maharashtra They had that experience But, did they prepare a plan ? No Even after 30 years of shortage, there is no plan Shortfal in production is a ground After all, you have got 20 million tonnes of foodgrains Is it not a strange experience that you have 20 million tonnes of foodgrains in stock and yet the prices are going up ? People have not the money to buy. I am afraid the great plan has not yet come out to throw stock on the market to bring the prices down. I say learn from the past experience, build your plan for the future, take the future into view.

After all, increased agricultural production is essential and is a must in this country. There can be no two opinions about it How do you increase that ? Do you give the farmers an economic price? He is the only animal If I may use this word, who has no right to fix the price of his product in the world Every manufacturer fixes his own price of production, whether it is cloth, bidi or cigarette. But the poor farmer has no voice in fixing the price of his produce Previously, the price

was fixed by the middleman. Naturally, he kept his profit in view. Now the benevolent Government fixes the price, naturally keeping it as low as possible. After all he is also a producer. He is not a slave labourer or a second class citizen. But he is not fix his own cost ef production.

That is why I say that there should be a Grain Board. By Grain Board I do not mean only a Wheat *Grain* Board. It should cover the entire gamut of agricultural produce. That Board should be autonomous. It should consist of bankers, agro-economists and Government representatives and of farmers who will put in their own point of view. That Board must take into consideration the cost of inputs, the rational profit which the farmer should get.

AN. HON. MEMBER : The majority of members should be farmers.

श्री यादवेन्द्र दत्त : डिटेन्स बाद में डिस्कस कर लेंगे।

The farmer should get his normal profit. The Board should announce the price long before the next crop comes into the market. If you are going to give the farmer an economic price, then there will be increase in production.

Secondly, you must give cheap inputs. We have been crying hoarse for fertilizers. In this country there are no big farmers, hardly two percent. Most of them are small farmers with one biswa, five biswa or one bigha of land, uneconomic holdings. If we are going to give fertilizer at Rs. 100 a bag, do you think he can ever make a profit ou tof it? He will be in a total loss. You must subsidise agricultural production. After all, the entire basis of life, of society, is food. The hon. Minister might see the European economic news of this morning and he will find that even a great country like Russia is suffering from a great deficit and has to buy food outside. So, this fundamental need must be *met*, and *there must be* a a strong public distribution system. It is not necessary to finish the trade part of it. Let the traders be there, but the public distribution system must be like an *ankush* on the elephant. It must be incorruptible, strong and and efficient.

In the short course, I would beg of the hon. Minister to take the harshest measures possible against big manufacturers and wholesalers because they are the hoarders. It is not the small people who are the hoarders at all. I tell you of my own experience. I was living with a relation before this Government gave me a house. During the emergency one of the dealers brought two trucks full of vanaspati and told my relation to take it to the Yamuna and throw the tins into it. You can imagine the number of tins. That is why I say it is the wholesale dealer and the big manufacturer who are the hoarders.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER : Now that you have disclosed the fact, the police will be after him !

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You may enquire from Mr. Bhinder !

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : He will be after the Member of Parliament !

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : The strongest possible measures must be taken. They must be put in prison. If you do not control prices, take it from me it will be the waterloo of the Janata Party. There will be no more Janata Party in this country. Empty stomachs are not going to make a fine distinction between democracy and illegality, as Mr. Samar Mukherjee will bear me out, as history will bear me out.

You have called conferences, You have made beautiful declarations, but the Cartesian and Platonic theories will not fill the stomach. Therefore, the harshest measures must be taken, and long-range, well-integrated, well-planned measures will have to be taken because life is a whole, not of parts, and you should change this pattern of production.

श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवाड़ी (खलीलाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल्य वृद्धि के संबंध में जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य ने सदन के समक्ष पेश किया है यह बहुत ही सामयिक है क्योंकि आज देश में चीजो के दाम बढ़ने से स्थिति बड़ी भयानक बनती जा रही है। लोगों में इस कारण चिन्ता में

[श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी]

व्याप्त हो गई है और जनता सरकार भी इससे चिन्तित है। उसका प्रभाव या उसका दबाव आज इस सदन मे भी दिखाई दे रहा है। जिस जनता ने जनता सरकार को जिताया है उसकी बडी आकाक्षाएं है। जनतंत्र या जनता के मौलिक अधिकारो या उसकी आजादी पर जो सकट था खतरा था, वह तो दूर कर दिया गया है। उसी के साथ साथ जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति थी जो हमारे देश की अर्थ रचना थी और जितना उस कारण देश रोगग्रस्त हो गया था उससे भी देश की जनता पीड़ित थी, त्रस्त थी और उसका भी निदान चाहती थी। जनता सरकार के आने पर हमने आजादी वाला मसला हल कर दिया लोकतंत्र को पुनर्जीवित कर दिया पुन स्थापित कर दिया। परन्तु जहा तक यह आर्थिक पहलू पर सरकार को कदम उठाने की या सरकार को कानून बनाने की बात है, वह भी हम कर रहे है और उस पर भी हम चल रहे है। परन्तु जिस हालत से हमको इस पर काबू पाना चाहिये वह नही पा रहे है। उसके कारण क्या है इस पर यह सदन भी विचार करेगा और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने उसके कारणों पर भी रोशनी डाली है। सरकार भी इस पर चिन्तित है, विचार कर रही है कि आखिर कारण क्या है। मै इस सदन के सामने केवल कुछ मौलिक बातो की तरफ ही ध्यान खीचना चाहूगा क्योंकि आकडो मे हमारे सदस्यो ने यह साबित कर दिया कि जो आज यथा स्थिति है उसमे भी यह बात सही है कि चीजो के दाम बढे है। परन्तु उन चीजो के दाम केवल जनता सरकार के आने मे या उसकी नीतियो के कारण बढ गये ऐसा मै नही मानता इस मूल्य वृद्धि पर केवल जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति है, जो आर्थिक ढाचा इस देश म तैयार किया गया है उसी सदर्भ मे हमको विचार करना पडेगा। यह कारण है, रोग नही है। रोग कही और है। और अगर केवल कारण का निदान कर ले और रोग के कारणो की तरफ ध्यान न दे तो कोई नतीजा नही निकलेगा।

इस देश के अन्दर लगातार माग की गई कि दामो के बारे में कोई ठोस नीति होनी चाहिये। यह बात बराबर पिछली सरकार के सामने उठायी गई कि अपने देश में जो आर्थिक अनुशासन है उसको कठोर किया जाय। लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने राजनीतिक अनुशासन लादने की कोशिश की, मगर जो कठोर आर्थिक अनुशासन लागू करना चाहिये था, जिन मर्यादाओ को अपने देश मे स्थापित करना चाहिये था वह नही लागू की गई। अभी माननीय कंवर लाल जी ने कहा कि यह जो मुनाफाखोरी है, जो दाम बढते है तो क्यो बढते है। यह सही है कि उत्पादन भी इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है उसका वितरण भी जिम्मेदार है। मगर उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी प्रमुख कारण है कि लोगो के अदर मुनाफा कमाने की प्रवत्ति अधिक है। यही सबसे बडा कारण है चीजो के दाम बढने का। और यह मुनाफे की प्रवृत्ति क्यो? भोग विलास की वजह से। एक तो जो आर्थिक जीवन मे अनिश्चयता का वातावरण है इस नाते लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कमा कर अपनी तिजोरी मे पूंजी संचित करना चाहते है। और दूसरी बात यह होती है कि लोग अपने मार्केट पर कब्जा करना चाहते है और जो भोग की सामग्री है उसका उपयोग करना चाहते हैं। तो इस मुनाफे की प्रवृत्ति पर हम कैसे रोक लगायेंगे इसके लिये सरकार को कठोर कदम उठाने पडेगे। केवल उपदेशो से काम नही चलेगा, कठोर संकल्प और कठोर अनुशासन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। केवल हम प्रोफिट पर रोक लगा दे या सीलिंग लगा दे तो उससे काम नही चलेगा। मैंने कई बडे बड़े उद्योगपतियो से व्यापारियो से बात की। वह कहते है कि इन्कम टैक्स जितना लगता है, 100 मैं से 80 रु० टैक्स मे चला जाता है। तो क्यो मुनाफा कमायें, क्यों व्यापार करे। मगर इस टैक्स के अन्दर एक छूट है कि अगर हम उसका उपयोग करे तो उस पर रोक नही है, कोई पाबन्दी नही है। और उसका कारण

क्या है ? यहां पर सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई कि जो बड़ी बड़ी फर्म और कम्पनियों हैं उनके डायरेक्टर्स और मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स कितनी शान शौकत के साथ रहते है, कितना उनका खर्चा है, तनख्वाह है, भत्ता है, यह सब देख चुके है । और आज भी आंकड़े इस बात को साबित करेंगे कि जितना भोग का सामान है, फिजूलखर्ची के सामान हैं उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा है, और यह बात भी सदन के सामने आयी कि उनके दाम नही बढ़ रहे हैं । मगर जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं, जिससे गरीब आदमी की जिन्दगी पलती है, जो गरीब के लिये आवश्यक हैं उन्हीं चीजों के दाम लगातार बढ़ रहे है । आखिर इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार की क्या नीति हो, क्योंकि केवल मीसा से या कुछ केवल वक्ती पाबन्दी लगाकर यह तय करें तो यह तय नहीं हो पायेगा । मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि इस सरकार, को, खासतौर पर मंत्री जी को विचार करना होगा कि कोनसा रास्ता हमको अख्त्यार करना है ? केवल प्राफिट पर ही पाबन्दी नहीं, खर्च पर भी पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिये तभी यह हो सकेगा । इस के साथ साथ ही अगर केवल खर्च पर ही पाबन्दी लगा दी तो कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकल आयेगा । इसलिये ऐसी चीजों के उत्पादन पर भी पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिये तभी इन्टोग्रेटेड एप्रोच होगी । मुनाफा, उपभोग की वस्तुओं के उत्पादन पर पाबन्दी जब होगी तभी आप एक लक्ष्मण रेखा खींचेंगे । इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी कहा गया कि जो कृषि उपज की चीजें है, उनके दाम बढ़ रहे हैं । यह सचाई नही है । जो खेती की चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे है, यह कौन बढ़ा रहे हैं ? किसान अपनी फसल जब तैयार करता है और खेत से कटकर जब उसके खलिहान में आती है फिर वह घर पर जाती है । एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइस कमीशन में दाम कौन तय करता है ? जिसको फसल का ज्ञान नहीं, जिस ने खेत नहीं देखा, जिसने किसान की मुसीबत नहीं सही, जिसने उसकी कल्पना भी नहीं की वह लोग दाम तय करते हैं । और वह लोग केवल कागजी आंकड़ों पर और बड़े बड़े एयरकंडीशन्ड कमरों में बैठकर आंकड़ों के आधार पर, लागत के आधार पर चीजों के दाम तय करते हैं । मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह उचित नही है । दाम उनकी कास्ट और कारखानों की बनी चीजों की कीमत के सन्दर्भ में तय होने चाहिये ।

आज बिचौलिये लोग अनाज खरीद लेते हैं और खरीददार बड़े-बड़े शीत-गृहों में उसको स्टोर करते हैं । जब बाजार में चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं होती, और दाम चढ़ने लगते हैं, तब वह चीजें बेचते हैं । इन चीजों को रोकने के उपाय करने चाहियें । इससे किसान को कोई फायदा नहीं होता है । साथ ही साथ किसान की जो चीजें हैं, इनपुट्स हैं, और आवश्यक सामग्री है, वह मन्दी होनी चाहिये । इस पर विचार होना चाहिये और एक कठोर और न्यायपरक दाम नीति तय करनी चाहिये जो कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर होनी चाहिए ।

पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को ज्यादा फैलायें, दुकानों के सामने दाम की तख्तियां लगी हों और निश्चित कीमत हो । अगर कोई उनका उल्लंघन करे तो उसके खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहियें । मगर होता यह है कि बड़े कारखानेदार कानून के शिकंजे में नहीं आते हैं, होलसेलडीलर कानून के शिकजे में नहीं आते, फुटकर व्यापारी ही कानून के शिकजे मे आते हैं । अगर फुटकर व्यापारी को डराकर ही मीसा या एसेन्शियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में बन्द करें तो उससे कोई विशेष काम नहीं चलेगा । सरकार की तरफ से कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम उठाना पड़ेगा कि जो कारखानेदार हैं, बड़े-बड़े एजेन्टस् हैं, वह आपके पंजे में आयें । फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग और सट्टाबाजारी को बन्द करना पड़ेगा । जनता सरकार ने इस तरफ भी कदम उठाये हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि वह कदम सख्ती से उठाये । इसके लिये तात्कालिक कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे, दूसरे दीर्घकालिक और तीसरे अल्पकालिक कदम उठानें पड़ेंगे और हमें अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था को विस्तारमुखी अर्थव्यवस्था बनाना पड़ेगा । यह संकुचित और रोगग्रस्त है, इसको रोग से

[श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी]

मुक्त करना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर हम अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक कर पायेंगे और चीजों के दामों की बढ़ोतरी को रोककर, सर्वसाधारण के जीवन को राहत पहुंचायेंगे और जीवन की चीजों को कम दाम पर सुलभ कर पायेंगे, जिसके लिये जनता पार्टी कृत संकल्प है ।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : It is now a stern reality that coming into power for nearly five months, the present Government has failed to curb the price rise. There are basic reasons; also there are immediate reasons. When we are discussing about the question of rise in prices, we should keep in mind that this problem is faced by the people in all capitalist countries; in no socialist countries, this problem is there. There is no question of price rise; there is no question of inflation in a socialist society.

So, the permanent solution of this problem only lies in the basic change of the entire society from capitalism to socialism. But that should be the real socialism, not simply the profession while the practice remains the same. So, our endeavour should be more and more social control on the means of production and on the means of distribution. If you do not take that direction in the economy, then we will be faced with more and more rise in prices, more unemployment, more corruption and more social tension and it is bound to intensify the people's agitation and there will be a final rupture in existing relations of production leading to a new one. This is the logical result of the capitalist system, Capitalism has some basic laws; these operate independent of the will and desire of the people

Now, we are in the midst of a capitalist system. Capitalism is based on the motive of profit. This is universal in every body's mind. So, to remove that motive from the exploiting classes, while capitalism remains intact, this is impossible. But . if the Government represents the real desire of the people, then for immediate measures, they will have to come forward with a sense of responsibility as well as with a fear for the future consequences in case of failure. Some stern measures, they will have to take keeping in mind that the entire society must be oriented towards more and more social ownership of the means of production and the means of distribution. So, more and more curbing of the monopoly and the profiters, that should be the direction. Without a direction, simply some immediate measures will not lead you to the desired results.

Unless you stabilise the prices, the whole economy is bound to go into doldrums, more rise in prices, more demand of the workers for wage increase, more bonus and there will be more and more agitation, and the argument will come there that the more you increase the wages the more you give the dearness allowance, the more you give bonus, there will be further inflation. That will have its chain effect on the economy and further price rise is inevitable. This is a vicious circle from which if you have to come out, You will have to keep in your mind the clear perspective that this system, entire social system must be changed basically. Otherwise there is no way out for all the 60 crore people to get rid of the life of sufferings through which they are passing. If you do not do that, there will be another revolution and this Government will be replaced by another Government; another government will come in its place. This is the law of the history; this is the law of social development. You cannot prevent that.

Two things Government should keep in mind. The first is that it is the moral duty of the Government of feed the people, supply the essentials of the people at a price which is easily within their reach and secondly, your Government is committed to this. You have given pledges before the elections that you will bring down prices, you will give relief to the people.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We do not deny that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : It is not a question of denying. People have experienced during the last five months. Whichever pledge you have given, is not being implemented. There is no conformation between your pledge and your practice. This was the way

the Congress had ruled for 30 years. For 30 years they nursed and built up capitalism, and capitalism has grown into monopoly capitalism. The monopolists are so powerful now that they have full control over the market. They have developed the holding power. Their power is so strong now that they can hold the essential goods from the market and artificially increase the prices. You cannot fight these big monopolists unless the entire Government comes with a determination and with the backing of the people. If you do not take the backing of the people, the people will go against you; only the monopolists will come to your rescue. That is the logic of history. But to give immediate relief to the people, my first emphasis is on the immediate perspective. I am leaving for the time being, the long-term perspective, that is, the socialist perspective. The immediate perspective should be that Government should take the entire responsibility for supplying foodgrains to the people. What is meant by 'entire responsibility' ? That means, the essential commodities, particularly the foodgrains, should be taken out of the hands of the private traders. This demand we have repeated year after year, but the Congress Government did not pay any heed; we had even altercations with Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The entire foodgrain trade should be taken over in the hands of the Government; it should be taken out of the hands of private traders...

AN HON. MEMBER : Start from West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : We will do if the Central Government comes to our help bacause our whole production is not sufficient for West Bengal.

This is the recommendation of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has always said that there should be some stability in prices, at least of the essential commodities; if the prices are not stable, it will have a chain reaction every where; the whole plan target will be completely offset. And that is what is happening. That is why, firmly, Government must undertake the responsibility for supplying foodgrains at cheaper prices to the people. That may be in the form of statutory rationing in places upto one lakh population and further increase in modified rationing. Not only foodgrains, but the other essential commodities also must be supplied under the public distribution system. But this distribution should be under the supervision of people's elected committees. There you get the involvement of the people. And if that is to be undertaken, procurement is very important, and Government should have direct procurement from the producers eliminating the middlemen. Then producers will get a fair price and the consumers also will get a fair price. The question has been posed here that, if the export of sugar for example, is stopped there will be accumulation of stock of sugar— and it was said that some 23 lakh tonnes of sugar were in the stock. Our suggestion is this. In the external market the price of sugar has come down. If you have to export sugar, you have to give subsidy. Our point is : give the subsidy for internal consumption. If subsidy is given for internal consumption, people get it at a cheaper price and the entire stock gets completely released. So, create demand among the people by giving subvention not for export but for internal consumption.

Similarly, you are thinking of exporting wheat. In the outside market, the price of wheat is much lower. So, if you have to export wheat outside, you will have to give subsidy, otherwise, the growers will be affected. So, here my point is this : give subsidy, for supplying wheat at a cheaper price to the consumers inside the country. You ask the State Governments for thus. They will get more stock for supplying through the public distribution centres. These policy changes will have immediate effect on the rise in prices and the prices will be checked. These are very important steps which Government should take.

Other aspects have been dealt with by friends. One is that the supply of liquid money should be controlled. It is a fact that banks are helping these business people and traders and, with the added strength of the banks aid they are holding the stocks and creating artificial want leading to price rise. That should be completely stopped. Government's control over the banks and its control over the essential commodities must be coordinated so that you can regulate the bank money for Government use to get sufficient stocks for the public distribution system.

श्री गेव एम० अवारी (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से मैं इस सदन में आया

[श्री गेव एम० अवारी]

हूं आज पहली बार एक ऐसा भाषण सुना जिससे मैं प्रभावित हुआ । श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त ने कोई भी पार्टीबाजी की बातें न करके टु काल स्पेड ए स्पेड–इस तरह का भाषण दिया । जो वास्तविक स्थिति थी उसको उन्होंने उसी तरह से रखा । मैं कंवरलाल जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने आज ठीक ठीक और अच्छी बातें हमारे सामने रखी ।

देश मे जब चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो उनका असर अधिकतर उन्ही व्यक्तियों पर पड़ता है जो मध्यमवर्गीय हैं । हम आप सभी रोज आकड़े पढ़ते है और इस बात को जानते है कि इस देश के करीब करीब 75 फीसदी लोग बहुत बुरी तरह मे गरीब है जिनको कि बिलो पावर्टी लाइन कहा जाता है । इसलिए कीमतों का असर सबसे ज्यादा उन्ही लोगों पर पड़ता है ।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the chair*]

कंवरलाल जी ने अपने भाषण में साफ-साफ कहा है कि उन्ही वस्तुओं के दाम ज्यादा बढ़े है जिनको आवश्यक वस्तुयें कहा जाता है जैसे खाने के तेल, अनाज, साबुन, कपड़ा इत्यादि । जो वस्तुयें रोजमर्रा के लिए आवश्यक है उन्ही के दाम आज बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गए है ।

मैं जानता हूं जब दाम बढ़ते है तो बहुत सारी बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं । एक तो एकोनोमिक प्रिंसिपल्स की बात है । लेकिन आज हम एक बात नही भूल सकते कि आज के इस आधुनिक युग मे हमने बहुत सारी व्यवस्थायें देख ली है जैसे कैप्टेलिस्ट व्यवस्था और सोशलिस्ट व्यवस्था । लेकिन एक चीज आज हमारे सामने है जिसको कि गुप्त जी ने उठाया है और वह यह है कि हमारे जीवन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और उसके व्यापार पर कुछ न कुछ बंधन होना चाहिए । कुछ उसके प्राफिट पर भी बंधन होना चाहिए । इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं के व्यापार में कुछ व्यापारी––सब नहीं––काला बाजारी करके भाव बढ़ाते हैं और प्राफिटियरिंग करते हैं । व्यापारियों का जो पुराना इतिहास है वह इसी प्रकार का रहा है । कभी नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज आती हैं और कभी वे आर्टिफिशल स्केयरसिटी पैदा कर देते हैं । राजा साहब ने अभी एक उदाहरण दिया कि तेल के डिब्बों को जानबूझ कर नदी में फेंक दिया गया ताकि स्केयरसिटी हो जाये और वे कीमतें बढ़ा सकें । ऐसी हालत मे मैं गुप्त जी से एक स्टेप और आगे जाकर कहूंगा कि जीवन के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुओं के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण ही कर डाला जाये । केवल इन्ही चीजो का ही, अन्य चीजों का नही, ताकि इनके उत्पादन और वितरण की व्यवस्था पर सरकार ठीक ढंग से नजर रख सके । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत आवश्यक है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं समझता हूं बहुत से लोग कह देंगे कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होता है तो सरकारी अफसर बीच में आ जाते हैं और अफसरशाही से लोग नाराज होते हैं ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : सरकारीकरण से ।

श्री गेव एम० अवारी : जैसा कामत साहब कह रहे है, ऐसा न हो कि इसका सरकारीकरण हो जायं लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था जरूर हो जिसके अन्तर्गत इसपर ठीक ढंग से प्रतिबंध लग सके और व्यापारी अनुचित फायदा जो उठाते हैं वह न उठा पायें ।

सभापति जी, आज के मोशन पर एक बहुत सुन्दर अमेंडमेन्ट श्री युवराज जी ने दिया है जिसमे उन्होंने कहा है कि एकदम जल्दी से जल्दी कामन मैन को रिलीफ मिलनी चाहिए । मैं जानता हूं––यदि हम ने राष्ट्रीयकरण का एक्सपैरिमेन्ट कर के देखा और उस के जो नतीजे निकलेंगे, उनको स्टडी किया गया

तो हम उस से भी एक स्टेप आगे जा सकते है। जैसा मैंने जनरल बजट के डिस्कशन के समय कहा था कि हमारे देश मे जो गरीब वर्ग है, मध्यम वर्ग है, जिस पर सब तरह की मार पड़ती है, भाव की मार पड़ती है, टैक्सेशन की मार पडती है, हम उस मे एक मुद्दा यह भी ला सकते है कि जो मध्यम वर्ग के लोग हैं, उन को टैक्स फ्री किया जाय, यह एक तरह से उन के लिये इन्टेरिम-रिलीफ हो सकता है।

16·00 hrs.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता के दो-तीन प्वाइन्ट्स मुझे बहुत अच्छे लगे। जैसा उन्होने कहा कि जब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, तब तक प्राफिट पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये, प्राफिट की सीमा बाधनी चाहिये। निष्पक्ष रूप से यदि पिछले पाच-छ सालो का अन्दाजा लगाया जाय, तो हम को इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र मे पिछले वर्षों मे काफी कुछ फायदा हुआ है। मै इस बारे मे इस दष्टिकोण से बोल रहा हू कि 1973 में जब सारे विश्व मे एक तरह का इन्फ्लेशन फैला हुआ था, बड़े-बड़े राष्ट्र उस के सामने झुक गये थे, उस समय भारत ने कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाये, जिन से हम लोग बढती हुई कीमतो को कुछ हद तक रोक सके। इस की स्पष्टोक्ति हमारे कंवरलाल गुप्त जी ने भी अपने भाषण मे दी है। इस प्रक्रिया को हमें आगे भी ले जाना चाहिये।

स्मगलर्स और प्राफिटीयर्स पर कडी से कडी कार्यवाही करने की बात उस समय भी चली थी और इसी लिये हमारे मोहन धारिया जी को आज यह कहना पडा कि यदि ट्रेडर्स उन की इस बात को नही मानेगे तो उन के खिलाफ मीसा के अन्तर्गत कदम उठाने पडेगे। यह बात उन्होने इसी लिये कही कि जो व्यापार आज ट्रेडर्स के हाथ मे है, वे कर्तव्य को पहचाने, उन का हृदय परिवर्तन हो। लेकिन जो पैसा बनाने वाले लोग हैं वे इस तरह की बातो की परवाह नही करते, अपना फायदा उठाने चले जाते है। हमारे यहा स्मगलर्स के हृदय परिवर्तन की बात कही गई, इसी आधार पर उनको छोड दिया गया। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं—क्या आप के पास कोई एक्सरे मशीन है, जिस से आप उन के हृदय को देख सकते हैं कि उनका हृदय परिवर्तन हुआ है या नही? ये लोग तो उगते हुए सूर्य को नमस्कार करते है, आप का सन्तोष करने के लिये बडी बडी बाते करेगे, लेकिन मौका आने पर फिर वही काम करेगे। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हू—क्यो न ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि जन-आवश्यक वस्तुओ का सीधा राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय, उनके हाथ से यह व्यापार निकाल दिया जाय।

मै जानता हू—इस मे बहुत सारी तकलीफे है। हमारे यहा महाराष्ट्र मे "एकाधिकार कपास खरीदी योजना" (काटन मोनोपली प्रोक्योरमेंट स्कीम) बनी, इस का सरकारीकरण हुआ लेकिन इस मे बहुत सी दिक्कते भी आई। लेकिन इस योजना के पीछे एक मूलभूत मुद्दा यह था कि इस व्यापार मे जो बडे-बडे पुराने व्यापारी थे, जो हजारो सालो से लूटते आ रहे थे उन पर नियन्त्रण लग सके। उनके हाथ से व्यापार को ले लिया जाय ताकि कीमतो को बढने से रोका जा सके। इस मे कुछ तकलीफे आई, इस लिये हमारी नई सरकार को उन तकलीफों को दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हमारे श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने उन तकलीफो को दूर करने के लिये कुछ मूलभूत सुझाव दिये है। मैं समझता हूं कि उन के सुझावो को सरकार माने तो समस्या का काफी हद तक समाधान हो सकता है। उन के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सुझाव को माने—इस से काफी फायदा हो सकता है।

अन्त मे मै इतना ही कहूगा—यह सवाल पार्टीबाजी का सवाल नही है। मुझे दुख हुआ—जब कुछ माननीय सदस्यो ने यह कहना शुरु कर दिया कि एमर्जेन्सी मे यह किया गया, वह किया गया। यह एक फैशन बन गया है कि सब पार्टिया पूरा-का-पूरा उत्तरदायित्व एमर्जेन्सी पर ला कर थोप देती है। आज कई सैक्टर ऐसे है, जहा पार्टी-

[श्री गैव एम मवारी]

बाजो, मैक्टेरियन-एटीच्यूड को छोड़कर काम करना चाहिए। जैसे राष्ट्रीयकरण के काम को कीजिये, दूसरे अच्छे कामों को कीजिये, जिससे देश की जनता का भला हो। इकानामिक सैक्टर एक ऐसा सैक्टर है जहां पिछले दिनों में काफी कुछ हुआ है, इस क्षेत्र को काफी वृद्धि हुई है, इसी तरह से यदि हम इस क्षेत्र में कुछ और काम करें तो यह हमारी ईमानदारी की प्रमाणिकता होगी।

मैं जानता हूं—जब हम लोग विद्यार्थी थे, हमारे मोहन धारिया जी, हमारे चन्द्र शेखर जी, जो हमारे युवा नेता थे, उन्होंने उस समय राष्ट्रीयकरण के मुद्दे को बहुत अच्छी तरह से उठाया था। आज एक मत है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये और दूसरा मत है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब हमारे मोहन धारिया जी काफी मैच्योर हो चुके हैं—वे इस कार्य में आगे बढ़ेंगे और कोई सुन्दर योजना हम लोगों के सामने लायेंगे।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : सभापति महोदय, बोलने के लिए कितना समय मिलेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : 10 मिनट।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : 10 मिनट में क्या बोल पाऊंगी, मुझे मालूम नहीं।

सभापति जी, सबसे पहली बात तो बिल्कुल साफ है कि इस देश में गये 30 सालों में जीवन-आवश्यक चीजों के उत्पादन में उतनी वृद्धि नहीं हुई, जितनी होनी चाहिये थी और आज महंगाई बढ़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यही है कि चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं है। कोई यह कहने की कोशिश करते हैं कि इसमें पार्टीबाजी का सवाल नहीं है और पहले जो कुछ हुआ है, उसमें हमें नहीं जाना चाहिये। आप मुझे माफ करेंगे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि इसमें जाना बहुत ही जरूरी है क्योंकि अगर पिछले 30 सालों में प्रोडक्शन, उत्पादन इस प्रकार बढ़ा देते कि जो जीवन-आवश्यक चीजें हैं उनकी उपलब्धि बढ़ जाती, तो फिर आज जो सवाल खड़ा हुआ है, वह खड़ा नहीं होता।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : आबादी भी काफी बढ़ी है।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : आबादी भी बढ़ी है लेकिन उस हिसाब से प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ा है। जीवन-आवश्यक चीजों का जितना प्रोडक्शन बढ़ना चाहिये था, उतना नहीं बढ़ा। आप दालों, पलसेस को ही ले लीजिये। उनका उत्पादन कम हो गया है और इसलिए यह मुसीबत आ खड़ी हुई है। लांग-टर्म बेसिस पर हम विचार करें तो सही रूप से अगर मूल्य-वृद्धि का कुछ इलाज करना है, तो यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। अब इसके लिए हमें क्या करना चाहिये, इन 10 मिनट में मैं उन सब बातों में नहीं जा सकती लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि कौन सी चीजों का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है, इसके बारे में हम लोगों को कुछ सोचना चाहिये जैसे खाद्य तेलों के बारे में मैं जानती हूं कि इसकी उपलब्धि इसलिये कम हो गई है क्योंकि यहां पर प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया। यह बात सही है कि आबादी बढ़ी है लेकिन प्रोडक्शन भी कम हुई है। मेरे पास इतना समय नहीं है कि मैं सभी फीगर्स यहां पर दूं लेकिन खाद्य तेल का पर-कैपिटा एवेलेबिलिटी जो 1976-77 में थी वह 4.9 किलोग्राम पर इयर है। इतनी एवेलेबिलिटी है जबकि यह कहा जाता है अच्छी स्वास्थ्य रखने के लिए कम से कम 21 किलोग्राम की जरूरत है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में एडिबिल आयल का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए आप ने आज तक क्या किया है, यह मैं जरूर पूछना चाहूंगी। मूंगफली का उत्पादन

कम होता रहा । क्या आप ने कुछ किया उस के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए ? मध्य प्रदेश में करीबन डेढ़ लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी हैं, जहां सूर्यफूल का उत्पादन आसानी से हो सकता है । हम महाराष्ट्र की एसेम्बीली में लगातार तीन चार साल तक इस बात को उठाते रहे हैं कि इस का उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिए और सरकार यह कहती रही है कि हम सूर्यफूल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं लेकिन असल में कुछ हुआ नही । यह बात बिल्कुल साफ़ है कि देश की आम जनता की जरूरत क्या है, यह देख कर उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश नही हुई है और इसलिए मैं इस बात को जोर देकर कह रही हू । हमारे सिविल सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट के मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहेंगे कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने का काम हमारे विभाग के अन्तर्गत नही आता है लेकिन मैं यह कहूगी कि इस की तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत ही आवश्यक है । जब तक आप इस को नही करेंगे, यह सवाल हल नही हो पाएगा । इसी प्रकार से मैं सब चीजों के बारे में फीगर्स दे सकती हूं कि उन की कितनी एवेलेबिलिटी है लेकिन अगर मैं सब फीगर्स देने लगी, तो और बातें कहने के लिए मेरे पास समय नहीं बचेगा । इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूंगी कि एक तरफ़ तो प्रोडक्शन बढाने के लिए हमें क्या करना है, इस का पूरा इलाज हम करें और दूसरी तरफ मैं यह कहुंगी कि जो आज चीजों की उपलब्धि है, उस के वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक तरह से होनी चाहिए, उस का बटवारा ठीक हो, इस के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहिए ।

बार-बार यह कहने में आता है कि आखिर बाजार में डिमांड एण्ड सप्लाई का नियम चलता है और इस के मुताबिक उपलब्धि कम है और मांग ज्यादा हैं, तो फिर वस्तुओं की कीमतें बढ़ती रहने वाली है । यह तो कैपिटेलिस्टों की सी बात हो गई जिन के लिए ऐसे नियम बने थे लेकिन अगर हम दिल से चाहते हैं कि लोगों को ठीक दामों पर चीजें मिलें, तो जो भी चीजों की उपलब्धि है भले ही वह कम हो, उस का बंटवारा ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिए ताकि समाज के नीचे के तब्के के लोगों को कम से कम आवश्यक चीजें तो ठीक कीमत पर मिलें । यह बात बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था ठीक हो और जो चीजें जितनी उपलब्ध हैं, उन का वितरण ठीक ढंग से हो । मुझे खुशी है श्री धारिया जी ने पिछली सरकार ने जो कमेटी बनाई थी 1973 में खुद रिपोर्ट दी थी, वह इस कमेटी में थे और उस रिपोर्ट पर उस वक्त अमल नही किया जा सका था । लेकिन आज आपको मौका मिला है और आप उस रिपोर्ट को अमल में ला सकते है ।

आपको चाहिये कि आप वितरण की उचित व्यवस्था करें । जब किसी वस्तु की कमी हो तो उस वस्तु के उचित वितरण की व्यवस्था का होना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है । इसमें उस कमी को भी आप पूरा कर सकते हैं ।

आपने एक निर्णय लिया है कि बहुत बड पैमाने पर जिन चीजों की देश को आवश्यकता है उनका निर्यात नही करेंगें । यह बहुत ही अच्छा निर्णय आपने लिया है । ऐसा करके आप उन चीजों की कीमतो को कम करने की कोशिश करते हैं । लेकिन बीच का जो दलाल वर्ग है वह आपकी कोशिशों को विफल करता जा रहा है । मैं मिसाल देती हूं । आपने कहा कि वैजीटेबल्ज की निर्यात नहीं होगी । इससे आपको आशा थी कि इनके दाम कम हो जाएंगे । बम्बई की बात मैं जानती हूं । कुछ दिन पहले मैं वहां गई थी । दिल्ली की सब मार्किट्स को मैं नहीं जानती हूं और न ही खुद जाती हूं खरीदने के लिए । इस वास्ते मुझे यहां का पता नहीं है । बम्बई का मुझे पूरा पता है । चार दिन पहले मैं वहां गई थी । मैंने पता किया तो पता चला कि जब आपका यह एनाउन्समेट हुआ तो दो दिन के लिए जो सब्जी चार रुपए किलो थी उसके भाव ढाई रुपये किलो पर

[श्री मृणाल गोरे]

भा गए । लेकिन दो दिन के बाद फिर भाव पुराने भा गए, चार रुपये का भाव रिटेल मार्किट मे हो गया । उसके दो दिन के बाद पूना के जो सब्जी के उत्पादक थे, किसान, उनके प्रतिनिधि मुझे बम्बई मे भाकर मिले भौर उन्होने मुझे बताया कि इस एनाउन्समेंट के बाद दलाल जो सब्जी खरीदते थे उन्होंने किसान के लिए तो भाव गिरा दिऐ लेकिन बाजार मे रिटेल मार्किट मे भाव नीचे नही लाए । इसका साफ भर्थ यह है कि दलालो ने भ्रपना मुनाफा भौर भी बढा लिया भौर ग्राहक या किसान को कोई फायदा नही हुभा । बीच के इन दलालो को भ्रापको खत्म करना होगा । भ्राप कहते है कि ऐसा कोभ्रोप्रेटिव मूवमेंट को मजबूत करके ही किया जा सकता है । मुझे फिर कहना पडता है कि पिछले तीस साल मे सहकारी भ्रान्दोलन को स्वाहाकारी भ्रान्दोलन बना कर रख दिया गया है, जहा कही देखो सहकारी सोसाइटी में खाने वाले लोगो की सख्या बढती गई है । इसलिए मै समझती हू कि इस तरफ भी भ्रापको ध्यान देना होगा भ्रौर दलाल का खत्म करने की जो कल्पना थी उस पर भी भ्रापका विचार करना होगा ।

मन्त्री महोदय से मैं कहना चाहती हू कि हमारा पूरा सहयोग उनके साथ रहेगा भ्रौर बीच मे कोई भी भ्रगर खाने की कोशिश करेगा तो उसके ऊपर निगरानी करने का काम दक्षता—समितियो के द्वारा विजिलेंस कमेटीज़ के जरिये किया जाना चाहिये । इस काम म हमारा पूरा सहयोग रहेगा लेकिन भ्रापकी तरफ मे भी हमे पूरा पूरा सहयोग मिलना चाहिये ।

जिन वस्तुभ्रो की कमी है उनके वितरण की उचित व्यवस्था हो, इसकी भ्रापको कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

तेल के बारे मे मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हू । इसकी इस हाउस मे काफी चर्चा हुई है भ्रापने इसका भ्रायात भी करना शुरू कर दिया है । इसकी वजह से पिछले सप्ताह तक बीस तीस पैसे तेल के कम हो गए हैं, ज्यादा नहीं । यह मैं बम्बई की बात बता रही हूं । जो तेल भ्राप भ्रायात करते है उसमे पाम भ्रायल भी है जो भ्राज तक खाने के लिए वितरित नही होता था, दूसरे कामों के लिए उसका उपयोग होता था । भ्रब मैंने सुना है कि प्रयोग चल रहे है कि इसको डबल रिफाइन करके भ्रौर ब्लैंड करके दूसरे भ्रायल मे मिला कर इसको खाने लायक बनाया जाए । भ्रगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं समझती हू कि इसको सात सवा सात रुपये के भ्रन्दर बेचा जा सकता है । मैं तो यह कहूगी कि भ्राप जितना पाम भ्रायल एस० टी० सी० के जरिये इम्पोर्ट करते है, उसका सरकारी तौर पर पूरा इस्तेमाल कीजिये । साउथ मे जो कोकोनट भ्रायल यूज करते है उसमे इसे ब्लैंडिंग करके दीजिये । इसी प्रकार मध्य भारत मे मूगफली का तेल यूज होता है, नार्थ भ्रौर ईस्ट मे मस्टर्ड भ्रायल यूज होता है, तो भ्राप सब मे इस भ्रायल को ब्लैंड करके दीजिये । तो जो लोग सस्ता चाहते है वह जरूर इस तरह का तेल लेने के लिये तैयार होंगे । भ्रौर इस तरह से कुछ न कुछ रास्ता जरूर निकल सकता है, वरना होता यह है कि जहा मस्टर्ड तेल चाहये, वहा उसकी कमी पड जाती है, जहा मूगफली का तेल खाते है वहा भ्राप रेपसीड भ्रायल दे देते है तो लोग लेते नही है भ्रौर फिर मूगफली के तेल की कमी पड जाती है । तो व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से लोगो की तुरन्त राहत पहुचाने के लिये भ्राप इस प्रकार का रास्ता भ्रपना सकते है, जिसकी बहुत जरूरत है ।

इसके भ्रलावा व्यापारी होर्डिंग करते है जहा जरूरत है वहा पर उसे स्मगल भ्राउट करने की कोशिश करते है । सीमा विभाग पर भ्राज भी बहुत कोशिश इस तरह की चलती है । इसे बन्द करने के लिये भ्रापको पूरी तरह से कोशिश करनी चाहिये । मैं यह नही कहूगी कि मीसा का उपयोग करना चाहिये, मै इसके विरोध मे हू । किसी भी

हालत मे इसका उपयोग नही होना चाहिये । अगर एसेशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट मे खामियां हैं तो उसे जरूर दूर कर दीजिये । हम सब आपके साथ है । आप चाहेंगे तो लोग सरकार के साथ रह कर सहकार करेंगे, लेकिन इसका तुरन्त इलाज होना चाहिये कि जो कोई भी होर्डिंग करता है, उसका पूरा इलाज होना चाहिये ।

हम तो अखबारो मे पढते है कि बैंक वालो को कह दिया है कि ज्यादा क्रैडिट न दीजिये । लेकिन बम्बई मे ढाई करोड रुपये का बैंक क्रैडिट मिला और 47 हजार बोरी दाल की रख दी । आज परिस्थिति ऐसी है । यह बात सही है या नही, इसका ही पता नही चलता है । हमारे ख्याल मे इसका पता आपको जरूर चल सकेगा आप पता लगाने की कोशिश कीजिये तभी इसका कुछ इलाज हो सकता है । हम तो अपने ढंग से पता लगाते ही है लेकिन उसमें भी हमे आपकी मदद मिलेगी तो हम आगे कुछ काम कर सकते है ।

आज जिन चीजो की कमी हम महसूस कर रहे है, उसका एक ही इलाज हो सकता है कि किसान से जिस कीमत पर यह चीजें ली जाती है, उस पर स्टोरेज और ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेज लगा कर अगर आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा मनाफा लगाने की लिमिट तय कर दे और फिर उसके आधार पर वितरण की कीमत क्या होगी यह तय कर दे तो फिर डिमाण्ड और सप्लाई के ला पर कीमत तय नही होगी ।

दूध की कीमत के बारे मे मैं कहना चाहती हू । इसकी कीमत कम करने की कोशिश के सिवाय देश मे आगे आने वाली पीढी के लिये हमने अपना फर्ज पूरा नही किया यह कल इतिहास मे लिखना पडेगा । तो इस दूध की कीमत को कैसे कम किया जाये, इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये । इसके लिये आयल केक का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द करने के बारे मे हमें देखना होगा, उसके सिवाय दूध की कीमत कम नही होगी । आज दिल्ली मे 62 पैसे की आधे लिटर की दूध की बोतल मिलती है, जबकि बम्बई मे एक रुपये 30 पैसे की आधे लिटर की बोतल मिलती है । इतनी महगी बोतल लेकर कोई भी बच्चो को घर मे दूध नही दे सकता है, चाय के सिवाय और कुछ नही हो सकता है ।

इसके अलावा ड्रग्ज के बारे मे मैं कहना चाहती हू । पैंट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स की मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाड्ज पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि नेशनल ड्रग अथोरिटी या कुछ ऐसी ही अथोरिटी बना कर जो जीवन के लिये आवश्यक और जरूरी दवाइयां हैं, उनकी कीमत कैसे कम हो, यह देखा जाना चाहिये । जितने फार्मस्युटिकल वर्क्स हैं उनके आफिस, एडवर्टाइजमेंट का खर्च, लान्स, बगीचे, बिल्डिंग यह सब चीजे अगर आप देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि ड्रग्ज की कीमते क्यो इतनी बढ जाती है ।

हम लोगो को देखना चाहिए कि जीवनावश्यक ड्रग्ज की कीमते कैसे कम हो । मेरे ख्याल से वे जरूर कम हो सकती है । लेकिन अगर हम पिम्परी की सरकारी पैन्सिलिन फैक्टरी मे बनाई गई ड्रग्ज की कीमते बढा देंगे, तो फिर हम प्राईवेट कम्पनीज को क्या कहेंगे ?

जहा तक कपडे का सम्बन्ध है, गरीब वर्ग आज बहुत ही मुसीबत मे है—वह कपडा नही खरीद सकता है । आज एक सवाल के उत्तर मे बताया गया है कि जनता कपडे के नाम से जो सस्ता कपडा बेचा जाता है, उसके बारे मे कोई शिकायत नही है । मैं तो इतना जानती हू कि कीमत के हिसाब से वह कपडा बिल्कुल पहनने लायक नही है उसकी कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है । पहले जमाने मे कपडे पर एक्स-मिल प्राइस, एक्साइज ड्यूटी और रिटेल प्राइस लिखी जाती थी । लेकिन अब कीमत के बारे मे केवल यह लिखा

[श्री मृणाल गोरे]

दिया जाता है कि "नाट मोर देन—"। हमने देखा है कि मिल की प्राइस से सौ फी सदी से भी ज्यादा फ़ायदा कर के वह कीमत लिखी जाती है। उसमें बहुत मुनाफ़ाखोरी चलती है। अगर कपड़े की कीमत तय करने के बारे में पहले के तरीके को अपनाया जाये, तो कपड़े की कीमत कम करने में कुछ मदद मिल सकती है।

इनफ्लेशन और डेफ़िसिट फ़िनांसिग को कम करने आदि लांग-टर्म स्टेप्स पर हमें विचार करना चाहिए। इस देश में पिछले तीस सालों में ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक फ़िजूलखर्ची बहुत बढ़ गई है। हमारे राष्ट्रपिता पूज्य महात्मा जी सादगी की बात कहा करते थे। हम सादगी की बात तो बहुत करते रहे हैं, लेकिन इस देश में फ़िज़ूलखर्ची बढ़ती चली गई है। पाछे के दरवाजे से, बैकडोर से, जो पैसा आता रहा, उसके कारण फिज़ूलखर्ची बढ़ती रही। इसे कम किए बिना हमें सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। उसके बिना हम इनफ्लेशन भी कम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

जहां इनफ्लेशन कम करना और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना बहुत जरूरी है, वहां लोगों में यह विश्वास होना चाहिए कि हमें न्याय मिलने वाला है, क्योंकि तभी वास्तविक उत्पादकों को भी प्रेरणा मिलेगी कि वे समाज के लिए ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन करें।

मैं जानती हूं कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। जो काम तीस साल में नही हुआ है, उसे करना आसान नही है। लेकिन फिर भी मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार कीमतों के बारे में कुछ ठोस कदम उठायेगी।

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my view a good deal of confusion prevails on this issue both in regard to its diagnosis and its prescriptions. My hon. friend opposite when he was describing the causes leading to the present situation for the price rise referred to inflation, speculation and hoarding but when t he rescription was suggested he himself said that merchants are not to be punished.

When my friend, mover of the resolution, was describing the various measures to be taken, *e.g.* appointment of a Committee for the essential commodities, giving more powers to the Police, organising or increasing the distribution agencies and what not even he suggested to the arrest of the Oil importers, I feel that he has dealt with the symptoms but not with the substance. (*Interruptions*) If I look to the Government also, I do not get the correct diagonosis. The hon. Finance Minister, in his speech, described that the supply of the money is the villain of the piece. If I go to the Economic Survey, it describes the supply of money as well as the shortage of a few commodities as main causes and if I go to the hon. Minister, Mr. Mohan Dharia, he will suggest that the mismanagement of the supply position of certain commodities along with the supply of money, is the main reason for landing us into this difficulty. That is why I suggest that this problem should be viewed in its proper perspective. It is only then that a correct diagnosis can be given and we can also have a proper prescription.

Now we should know that and we should not stress this problem disproportionately. It is true that during the last year, say from March 1976 to March 1977, the rise in price was 12% and since then it has been rising at the rate of 2% per month. But it does not mean that we will multiply it by 12 and say that the inflation is recurring at the rate of 24% during a year. It may be a temporary phenomenon. There are good rains and the monsoon is good. Probably after Diwali or during October, November, we might have a very good crop. Why I tell you this? I know the oil prices or the groundnut prices which are prevailing in the market are very high. But in Rajkot, even today you will find that there are people who are giving assurance that they would supply groundnut oil at Rs. 70.00 per tin in the month of November. They expect that the rains will be good and in the month of November there will be a good supply of groundnut oil and they will be able to supply the oil at Rs. 70.00 per tin. This is how selling and purchasing are taking place at Rajkot in regard to the groundnut oil. Therefore, it is not necessary to multiply it by 12 and say that the inflation rate is 24% during this year. We must also realise that once the supply of money increases, the rise in price does not take place immediately. It has a delayed effect. The rise in money supply might have taken place last year, but the effect on the prices might come after 3 months in some commodities, and after six months in some other commodities. So, the rise in price may be due to increase in the supply of money which had taken place during the last year. This is the delayed action. We should also realise that in many of the commodities the price rise during this year is very high.

It is so in oil seeds, oil and also in pulses. These are the commodities which are having the seasonal production, which cannot be dealt with now because substitutes are not available.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Amin, you can continue tomorrow.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I want to know whether it will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I will have to see when it will be included in the agenda. I am sure tomorrow it will not be included in the agenda.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Why not tomorrow ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We do not know what will be the tomorrow's agenda.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Four hours are allotted for this purpose. Two hours are over and two hours are still there. Let us take the consensus of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I understand that tomorrow's agenda has already been announced. But anyhow it will be taken up.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : For instance, yesterday the censure motion was not over and it was taken up today, though there was no censure motion scheduled for today. Similarly, we can have a discussion for two hours tomorrow. Let us take the opinion of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Four hours had been allotted; two hours had been utilised and two hours remain. My point is that two hours must be found either tomorrow or on Monday, within this session; it cannot be indefinite; this resolution cannot go on to the next session. By that time prices may rise further.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your suggestions will be considered by the hon. Speaker.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Tomorrow there is the discussion on the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; let us not disturb that discussion. This should be taken up on Monday; this should be conveyed to the hon. Speaker.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The White Paper has to be discussed on Monday. I am really sorry.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : We can sit till midnight.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are encroaching on Mr. P.K. Deo's time now. Your suggestions will be considered by the hon. Speaker and he will take a decision.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Leaving everything to Monday would bring us difficulties; Monday is already full. Tomorrow we can sit longer, after that other debate is over.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Tomorrow after that debate is over, we can sit. Please take it up with the Speaker.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Tomorrow after the discussion on Scheduled Castes and Tribes is over at 6 p.m. or 7 p. m. we can take this up. That is the decision of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall convey it.

16.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifth Report

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August 1977."

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore) : Before you put this motion to the vote of the House, may I make a submission ? There are three Bills categorised as A. During this session I think 8 Bills have been categorised as A. My suggestion is that if the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Committee gives category A to almost all the important Bills, then perhaps there is no meaning in balloting because in the ballot those bills which get priority will push them back ; they will never come up for discussion. Therefore, I should like to convey to the committee that it should be more discreet in giving 'A' category to the Bills in future.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agreee with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1977."

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG MEN IN NATION BUILDING—*Contd*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Shri P.K. Deo's resolution. Shri P. K. Deo may now continue his speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : While moving my resolution on that day, I was tracing the problem of youth unrest in the country. In India Youth faces many challenges, some of them of great magnitude; the biggest one is his future.

The unemployment problem ultimately leads to frustration. He takes to slogan mongering and gets emotionally worked up, though he knows that it achieves nothing. He eschews all sense of belonging all sense of heritage of this country, his duties to the nation and throws to winds all sense of partiotism and takes to violence. Any public resentment however travail it may be, is being manifested in anger and he goes to destroy the national properties. In the destruction of national properties, the Railways are the first casualty—railway bogies are burnt. Vacant mind is devil's workshop. His creative genius should be harnessed for it should be inculcated in young age. His duty towards the nation should be inculcated when he is young. The political parties try to exploit him by promising a moon and they try to exploit the Youth's energy for their own political ends. If you take into consideration the unemployment figures, more so of the educated unemployed, you will be surprised.

In this session, we learnt the number of unemployed persons, educated and uneducated in the live registers of the different employment exchanges, as they stand on 31st December, 1976 to be as follows : So far as educated, matriculate and above is concerned, it is 51·04 lakhs and below matriculate and illiterate, it is 46.8 lakhs. I do not know how far these figures are realistic. But we know that it has been constantly rising.

If we trace the history of education, it is the outcome of Lord Macaulay's Charter Act of 1833 to give instructions to the natives of India. It was designed to meet the needs of an imperial administration within the limitation set by feudal and traditional society.

Three Presidency colleges came up, one in Calcutta, another in Madras and the third in Bombay.

Charles II got Bombay island as dowry from the Portugese, had not the physician of the East India Company cured the daughter of Emperor Jehangir, three villages which constitute Calcutta would not have been the imperial capital. Similarly the city of Madras was purchased from the Prince of Arcot for trade purposes. This is the history of these three cities where the Presidency colleges were started. They were developed as springboard for colonial expansion to make Babus, to implement their colonial designs, to write orders and to carry out their orders. The present Secretariat of the West Bengal Government is call 'Writers' Building'.

It is bad if we go on criticising our past education system. But there are exceptions. Of course, this education system has produced persons like Ram Mohan Rai, Vivekanand, Lokamanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan. But it is high time that the present system should be changed. The present system of education is responsible for increasing the deplorable gulf between the educated and the uneducated classes, between the intelligentsia and the masses.

The so-called intelligentsia class should become a real service group striving to uplift the masses and resist the temptation to become a parasite to the society living in their own ivory towers or in their own small world perpetuating their privileged position. We want a socialistic and egalitarian society. These are two incompatible things; they cannot go together. The traditional elite had no close tie with the masses except in the case of a few exceptions which we will have to take cognizance of, like the freedom struggle under Gandhiji or the mass movement under Jayaprakash Narayan. It is a welcome sign that when there was Chinese aggression, the whole nation rose as one man. But for these exceptions, the new elite created by modern education remain largely aloof from the people. They shirk manual labour. They shirk going to the villages. Once a person becomes a graduate, he would not take to cultivation. There are of course, exceptions like our friend Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan. But we all know that they develop a hatred towards the villagers and those who are inferior to them in education. So, we shall have to give a serious thought as to how this tremendous creative genius of the Youth has to be channelised. They should develop a sense of participation in the re-building of our great nation to make it a socialistic and egalitarian society and to bring about the rapid economic development of the nation in this the Youth has to play a

very important role. For this there are two important criteria—discipline and appreciation of the dignity of labour. The old idea based on King Solomon's saying "Spare the rod and spoil the child" would not hold good. The malady is much deep-rooted. Social and national service has to be made obligatory for all students and for all youth.

The Education Committee in 1964—66 headed by Prof. D.S. Kothari highlighted this very aspect. Prior to this, a notional service committee under Dr. C. D. Deshmukh suggested a full-time programme of 9 to 12 months before entering employment or before graduation. They suggested voluntary service. But that would not do. There must be compulsion. It should be made mandatory and obligatory on the part of the youth to spare at least one year of his time for the re-building of the nation. That is why I have moved this resolution which says :

"This House recommends to Government that all young men before graduation or being eligible for employment should serve in the Territorial Army as 'Jawans' or work in any Government farm or factory or irrigation project, to have a sense of participation in building the nation and requests Government to take appropriate steps in this regard."

There is a national service scheme in various countries like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and even in non-socialist countries like Germany, Norway, Sweden, England, United States, Japan and the Philippines. They are in various forms. So, if we make it compulsory in our curricula, we will not be deviating from our path of the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Sir, the scheme will inculcate dignity of labour, community living, a sense of participation in country's development and national services, develop creative and positive attitude towards social service, will bring closer ties between the educated people and the masses, give a sense of confidence and participation in nation-building and bring out the natural talent of the student which can unfold itself if he is given an opportunity to make him a worthy citizen. Further, he will create an inspiration and will enthuse the other youths who are not in this category to participate in our nation-building activities.

Gita has stated through the mouth of God, in Chapter III, Karma Yoga :

नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मण: ।
शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिद्धयेदकर्मण: ।।
नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्याया: हि अकर्मण: ।
शरीर यात्रा अपि च ते न प्रसिद्धयेत अकर्मण: ।।

"Engage yourself in obligatory work, for action is superior to inaction and if inactive, even the mere maintenance of your body would not be possible."

In the *same Karma Yoga, in sloka* No. 26, God says :—

न बुद्धिभेद जनयेदज्ञानां कर्मसङ्गिनाम् ।
जाषयेत्सर्वकर्माणिविद्यान्युक्त: समाचरन् ।।
न बुद्धिभेद्म जनयेत अज्ञानाम: कर्मसाङ्गिनाम ।
जोषयेत सर्वकर्माणि विद्वान् युक्त: समाचरन ।।

"Let not the wise man insettle the mind of ignorant people attached to karma. By doing persistently and precisely, let the wise induce the others in all activities."

With these words, I beg to submit that for a resolution like this, no effort would be necessary on my part to persuade the Government or the other Members of the House for acceptance. I think they will all wholeheartedly support this Resolution and I commend this Resolution to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved:

"This House recommends to Government that all young men before graduation or being eligible for employment should serve in the Territorial Army as 'Jawans' or work in any Government farm or factory or irrigation project, to have a sense of participation in building the nation and requests Government to take appropriate steps in this regard."

There are some amendments.

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa) : Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

after "irrigation project" insert—
"or educate the adult illiterates"(I)

[Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav]

"That in the resolution,—

after "irrigation project" *insert*—

"or illiteracy eradication campaign or the land army scheme formulated for the reclamation of barren land"." (8)

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—

after "that" *insert*—

"the Constitution should be so amended as to make it compulsory for everybody in the country, be he in politics or business or Government service, to do physical labour in the work of nation building for one hour daily or one day in a week and"." (2)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balsore) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—

after "men" *insert*—

"between the age group of 18 to 21" (3)

"That in the resolution,—

after "employment" *insert*—

"or otherwise". " (4)

"That in the resolution,—

after "project" *insert*—

"and also work in the villages for social and economic upliftment to bring about cultural revolution in the way of life of the villages by organising a National volunteer Corps for the purpose". " (5)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Sir, I beg to move :

"That in the resolution,—

for "Territorial Army as 'Jawans' or" *substitute*—

"Territorial Army as 'Jawans' and". "(6)

"That in the resolution,—

after "nation" *insert*—

"and to develop a sense of self-confidence in them"."(7)

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi) : Sir, I beg to move :

'That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"or alternatively introduce a certificate of National Service for two years according to a programme drawn up by the Government which is a precondition for securing employment.". "(9)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Dr. Ramji Singh may speak.

SHRI T. A. PAI : Sir, last time the Speaker said that in the matter of non-official resolutions, those who move the amendments will have the first chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This list is prepared like that. So, after him I will call as you suggest.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : युवा शक्ति को विधायक दिशा देने के लिए माननीय सदस्य ने राष्ट्रीय हित मे इस प्रस्ताव को यहां पेश किया है । युवा शक्ति का विस्फोट हुआ तो भारत मे एक क्रान्ति आई । लेकिन अगर आज उसको सही दिशा नहीं दी गई तो राष्ट्र का सत्यानाश हो जाएगा युवा शक्ति के सम्बन्ध मे ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी मे जो विचार विमर्श हुआ था वह सब आपके सामने है । वस्तुतः युवा शक्ति ने न केवल राष्ट्र की दिशा को परिवर्तित कर दिया है बल्कि उसने समकालीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इतिहास की धारा को भी बदला है । यह हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि राष्ट्र मे युवा शक्ति एक तरफ बेरोजगारी और दूसरी तरफ निराशा के भंवर में फंसी हुई है और अभी कोई ऐसा क्षेत्र नही है जहां युवा शक्ति भीषण बेकारी का शिकार नही है लेकिन एक सबसे बड़ी बात तो यह है, जिसका हमारे देव साहब ने भी जिक्र किया है कि जिस अवस्था मे युवा शक्ति आज शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही है वह शिक्षा एक औपनिवेशिक शिक्षा है और उसमे औपनिवेशिक शिक्षा का संस्कार बढ़ रहा है । इसलिये उससे कोई अच्छी बात निकले, यह अपवाद हो सकता है, नियम नहीं हो सकता है

प्रश्न यह है कि युवा शक्ति से इतनी आशा और अभिलाष क्यों की जानी चाहिये? युवा शक्ति के पास अतिरिक्त शक्ति होती है, सरप्लस एनर्जी होती है, इसीलिये वह निर्माण का कार्य या क्रांति का कार्य अधिक कर सकता है। युवा शक्ति संवेदनशील ही होगी, इसलिये दूसरे के दुःख और संवेदन को वह ज्यादा समझ सकती है। युवा शक्ति निहित स्वार्थों से ऊपर रहती है और आदर्शवाद से प्रेरित होती है, इसीलिये युवा शक्ति राष्ट्र के निर्माण और समाज के परिवर्तन के लिये एक आवश्यक उपकरण हो सकती है। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि युवा-शक्ति के साथ हम ऐसे विधायक और क्रांतिकारी कार्यक्रमों को जोड़ें, जिससे हमारे राष्ट्र का निर्माण हो।

अभी जो शिक्षा पद्धति चल रही है, उसमें न तो जीवन है और न जीविका की गारन्टी। यही कारण है कि हमारी युवा शक्ति में नक्सलवादी नौजवानों की बेचैनी होती है। यह अलग बात है कि नक्सलवादी नौजवान की क्रांति का गर्भपात हो गया लेकिन अभी तक उसकी चुनौती का न राष्ट्र ने और न किसी ने उत्तर दिया है। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि फिर से नक्सलवादी क्रांति की शुरूआत न हो, इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि हमें युवा-शक्ति को विधायक दिशा देनी चाहिये हमारे देव साहब ने बताया है कि बहुत से देशों में युवा शक्ति के लिये शिक्षा के साथ समाज सेवा का कार्यक्रम भी जोड़ा गया है। आज सचमुच में शिक्षा को कोठारी कमीशन ने जो विकास के साथ जोड़ा है अगर यह हो जाये तो विकास का काम परिपूर्ण हो सकता है। शिक्षा योजना और देश की आर्थिक योजना, दोनों का समन्वय आवश्यक है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या केवल आर्थिक समस्या ही नहीं है, वह एक नैतिक समस्या भी है। यही कारण है कि आज युवकों में शिक्षा के बाद बेकारी का प्रश्न पैदा होता है, और वह देश की नैतिकता पर ही कुठाराघात करता है।

इसलिये यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि युवा शक्ति के सामने हम एक रचनात्मक, राष्ट्रीय और क्रांतिकारी कार्यक्रम रखें। यह ठीक है कि प्रादेशिक सेना में युवा-शक्ति के प्रशिक्षण की बात कही गई है, मैं समझता हूं यह एक पक्ष है। हमारे संशोधन उपस्थित कर्ताओं ने बहुत नई-नई बातों का भी जिक्र किया है। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि हमारी सेना केवल रणभूमि में लड़ने वाली ही न हो बल्कि शांति के समय वह सेवा के कामों मे लगी रहती है, उसको निरन्तर सेवा के काम से जोड़ा जाये ताकि राष्ट्र का जो इतना बड़ा खर्चा हो रहा है, उससे राष्ट्र के निर्माण का भी काम हो सके।

लेकिन युवकों को केवल प्रादेशिक सेना से जोड़ने से ही काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री देव, सोचें, कि यदि हम इस प्रकार से युवकों को सेना से जोड़ेंगे, तो उन मे एक रेजिमेंटेशन, एक खास प्रकार की मनोवैज्ञानिक संस्थिति, पैदा होगी, और इस से शायद देश मे सैनिकवाद का अभ्युदय होगा। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि उन्हें एक राष्ट्रीय विधायक कार्यक्रम दिया जाये, तो यह आवश्यक है कि उन्हें सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति के साथ जोड़ा जाये।

16.56 hrs.

[Shri Somi Singh Patil *in the chair*]

समकालीन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि 74 वर्ष के वृद्ध माओ त्से-तुंग ने चीन में तीन करोड़ रेड गार्ड्स नौजवानों को सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति के साथ जोड़ा था, जिस के फलस्वरूप चीन में जो अन्ध-विश्वास और रूढ़िवादिता थी, उस की समाप्ति हुई। इतिहास हमें बताता है कि चीन की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी भी क्रान्तिकारी नहीं रह सकी, और उसे क्रान्तिकारिता प्रदान करने के लिए वहां रेड गार्ड्स की स्थापना

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

हुई । जिस प्रकार 74 वर्ष के वृद्ध माम्रो-तसे-तुंग ने चीन में सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति का म्राह्वान किया था, उसी प्रकार हमारे देश में 74 वर्ष के वृद्ध लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण ने युवकों के लिए एक सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति का, जिसे हम सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति कहते हैं संकेत किया था ।

यह ठीक है कि युवा शक्ति दलगत राजनीति म्रौर सत्ता की राजनीति से परे रहे, लेकिन यह म्रावश्यक है कि उन्हें सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति के साथ जोड़ा जाये । म्राज देश एक नही है : तीस वर्ष के बाद म्राज भी देश के सामने दक्षिण म्रौर उत्तर की समस्या है, भाषा की समस्या है, क्षेत्रीयता की समस्या है, जातिवाद की समस्या है, हरिजन म्रौर परि-जन की समस्या है । इन समस्याम्रों का राजनीति से दूर होना सम्भव नही है । राजनीति में हम लोग जो बैठे हुए हैं, वे निहित स्वार्थ मे बैठे हुए हैं । युवा शक्ति ही इस निहित स्वार्थ को दूर कर सकती है ।

इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं, लेकिन जब वह छात्रों म्रौर युवकों को राष्ट्र-निर्माण के साथ जोडने की बात कहते हैं, तो सामाजिक क्रान्ति, शैक्षिक क्रान्ति म्रौर सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति के साथ उन्हे जोड़ना होगा, क्योंकि ऐसा करने पर ही देश का भी निर्माण होगा ।

यह स्पष्ट है कि जब हम यहां म्रा जाते हैं, तो क्रान्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं । युवा शक्ति संवेदनशील शक्ति है, म्रौर संवेदनशील शक्ति ही क्रान्ति का वाहन बन सकती है । इस लिए मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय म्रौर सदन से कहना चाहूंगा कि म्रगर हम ने म्रपनी युवा शक्ति का विधायक उपयोग करने की दिशा में थोड़ी भी देर की, तो हमारे देश में एक विस्फोट होगा ।

यह ठीक है कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा निरक्षरता-निवारण का प्रयास किया जा रहा है लेकिन यह कार्य केवल सरकारी प्रयासों से नहीं हो सकता है । तीस वर्षों के पराक्रम के बाद भी म्राज हमारे देश में 70 प्रतिशत जनता निरक्षर है, क्या इस से बढ़ कर कोई निन्दा म्रौर सेन्शुर की बात हमारे देश के लिए, म्रौर उस सरकार के लिए हो सकती है जिस ने तीस वर्ष तक सत्ता सम्भाली है ?

लेकिन सचमुच यह सरकार का दोष नहीं है । यह हमारे समाज के इस चिन्तन का दोष है कि हम सब कुछ केवल सरकार के द्वारा ही कर सकते हैं। म्राधुनिक वियतनाम का इतिहास हमारे समक्ष है । वियतनाम जब जंगखोर म्रमरीका से लड़ाई कर रहा था, जीवन म्रौर मरण का युद्ध लड़ रहा था, उस समय वहां निरक्षरता बहुत ज्यादा थी । इसी प्रकार से 70 प्रतिशत निरक्षरता थी लेकिन युद्ध लड़ते हुए भी वियतनाम ने म्रनौपचारिक शिक्षण के द्वारा युवकों की विधायक शक्ति का म्रावाहन करके वहां की निरक्षरता को करीब-करीब समूल रूप से नष्ट किया है म्रौर म्राज 94 या 96 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा वहां साक्षरता है ।

17.00 hrs.

म्राज देश में सचमुच में देखें तो म्रभी पूरे चार महीने भी जनता पार्टी को सत्ता में म्राए नहीं हुए । राज्यों में भी जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी ही है । लेकिन बिहार की बात मैं कहता हूं, जो बिहार सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की प्रयोगशाला थी म्राज वहां के महाविद्यालयों म्रौर विश्वविद्यालयों में म्रसंतोष की म्रग्नि-शिखा फूट रही है । कारण उसका यह है कि उनके समक्ष न तो कोई म्रादर्श है म्रौर न कोई क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है । इसीलिए म्रावश्यक है, मैंने शिक्षा सलाहकार समिति में भी निवेदन किया था शिक्षा मंत्री से कि म्रगर सचमुच में चाहते है कि निरक्षरता दूर करें तो विरोधी दल के लोगों से भी मैं म्राग्रह करूंगा कि लोकनायक जयप्रकाश को म्रावाहन

करने दें देश में ग्रौर देश के 35 लाख शिक्षकों तथा तीन करोड़ विद्यार्थियों सभी का समवेत पुरुषार्थ लेकर देश में सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति की दिशा में हम ग्रागे बढ़े। उससे इस देश की निरक्षरता दस वर्षों में नहीं, दो वर्षों में दूर हो सकती है। युवकों की शिक्षा सेना का जब निर्माण होगा ग्रौर युवकों के द्वारा जब सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति का ग्रावाहन किया जायगा तभी जा कर यह वर्ण व्यवस्था खत्म होगी। राजनीति के मंच से वर्ण व्यवस्था ग्रौर जाति व्यवस्था की चाहे कितनी ही निन्दा के प्रस्ताव लाए जायें उससे जातिवाद ग्रौर गहरा ही होता जायेगा, दूर नही होगा।

इसलिए मै श्री पी० के० देव के इस प्रस्ताव का बहुत स्वागत करता हूं। यह एक छोटा प्रस्ताव है लेकिन एक क्रान्तिकारी प्रस्ताव है ग्रौर शिक्षा विभाग में जो ग्रसंतोष फैल रहा है वह तो केवल सिम्पटम्स हैं, बीमारी कुछ ग्रौर है। एक जीर्ण-शीर्ण शिक्षा पद्धति मे ग्रौर कुछ नही निकलने वाला है। उस जीर्ण-शीर्ण शिक्षा पद्धति से तो ग्रसंतोष निकलेगा ग्रौर उससे जो शिक्षा म विस्फोट होगा उसको कोई रोक नही सकता। इसलिए ग्रावश्यक यह है कि शिक्षा पद्धति का ग्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन किया जाये ग्रौर जो हमारे विद्यार्थी हैं उनको पुरुषार्थपूर्ण रचनात्मक ग्रौर क्रान्तिकारी समाज परिवर्तन के लिए दिशा प्रदान की जाये।

SHRI T.A. PAI (Udipi): I must congratulate Mr. Deo on trying to focus the attention of the whole nation on a very important problem.

While in the morning the whole House was full, when it comes to the price situation or the position of unemployment in this country, we find there are only very few who are interested in them. Therefore, this is the tragedy of the Indian situation that the most important problems do not get the attention necessary. I am afraid even the Government simply listens to us and is not very much worried.

For the last ten years on every platform I have been advocating some kind of compulsory national service in this country. We have millions of problems on the one hand, and we have millions of people on the other. But, unfortunately, our planning process is not able to bring the problems and the men together so that they might be solved. We say that India is very rich in human resources. We have been saying that we have the third largest army of technicians and scientists after the United States and the USSR, but not employed. We have the human resources; we have the human wealth. But somehow, because of our feudalistic concept, it is not possible to use them without the monetary resources accompanying them. Of course, we talk of voluntary service. We talk of land army. What does it mean? The poor children, the sons of the poor men, are required to go for voluntary service. The sons of the more influential people who are in power, are able to get into some important position. So the difference between those who have and who do not have, is getting worse. I was discussing this problem as to why we should not expect those who have been educated at the expense of the nation to contribute in return to the country. Whenever we go to a convocation, there the students say that we do not want degrees but we want jobs. Still we find that we want more colleges to be opened in the rural areas.

In Kerala, last year, I was invited for a function. One graduate boy had applied for a peon's job in a school and the management had demanded Rs. 500/- for the job to be provided. There were 19 such applicants who were willing to pay Rs. 500/- for that job. So, these boys thought that instead of giving money to somebody else, why don't they themselves start a venture. They went to a bank and borrowed Rs. 5000/- each and thus made one lakh. The Kerala Development Corporation also provided them Rs. 3 lakhs. They had established a power-loom complex. I was asked to inaugurate that. I was told that it is a unique experience. I said, it is the last also. Because Kerala has six lakhs of unemployed youth and which Bank will provide Rs. 5000/- to each of them? But the tragedy in Kerala is that 40% of the State resources are spent on education and rest, perhaps on administration. Now, the question before the country is, if you have money to educate and you do not have the same resources to provide jobs, which is important—education or job? If our resources are limited, can there be redistribution of those resources so that we are in a position to create more employment? These are the problems which the Nation will have to face. We have today 11 million unemployed youth registered in the employment exchanges. Besides the Minister of Education, the Minister of Labour also should have been present here. He is called the Minister of Labour

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and Employment in this country But his only job is to register the unemployed and maintain the employment exchanges The youth of this country are so frustrated that the people who were registering, now refuse to register because they say, it is no use. In foreign countries, at least there are employment agencies who put the employer and the worker together But in this country, the Government is of the employed and they do not care for the unemployed In this country, the unemployed are far greater in number than the employed So, a time has come when attention has to be given to the unemployed If you want to solve the problem, unemployment and employed will have to be taken together It is no use thinking in terms of compartmentalisation In fact, this is a country where people have been talking of price, income and wages but unlike in developed countries, we have the problem of unemployment also So, unless unemployment, income, wages, prices are taken together, I do not know how this problem can be solved

Many years ago, in my district, I had financed some farmers for growing jasmine flowers 500 families were financed There is a big business in jasmine flowers They are exporting jasmine flowers worth Rs 10 000 everyday to Bombay I thought why should we not expand this business? But I found that jasmine flowers had to be plucked in time, they have to be woven into garlands and there is no labour available So, even for an essential activity, there is no labour available When you talk of rural development, you must also continuously pursue what are the problems that are likely to come up The only solution to the problem would have been to use school children in the spare-time to do that work

In Germany, the school boys are used for picking potatoes during the potato season In Czechoslovakia, the school boys are engaged to collect hops When I was in Czechoslovakia, the Minister of Industry himself told me that he was joining his son to collect hops Here, in this country, can you imagine the boys being asked to do that, because no parent would like their children to do that? Unless it is a part of your educational system, I am afraid, you are not going to succeed When you say, voluntary service, as all influential people would avoid it, I say, voluntary service has no meaning Whatever scheme you introduce, you must apply it to the son of the President, right from the son of the President to everybody. Then only it will succeed

I have been asked : Is it democratic ? What is democratic? If it is democratic for the young men in the United States to go and die in a war in Vietnam in which they have no faith, what we are asking the youngmen is to live for the country and not to die for the country. If living is undemocratic, I do not know what is democratic Perhaps, democracy is being twisted to the advantage of a few in the country and we are deceiving the people Therefore, I would suggest that we will have to identify the youth with the problems of the country If you are thinking only of educational system to solve the problem of unemployment, it will not do If the people want to be self-employed after education, if they want to go to agriculture, let there not be any national service for them But if they want to go in for secure jobs and want to belong to the 10 to 5 o' clock civilisation where you provide so much of security when the rest of the society is insecure, how can you think in terms of security for only a small section of society however idealistic that theory may be ?

Now, if they want to go in for that, let them put through some national service Let us think of the problems of this country We have been living day by day When we think of the problems, we think of the long-term solutions and the short term solutions But everyday we live by the short-term solutions only Have we decided what kind of society we should be 2000 A.D ? What are the problems that are likely to come up? We are only worried that there is poverty In fact, we have been talking too much about the past, that in 30 years we have done nothing I want to know what you are going to do in the next 25 years My hon friends sometimes say that during the last 30 years, 60 per cent of the population has gone below the poverty line May I say that since the new Government came we have added half a million such people to our population? It is not a party problem, it is a national problem

We have got to put our heads together and try to avoid conflict and see whether there is any solution to it, whether it is beyond the challenge to the Indian brain and Indian intelligence to solve it I do not think there is any copy-book model available to you from any country, Western country or even Soviet Union I say, Soviet Union, because if they had this much population when they began their development, they would have been in the same soup as we are today I feel, intellect is the biggest enemy of this country You ask all the experts and they say, no solution to this problem Unless you identify your heart with the problem, you cannot find a solution. If you have to think of your son, you would find a solution. But if it is nation's son, you do not find a solution

I would, therefore, like you take up massive programmes like the removal of mass illiteracy. Mass illiteracy today is

a national problem. Then, there is the removal of the causes of diseases. It is no use comparing ourselves with the United States of America and say, so many beds for so much population or so many nurses and doctors for so much of population.

Here the problem is that we can never match with them, because we are adding almost one country every year of the size of Australia to our size. What is relevant, therefore, is that we should remove the causes of a disease rather than create diseases and then treat them with doctors and nurses. So, there should be eradication of the causes of the diseases. There should education in hygiene.

We have the third biggest problem of population. We have to carry this message to every one in this country, every family, not to the people beyond 80 years or to the young men unmarried. It will have to be a concentrated effort of people who are in the reproductive age and, therefore, intensive family planning would be one of the national programmes.

At one time, I was also suggesting that we must have a big dream like linking up Ganges with Cauvery. Mr. K.L. Rao came to me, when I was Chairman of the LIC. I had discussed this problem whether it was not possible to inspire the people in this country with a big dream and whether the energies of the people of this country cannot be harnessed. He said, "it was possible." The matter was referred to the World Bank and the World Bank had also said that it was feasible. We are afraid to have anything big; it does not matter. We must think of something big and start applying ourselves sincerely to it and if we achieve 25 per cent of success, it is better than achieving nothing as we have been doing now.

There are so many local projects with which the youths can be associated; they can be identified. Today, the education you gave is such that the one hand gets more and more paralysed and the salary that you pay for using one hand in this country is higher than for using both the hands. I do not know what kind of socialism it is. I would very much like that this distortion must be removed.

One of the objectives of the national service should be to inculcate discipline, to identify the problems of the country to remove the gap that education has provided between manual work and mental work, and in fact, I say, with all respect to the system of education you have, it is to unlearn something which you have learnt in the schools and colleges, because what you have learnt is not very much valid.

All of us say that we believe in the dignity of labour. It means I am prepared to do a coolie's work. (*Interruptions*) But I would recommend no person to employ me because for the wages they pay, I will not be able to do one-tenth of the work of that man who is illiterate does, because my system of education has kept me in the school for 16-17 years. I have lost use of my body. Unless the system of education that you are going to provide, provides training for the body as well as for the mind, it is not possible to do it. It may not be existing elsewhere, but this is what we will have to do. I do not know how we can, in spite of our talk of dignity of labour, create a new society. But we are now concerned with those who are immediately available and how they can be utilised. So, I would suggest that you have to provide a compulsory national service. I am only giving an alternative. If you have other better alternatives, please do provide. I am only saying that the thinking is necessary.

The person who has come to get into any secure service must provide a certificate of national service which can cover any of the activities which are prescribed by the State and it can be enlarged, if you like, from time to time, as and when we come up with the problems. And those who want to be self-employed and want to take up agriculture, let them not be required to produce anything because our objective is to make our citizens stand on their own legs. So, I hope this will receive our serious attention and nobody will say it is undemocratic.

The problem before the country is what you are going to do with the millions of people whom you are training with such heavy expenses and what you are going to do with the problems that continue to grow, whichever Government might be there. Unless both these things are put together and we are determined to build up a new nation, our problem will remain the same.

By educating a man, you are creating a new problem. In fact, most of our villages are poor today because education has drained away our men from villages into rural areas. And in fact, our banking system, with the best of intentions, has not gone into the rural areas. That has been the cause of impoverishment of our rural areas.

Every development has a non-development aspect also, and unless that is taken care of, we will not be able to solve our problem. I, therefore, recommend this very strongly. We must give them some allowances during national service.

We have another problem. Our army officers retire earlier and they are also an

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army of unemployed people. Why don't you put them in charge of this programme? Why don't you harness the experience that they have? This is a country where, when a man retires, he is of no use. We retire people because we think that we are going to provide jobs to the younger people. But what about the maturity and experience of the retired people? Why should they feel alienated immediately after retirement— that they are not required by the society? Why should they not be harnessed to see that youth is taken care of? A great effort must be made in this regard.

I do hope that, during the tenure of office of our Education Minister, this problem will be taken up seriously and the House will give him all the support that is required. Even if it is affects ourselves, it does not matter; we will have to do the same thing which we expect of everybody else.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) इस प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तावक श्री देव को मैं हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हू । इस प्रस्ताव को ला कर उन्होने एक ओर देश के नौजवानों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है और दूसरी ओर भयकर बेकारी को कैसे हम दूर कर सकते है, इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। जहा एक ओर पढे लिखे नौजवानो की काफी बडी फौज हमारे देश मे है वहा दूसरी ओर गावो में बेकारो की सख्या इन पढे लिखे बेकारो से कही ज्यादा है। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेजिज मे पढे-लिखे लोग नाम लिखाते है। उसको आप छोड दे। मोटे तौर पर आप यह समझ ले कि जितनी हमारे यहा आबादी है उसमे कम से कम एक आदमी हर परिवार मे जरूर बेकार है। उस हिसाब से दस करोड लोग हमारे यहा बेकार है। प्रस्तावक महोदय ने आर्मी में और प्रादेशिक सेना मे इन नौजवानों को काम देने मे पहले लगाए जाने की बात कही है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि आज हमारे देश मे गरीबी भी भयकर है। हम लोग जमीन के बटवारे की बहुत ज्यादा बात करते है। आज तीस साल से चाहे विरोधी दल के लोग हो या शासक दल के हो सभी जमीन के बटवारे के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा शोर मचाते हैं और आन्दोलन भी इसके लिए हुए हैं। जब बजट चल रहा था उस समय कृषि मंत्री जी की ओर से कुछ रिपोर्ट हमारे पास भेजी गई थी जिसमे कहा गया था कि देश में लगभग पांच करोड हैक्टर जमीन है जिस पर खेती हो सकती है लेकिन उस पर खेती नही की जा रही है। हम सभी जानते है कि देश मे बिना जमीन वालो को जमीन देने के लिए भूदान आन्दोलन चलाया गया था और उसमे पाच दस साल मे मुश्किल से 30—32 लाख एकड ही जमीन मिल सकी थी। सरकार ने बहुत ज्यादा प्रचार किया है कि हम फाजिल भूमि भूमिधरो से लेकर उसका भूमिहीनो मे बंटवारा करना चाहते है। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ सरकार की रिपोर्ट है कि यदि सारी फाजिल भूमि ले ली जाए तो भी मुश्किल से पंद्रह बीस लाख एकड जमीन ही मिल सकेगी, इतनी ही जमीन निकल सकती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ खुद सरकारी रिपोर्ट बताती है कि पाच करोड हैक्टर जमीन जिस पर खेती की जा सकती है और आज तक खेती नही की जा रही है पडी हुई है। दूसरी तरफ करोडो नौजवान गावो मे बेकार है, जिन को कोई काम नही है, जो अधभूखे रहते हैं। नगे रहते है और कोई काम उनको सरकार आज तक नही दे सकी है। जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है उसके जरिये, चाहे पढे लिखे नौजवान हो या गावो के अनपढ नौजवान, उन को इस प्रस्ताव के जरिये शिक्षा मंत्री जी चाहे तो इस देश मे एक सास्कृतिक क्रान्ति ला सकते है। जहा एक ओर जो थोडा सा पढ लेते है उनको फिजिकल काम से नफरत हो जाती है वह खत्म हो सकती है अगर इस देश मे जो बेकार नौजवान है उनकी एक भूमि सेना संगठित करे और उनके जरिये जो हमारे यहा 5 करोड हैक्टर जमीन बेकार पडी हुई है उस पर खेती करवा सकते हैं। और जो नौजवान उसमे मेहनत करेंगे उनमे अभी जो शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति नफ़रत है वह भी दूर होगी और उनकी बेकारी भी खत्म होगी।

तीसरी समस्या जो सबसे बड़ी है वह जमीन की है। हमारे यहां जमीन बहुत कम है और लोग बहुत ज्यादा है। पश्चिमी देशो मे जहां एक आदमी पर 8, 10 एकड जमीन पडती है वहां हमारे यहां मुश्किल से आधा एकड़ जमीन एक आदमी पर पडती है। ऐसे देश मे 30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी 5 करोड हैक्टर जमीन परती पडी हुई है। तो भूमि-सेना बना कर के इस जमीन को आबादी लायक कर सकते हैं और लोगो को काम करने के लिए भेज सकते हैं। यह मेरा संशोधन है।

जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य रामजी सिंह ने कहा यह शर्म की बात है कि 25, 30 साल आजाद हुए हो गये लेकिन अभी भी हमारे यहा 65 प्रतिशत आदमी लिखना पढना नही जानते है, दस्तखत नही कर सकते है। केवल अगूठा ही लगाते है। तो ऐसे लोगो को भी साक्षर बनाना चाहिये और उसके लिये यही तरीका है कि जो साक्षर लोग है और बेकार है उनकी सेना बनायी जाय तो निरक्षर लोगो को साक्षर बनाये और इस निरक्षरता कलक को मिटाया जाय। मै समझता हू कि हमारी नई सरकार अवश्य इस दिशा मे कदम उठायगी। जो पढे-लिखे नौजवान है जिनको काम नही दे पा रहे है उनको इस साक्षर सेना मे रख कर देश मे एक सास्कृतिक आन्दोलन चलाना चाहिये निरक्षर लोगो को साक्षर करने के लिये। चीन मे इस प्रकार का आन्दोलन चला, टर्की मे कमाल पाशा ने अपने देश मे निरक्षरता को मिटाने के लिये अभियान चलाया और 3, 4 साल के अन्दर हर आदमी को साक्षर बनाया। लेकिन हमारे यहा आजादी के 30 साल बीतने पर भी 70 प्रतिशत आदमी निरक्षर है। तो जहा आर्मी मे लोगो को बहाल कर के, प्रादेशिक सेना मे बहाल कर के उनको सेना की ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है, वही दूसरी ओर जो हमारे यहा बजर जमीन है, जो आबाद हो सकती है, उस को बेकार नौजवानो की भूमि सेना बना कर आबाद करवायें और जो पढ़े-लिखे बेकार है उनको साक्षर सेना मे भरती करके निरक्षरता के राष्ट्रीय कंलक को मिटा सकते है।

इसलिये मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए कहना चाहता हू कि जो प्रस्ताव है उसमे निरक्षरता सेना और भूमि सेना का भी प्रावधान करे ताकि समस्त सदन एक मत हो कर इस प्रस्ताव को पास करे ताकि देश से बेकारी मिटे, नौजवानो मे जो बैचेनी, बेकारी और अनुशासनहीनता है वह भी दूर किया जा सके और देश का नव-निर्माण हो सके।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, मैं आज धीरे-धीरे बोलूगा। उस दिन तेज बोला था, जो सभापति महोदय ने कहा था कि जरा धीरे से बोलिये। जब मै बिहार विधान-सभा मे सदस्य था तो वहा भी इतनी ही तेजी से बोलता था, विधान-सभा के रिपोर्टर लिख नही पाते थे। लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि यहा के रिपोर्टरो ने, मै इतनी तेज बोला, फिर भी उन्होंने मेरी सारी बात को नोट कर लिया।

माननीय देव साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है, उसमे मे एक सवाल उठाना चाहता ह कि हमारे देश की दृष्टि क्या है? महात्मा गाधी ने कहा था कि शारीरिक श्रम को ऊचा स्थान दिया जाये, उन्होने कहा था कि श्रम कोई भी छोटा नही है, चाहे वह कलैक्टर का काम हो या कुदाल चलाने वाले का हो, या भंगी का हो या और भी कोई काम हो। सब काम बराबर है उन्होने काम के बारे मे यह दृष्टि देश मे दी। देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि महात्मा गाधी का दर्शन तो देश मे रहा, लेकिन व्यवहार मे उसे लागू नही किया गया, अर्थात् देश मे दो वर्ग बन गये। एक कलम चलाने वाला और दूसरे कुदाल चलाने वाला। कलम घिसने वाले वर्ग का काम यह रहा कि पसीना कम, और पैसा ज्यादा, और कुदाल चलाने वाले वर्ग

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

वर्ग का पसीना ज्यादा और पैसा कम। जिस काम मे शरीर से ज्यादा पसीना निकलता है, उस काम को छोटा कहा गया। जो अपने सिर पर पाखाना ढोने का काम करता है, उसको जाति व्यवस्था के आधार पर सबसे छोटा कर दिया गया। जो परिश्रम नही करता है, ठंड-गर्म मकान, शीत-ताप नियंत्रित भवन, खस की टट्टी, कल का पंखा वाली जगह मे बैठकर आरामतलबी वाली नौकरी करता है, उसे समाज मे प्रतिष्ठित वर्ग माना जाता है, अर्थात् श्रम करने वाला नीचा और दिमागी काम करने वाला ऊंचा। देश मे यह व्यवस्था बना दी गई।

अब प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अपने प्रस्ताव मे यह रखा है कि जो बेकार नौजवान लोग हैं, स्कूल कालेजो मे पढने वाले हैं, उनकी प्रादेशिक सेना बनाकर उनमे शारीरिक श्रम करने की आदत डाली जाये। इसमे मैंने अपना संशोधन दिया है कि यही नही, संविधान मे ऐसा संशोधन कर दिया जाये कि राजनीतिक, व्यापार और सरकारी नौकरी मे लगे हुए लोग प्रतिदिन एक घंटा या सप्ताह मे एक दिन शारीरिक श्रम करे।

श्री पी० के० देव यह कागज मे ही रह जायेगा।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : आपका भी कागज मे रह सकता है। आप चाहे प्रादेशिक सेना बना दीजिये, जो राजनीति, व्यापार और सरकारी नौकरी करने वाले लोग है, वह तो शारीरिक श्रम करने जायेंगे नही। लडके कालेज से पढकर निकलेंगे, और उन्हे श्रम शिविर मे भेजा जाएगा यह कैसे हो सकता है? इस तरह से देश की दृष्टि कहां से बनेगी।

देश के जो नेता होते है, उनके प्रति लोगों का आकर्षण होता है। महात्मा गांधी ने श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा की, वह स्वयं लंगोट पहनते थे। देश मे जितना वस्त्र प्रति व्यक्ति हिस्सा था उतना ही उन्होंने उपयोग किया। उन्होंने भारत के गरीबों के मन को हिला दिया था, और लोगों को यह लगने लगा था कि यही आदमी भारत का कल्याण कर सकता है। माओ त्से-तुंग ने अपने निजी जीवन मे उस व्यवहार को लागू किया, तो उन्होंने न केवल चीन के बल्कि दुनिया के नौजवानो के दिलों मे यह बात पैदा कर दी कि इसी व्यक्ति के दर्शन से देश और विश्व का कल्याण हो सकता है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि जो राजनीति, व्यापार और सरकारी नौकरी करने वाले लोग है, जो समाज मे अगुआ कहलाते हैं, जिन्होने कभी शारीरिक श्रम नहीं किया, इस देश मे प्रत्येक आदमी के लिये यह अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये कि उसको शारीरिक श्रम करना होगा। हरेक आदमी से एक महीने तक पाखाने की टोकरी ढुलवाई जाये तब वह शारीरिक श्रम की मर्यादा समझेगा। जो आदमी पाखाने की टोकरी ढोता है, उसको कितनी बदबू लगती है, यह तभी उस व्यक्ति को पता लगेगा। हम पाखाना करे और दूसरा सिर पर ढोये, और हम कहे कि यह काम अपवित्र है, यह काम मेहतर का है। मेहनत का काम भंगी करता है, लेकिन उनसे यदि कोई छू जाये तो शरीर अपवित्र बन जाता है। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है।

मैंने यह प्रश्न इसलिये उठाया कि हमारा यह मानस बनना चाहिये कि शारीरिक श्रम करने वाला बडा है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि इस देश मे प्रत्येक मेहतर, जो कि माथे पर मैला उठाता है, उसकी तनख्वाह 1,000 रुपये माहवार कर दी जाये। मैं देव साहब से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर इस देश मे यह कर दिया जाता है, भंगी की तनख्वाह 1,000 रुपये माहवार कर दी जाती है, तो दूसरी जाति के लोग भी पाखाना उठाने का का काम शुरु कर देंगे, क्योंकि वहां उनको पैसा ज्यादा मिलेगा। कोई अपने सिर पर पाखाना भी उठाये और उसे वेतन भी कम मिले, इस स्थिति में हमारे देश में शारीरिक श्रम

की प्रतिष्ठा कैसे बढ़ेगी ? होना तो यह चाहिए कि जिस काम के करने मे ज्यादा मेहनत लगे, उसे सब से बड़ा माना जाये । जिस का काम जितने आराम का हो, उसे उतना ही कम वेतन मिलना चाहिये, और उतनी ही कम सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए । इस की तुलना मे शारीरिक श्रम करने वाले को ज्यादा सुविधाये दी जाये ?

यह नियम ऊपर से लागू होना चाहिए— हमसे, आप से लागू हो। आज अमरीका और इगलैंड आदि दुनिया के जनतात्रिक देशो मे न्यूनतम आमदनी और औसत आदमनी मे बहुत ज्यादा फ़र्क नही है—केवल डेढ, दो गुना का फ़र्क है । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान मे 27, 28 करोड लोग तीस पैसे रोज पर गुज़र करते हैं, जब कि यहा औसत आदमनी 600, 700 रुपये है । इस न्यूनतम आमदनी और औसत आमदनी के आधार पर हमारे देश मे शारीरिक श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा नही बढ सकती है ।

मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि सविधान मे सशोधन कर के शारीरिक श्रम को अनिवार्य कर दिया जाये । सब लोग प्रतिदिन एक घंटा, या सप्ताह मे एक दिन, शारीरिक श्रम करें । जब ससद् सदस्यों को दिल्ली के आस-पास पंजाब और हरियाणा के फार्म्ज़ मे जा कर सप्ताह में एक दिन खेत के विभिन्न प्रकार के काम करने पड़ेंगे, तब हमारे देश मे शारीरिक श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा बढेगी ।

माननीय सदस्य मे गीता का उल्लेख किया है । लेकिन जिस भगवान कृष्ण ने गीता का उद्घोष किया था, उन के "कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन" और "चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्ट गुणकर्मविभागश." के महामंत्र को हम क्यो भूल गये हैं ? हिन्दुस्तान केवल अपने नेताओ और महापुरुषों की आरती उतारना, उन्हें माला पहनाना और उन की जयजयकार करना जानता है । उन के पदचिहनों पर चलने की भावना उस की मिट्टी मे नही है । हम समझते है कि गीता और रामायण के पढने मात्र से ही भारत का कल्याण हो सकता है । हम गाधी की मूर्ति को माला पहनाते है और "गाधीवाद ज़िन्दाबाद" का नारा लगाते हैं, लेकिन क्या हम गाधी के दर्शन को मानते है ? गाधी के दर्शन का सबसे प्रमुख अग शारीरिक श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा है । वह स्वय अपने हाथ से चर्खा चलाते थे और सूत कातते थे । उन्होने देश को श्रम के प्रति आदर का सिद्धान्त दिया था। उसीसे हरिजनोद्धार का दर्शन निकला है । अगर हम गाधी के दर्शन के आधार पर अपने देश का निर्माण करना चाहते है, तो हमे ऐसे पग उठाने होंगे, जिस से शारीरिक श्रम के प्रति आदर की भावना की अभिवृद्धि हो ।

इसी प्रकार देश के करोड़ो बेकार लोगो को काम देने की दृष्टि से डा० लोहिया ने साक्षर सेना और भूमि सेना आदि का गठन करने का सुझाव दिया था ।

माननीय सदस्य ने युवको के शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद उन्हें प्रादेशिक सेना मे भेजने का सुझाव दिया है । आज हमारे युवक कालेजो मे पढ़ने जाते है, वहां वे टेरीलीन और टेरीकाट के कपडे पहनते है, पाउडर और क्रीम आदि का उपयोग करते है, वहा उन की शान-शौकत और ठाट-बाट की ज़िन्दगी होती है, वे चार-पाच सौ रुपये प्रति-मास खर्च करते हैं, वहा शारीरिक श्रम का नाम नही है । तो क्या हम आशा कर सकते है कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद वे कोई शारीरिक श्रम कर सकेंगे ? विलासिता के वातावरण मे शिक्षा-ग्रहण करने के बाद शारीरिक श्रम की तरफ उन की कोई रुचि नही होगी । हम उन्हे शिक्षा दें भोग की, और फिर यह आशा करें कि वे जोगी बनेंगे, यह नही हो सकता है । अगर हम उन्हें भोग की शिक्षा देंगे, तो वे भोगी ही बनेंगे ।

हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान देश है। महात्मा गांधी ने भी कृषि को प्राथमिकता दी थी ।

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

इस लिए हमें अपनी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। तमाम विश्व-विद्यालय कृषि के अनुसार चले। आज हमारे स्कूल कालेजों मे छुट्टी कब होती है? जब कृषि का काम नही होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि विश्व-विद्यालय उस समय बन्द हो जिस समय धान-रोपनी का काम होता है। जून, जुलाई और अगस्त का सीजन उसका होता है उस समय तीन महीने के लिए प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय बन्द कर दिया जाये। हम लोग जो किसान के बेटे है विश्व-विद्यालय मे पढ़ते थे तो अपने हाथ से हल चलाते थे, कुदाल चलाते थे, अपनी खेती से पैदा किया है और पसीना बहा कर, उपार्जित कर के तब कही विश्व-विद्यालय मे शिक्षा प्राप्त किया है। हम लोगों के सामने इस तरह की कठिनाई रहती थी। तो हम लोगो के जैसे जो किसान के बेटे है उन के लिए तीन महीने खेती के समय विश्व-विद्यालय बन्द रहे और इन तीन महीनो मे वे जा कर खेतों में पैदा करें। एक महीना अगहन में विश्वविद्यालय बन्द न रें जिस में वे जा कर धान कटनी का काम करे। कृषि के अनुसार हमारे विश्व-विद्यालय चले। लेकिन आज हमारे विश्व-विद्यालय बन्द होते है अंग्रेजी पद्धति के अनुसार। कौन-कौन छुट्टियां होती है—समर वकेशन, पूजा वेकेशन और कौन-कौन वकेशन होते हैं। लेकिन हमारे पेट के अनुसार एक भी वकेशन नहीं है, सब वकेशन केवल टण्डकों वाले वकेशन है।

इसलिए मै श्री पी० के० देव जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं जो संविधान में संशोधन करने की बात है, आप ने कहा कि कागज पर ही रह जायेगा तो कागज पर तो इस देश में सब कुछ रह गया। कागज से फाजिल हुआ क्या? संविधान में लिखा हुआ है लेकिन मिला क्या? कागज पर कानून बन गया, मिला क्या। भूमि सुधार कानून बन गया, मिला क्या? यह सब कागज पर ही है। जब इतना कागज का ढेर इस सरकार ने लगा ही दिया तो एक कागज का ढेर और लगा लेने दीजिए। एक यह भी संशोधन कर लेने दीजिए। संविधान में इतनी बातें लिखी गई, नही हुई तो एक यह भी बात संशोधन कर के लिख दी जाये कि अनिवार्य शारीरिक श्रम करना होगा सरकारी नौकरी, राजनीति और व्यापार मे जो लोग है उन सब को। लेकिन यह नही होगा। क्यो आप ने कहा कि कागज पर सब रह जायेगा? क्योंकि सरकारी नौकरी राजनीति और व्यापार इन तीनों पर हिन्दुस्तान के एक वर्ग-विशेष का कब्जा है। इसलिए कभी यह काम होने वाला नहीं है। इन्ही का, व्यापार, राजनीति, और सरकारी नौकरी इन तीनो जगहो पर कब्जा है जिस के लिए हम लोग कहते है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा ऊंची जाति और पैसा, इन तीनों की करामात इस देश में रही है और हम लोग नारा लगाते रहे हैं कि ऊंची जाति की क्या पहचान—गिटपिट बोले करे न काम और छोटी जाति की क्या पहचान—मेहनत करे पावे अपमान। इस देश में जो मेहनत करता है और अपमानित होता है वह नीची जाति का कहा गया और जो गिटपिट बोलता तो उसे कोई बूझेगा नही। आप भी अंग्रेजी में बोलते है तो मै तो कुछ समझ ही नही पाता हूं और आप जो यहां बात करते हैं वह जो वहा गावों मे रहते है वे समझ ही नही पाते है। तो जो इस तरह गिटपिट बोलने वाले है और कम शारीरिक श्रम करने वाले हैं संयोग मे सत्ता उन्ही के हाथ मे केन्द्रित रही है जिन की भाषा का जनता से कोई मतलब नही जिन की भूषा जनता के अनुसार नही, जिनके भवन जनता के अनुसार नही जिन का भोजन जनता के अनुसार नही। इसलिए आज अगर देश में शारीरिक श्रम की प्रतिष्ठा चाहते हैं तो लोक भाषा, लोक भूषा, लोक भवन, लोक भोजन, लोक इच्छा, लोक मर्यादा और लोक शक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा करनी होगी, तब आएगा लोक तंत्र और तब देश मजबूत बनेगा। बिना श्रम शक्ति की प्रतिष्ठा किए देश मजबूत नही बनेगा। इसलिए एक घंटा देश के लिए या सप्ताह मे एक दिन देश

के लिए सरकारी नौकरी राजनीति और व्यापार करने वालों के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से रखा जाये। तभी बाप जैसा करेगा वैसा बेटा भी करेगा। हम लोग देश के करोड़ों नौजवानों के अभिभावक हैं, हम लोग अगर उस तरफ चलगे तो वह भी हमारे पदचिन्हों पर चलेंगे। नहीं तो हम फैशन की जिन्दगी में रहेंगे और बेटे से कहेंगे कि तुम लंगोटी पहन कर हल चलाओ तो वह कभी चला नहीं सकता है।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Resolution. It is good that it has come at an opportune time I hope that all over the country students in universities and colleges and other places would discuss this subject for quite some time.

When independence came we were all young students and we had very high hopes that the energy which was lying dormant, the youth force, would be utilised for the reconstruction of the society. For about Five or six years, the students and youth of this country thought that the new government that came and the leaders who were at the helm of affairs then would utilise this abundant energy which were lying dormant and submerged in them.

The students thought that education given in these colleges would be utilised to bring about the social, cultural, economic and political revolution and political change in this country. But, as days passed by, we found that all our hopes were turned into dupes; despair spread all over the country, particularly, among the youths and the entire administrative apparatus and all such things which should really have been responsible as an instruments to bring about a change in the society were dominated by a few bureaucrats and those bureaucrats who had no idea and who had no feelings did not know what was the need of the country, it was they who shaped the destiny of India.

If you read some of the speeches made in Parliament during those days and when a question was put to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as to who would be an effective instrument to bring about a change which Gandhi had dreamt of, which Swami Vivekanand Ji had visualised or may other people had dreamt of the defended those four hundred or 450 ICS people who were left over when the British people left this country and he said that it was through them that the changes might be brought about which Gandhi Ji dreamt. At that time, I am sorry to say that, there was a demand for bringing about a complete reorientation in the administration. Sardar Patel taunted them and said as to how he could run the administration of the country with Gandhi topiwallas ? He had no faith in his own colleagues and in Gandhi Topiwallas.

He had faith only on those people—the I.C.S. people, the bureaucrats—who were picked up from this country, taken to England, Oxford and other places and who had been taught how to rule and administer for the advantages of another colonial country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the time has now come to under stand this contradiction, this fallacy, and to appreciate that such a big gap to-day exists between theory and practice and between what we desire and our methods adopted to reach the destination. If we do not bridge this gap, the entire thing will only be a hypocrisy.

The Janta will be for the Janata Party. Keeping that in view if to-day we miss the time, the direction, the command which the people had given, then our younger generation, students and other people in the villages may perhaps think that another freedom has been lost.

In a school, a mistress asked a small boy to write a chapter on India's Independence. He got up and asked: 'Madam, which one ?' She asked the boy: 'what do you mean by which one ?' He asked her 'Madam, we had two chapters on India's Independence the one we had in 1947 and the other we had after 19 months of emergency. So, which one do you want me to write ?' This sort of thinking has gone into the minds of our young people and that has roused their conscience and they are no more sleeping to require us to go and rouse them. The question is : when we take a decision we may have to think which one is the important instrument, important catalyst in the crucible of social and political change in the country. That is the point. It needs a big effort. We should shed all our pretensions. We talk of social work and we also talk of our young people going to the villages. It is not that this work was done only during emergency. But it was done even earlier. During the emergency for a short while when I was released and at that time, some students came to meet me. I told them that Government was spending a lot of money by taking the students for the rural reconstruction. I asked them as to what did they do there ? They simply said that they went to a village and stayed in a village school where they had done a little bit of cleaning etc. and then sang songs of Indira Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi and all that. Then, they came back well-fed and happy. I told to these youngmen that if they could

[SHRI S. KUNDU]

go and sweep drain there for a sort of fun and pleasure why could they not do cleaning in their own home. I told them that I had never seen them sweeping in their home or lane. This group of youngmen with whom I was talking said that it was irreligious to sweep or clean a lavatory. Why I am narrating this incident is only to point out that there are still some such sort of religious groups. Sir, if religion is meant to make a man a better man and if religion wants to inculcate better values in a man then that religion I respect. A religion which finds solution to the pangs of the people is the real religion. But, in our country, we find like mush room there are so many religious groups throughout India which have grown out of frustration. Some of these people sell 'vatikas' and say if you go and worship such and such a guru and worship both morning and evening then all your problems will get solved. This sort of thing is growing throughout India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon'ble Member may try to finish his speech now. There are six more speakers to participate and the time left is very little.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I would not take much time. Mr. Chairman Sir, what I was trying to point out was that if you go into the interior parts of the country it will be found that attitudes are becoming conservative and that is the greatest danger. If you want—for which we are committed—that there should be a secular and democratic, socialist form of government and that we must all be nationalist in our outlook then even for achieving these values a big attack has to be launched on all these dead habits, which are trying to put big hurdles on the road to social change. For that we have to prepare our young people. There are ten crores of youngmen and if you want to give them some work and ask them that we want a real change then these ten crores of youngmen will be a great voluntary corps. Here I would like to suggest that for the next few years please stop this useless education. The present method of education only perpetuates and teaches how to have uppish mind. This education only alienates us from the rural people. This system of education is not at all good. These schools and colleges should be closed. The young people should be sent to the villages. You say that we are short of money. There are ten crores of such people. If you ask them to give voluntary labour for two years, for two hours in a week, then we will have 20 crore free-men labour a week. And if you do that work through contractors, then 20% of the money spent will only be utilised. Therefore, if you say that we do not want to live in affluence, in big cities, in big air-conditioning rooms and all these things, then you can bring a social change. In the world of affluence there is no night, there is always day. If you want o say that you do not believe in these things, if you want to bring in social change then people believing in these valves can be entrusted with this work. They will have to go to villages and for this purpose I have mentioned that not only for doing some project work, but there should be some sort of voluntary corps or you may call it a voluntary army of people dedicated to this work. If we are able to prepare these people then we can bring about a changed society. I am sure that in a period of 10 years, we will be able to solve unemployment; we will be able to bring prosperity to the rural sector. We will be able to bring happiness and we will be able to bring completely a different transformation to the society. Only then our dreams will be fulfilled. It is nice to rouse hopes. This country could not fulfil the dreams for 30 years, atleast there is a possibility of fulfilling this dream now. Good time will smile on us. Now that there is a possibility when we ourselves can now act as a very very powerful instrument in social and political change, I think whatever we are expecting, at least 50% of it could be fulfilled. That itself will be a big achievement.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय पी० के० देव जी का बडा ग्राभारी हूं कि उन्होंने इस महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की ग्रोर सदन का ध्यान ग्राकृष्ट करने की कोशिश की है। यह प्रश्न बहुत ही राष्ट्रव्यापी ग्रौर महत्वपूर्ण है कि युवा शक्ति जो इस देश में बेरोजगार पड़ी है ग्रौर हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति जो बेकारों को पैदा करती है, उस में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने की ग्रावश्यकता है। ग्रगर हमारे दृष्टिकोण में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन नही होगा ग्रौर हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन नही होगा, तो फिर यह समस्या जहां की तहां पड़ी रह जाएगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गांधी शताब्दी ग्रक्तूबर, 1969 में एक कम्पैन शुरू किया गया था ग्रौर उस वक्त एक नेशनल सर्विस स्कीम शुरू की गई थी ग्रौर यही नहीं बार बार इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किए गए ग्रौर यूथ कम्पैन एगेनस्ट फैमिन शुरू किया गया लकिन कोई प्रगति नही हुई। क्या वजह है कि हमारे यहां दो तरह की शिक्षा पद्धति है? एक तरफ़ तो सामान्य लोग जो साधारण स्कूलो में, इंस्टीटयूशन्स में पढ़ते हैं दूसरी तरफ उसके समानान्तर हम पब्लिक स्कूल चलाते है। ग्राम लड़के समझते हैं कि प्रशासनिक

सेवा में प्रथम श्रेणी की सेवा में वही लोग जाते हैं जो पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं। यह भी उन में निराशा का एक कारण है। जिन की आमदनी सीमित हैं, बहुत कम है, ऐसे लोग अपने बाल बच्चों को पब्लिक स्कूल में नहीं भेज सकते, और बहुत बडी तादाद में पढ़ने वाले बच्चे साधारण आमदनी वाले मां बाप के होते हैं। ये युवक जब बी० ए० पास करते हैं, एम० ए० पास करते हैं तो बेरोजगारों की जिन्दगी बिताने पर मजबूर हो जाते है। पब्लिक स्कूल में पढने वाले सम्पन्न और बड़े बड़े नेताओं और अधिकारियों के बच्चे जब वे पब्लिक स्कूल से निकल कर, कालेजों से निकल कर प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में बैठते हैं और सफल हो कर आते हैं तो वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जगहों पर नियुक्त हो जाते हैं और शिक्षा संस्थाओं में उच्चाधिकारियों के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित होते हैं। यह भी एक कारण है देश में निराशा का वातावरण व्याप्त होने का, युवा शक्ति के निराश होने की। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि पढ़ने लिखने के बाद कोई गारंटी नहीं होती हैं कि उनको नौकरी मिल ही जाएगी। उनके सामने प्रश्न यह होता है कि जीवन में वे क्या करेंगे।

18 hrs.

जो हमारी पाठ्यपुस्तकें हैं, पाठ्यक्रम हैं उस में कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं जिस से रचनात्मक शक्ति का विकास हो सके। इस वास्ते आज पाठ्यपुस्तकों और सिलेबस में भी परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए हमें बहुत ही बोल्ड स्टेप उठाने होंगे। पुरानी लीक पर चल कर ही हम कुछ परिवर्तन नहीं कर सकेंगे। वह पर्याप्त भी नहीं होगा। उस से कुछ नहीं हो सकेगा।

आज यहां एक नई सरकार बनी है। उसको नए दृष्टिकोण से, नई दृष्टि से काम करना पड़ेगा। जो हमारा पाठ्यक्रम है उसको बदलना पड़ेगा। यह तरमीम करने की जरूरत है कि प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी डिग्री प्राप्त करने के पहले कम से कम पच्चीस निरक्षरों को साक्षर बनाए। यह भी आपको परिवर्तन करना होगा कि जब देश के सामने कोई संकट आए, समाज में कोई संकट की घडी आए तो अनिवार्य रूप से जो पढने वाले छात्र हैं, जो युवक है, वे जा कर समाज की सेवा करे। पाठ्यपुस्तकों में राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को जागृत करने वाले पाठ्क्रमों का समावेश हो। प्रथम डिग्री कोर्स में जब उनका नामांकन हो तो व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण उनको दिया जाना चाहिए, जाब फिल्ड ट्रेनिंग उन को दी जानी चाहिए, छात्रों में सामुदायिक एसेट क्रिएट किया जाना चाहिए, उसका आधार तैयार किया जाना चाहिए। ये बुनियादी चीजें हैं।

सबसे बडी बुनियादी चीज यह है कि पढने लिखने के बाद वह क्या करेगा इसके वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि संविधान में राइट टू वर्क की व्यवस्था की जाए जो इस वक्त नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक इस राइट को हम संविधान में सम्मिलित नहीं करते हैं युवा शक्ति को हम प्रेरित नहीं कर सकेंगे। हमारे सामने यह एक बड़ी समस्या है और उसके लिए सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि राइट टू वर्क की गारंटी हो। जब तक इस मूलभूत समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा देश की समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा। यही कारण है चूंकि हमने इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं किया है। इस वास्ते स्टुडेंट अनरेस्ट होता रहा है और होता रहेगा। अनुशासनहीनता फैलती रहेगी। इसके बिना देश में संतुलित समाज का निर्माण नहीं हो सकेगा। यह समस्या आमदनी की खाई को भी बढ़ानी रहेगी। जब तक यह खाई आसमान छूती रहेगी, इतनी दूरी रहेगी जितनी है, बढ़ रही है तब तक हम समाज में युवा शक्ति को सही दिशा नही दे सकेंगे।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : हमारे देश में साठ करोड आदमी हैं। युवक जिन को हम कहते हु उनकी अगर आयु 18 साल से 35 साल के बीच मान ली जाए और इस आयु में आने वाले हर आदमी को अगर हम युवक कहें तो ऐसे 20 करोड़ लोग हैं

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

इनको काम देना है। अब इनको किस तरह से काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। अगर आप उनको गाव मे काम करने को बोले, ट्रेनिंग दे या फेक्ट्री मे लगाए तो क्या यह प्रैक्टिकल है? माननीय पी० के० देव के प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन मै उनसे पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या यह प्रैक्टिकल है? प्रैक्टिकल नही हो सकता है। दुनिया के किसी भी देश मे इतने नौजवान नही है, जितने हमारे यहा है और इसलिए हमारा देश नौजवानो का देश है। जब से हम को आजादी मिली हमारी जनसख्या बढ़ती गई। आजादी के समय हमारी जनसख्या 30 करोड थी जो आज बढ कर 60 करोड हो गई है। और बूढे लोगो की संख्या 5, 6, करोड के करीब है जिनकी उम्र 58 साल से ऊची है। तो मतलब यह है कि हमारा देश नौजवानो का देश है। इतने लोगो को कैसे काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। अगर जमीन पर इनको लगाना चाहे तो जब स्वतन्त्रता मिली थी उस वक्त एक आदमी के पीछे डेढ एकड जमीन आती थी क्योंकि हमारे पास 30, 35 करोड एकड जमीन है। तो जमीन तो उतनी ही है और जनसख्या दुगनी हो गई। इसलिए जमीन पर पॉपुलेशन का प्रेशर बहुत है इसलिए देहातो मे बहुत से लोग बाहर जा रहे है, और इस बीच मे अरब देशो मे तो बहुत जा रहे है। तो समस्या इतनी आसान नही है कि इन सब को काम करने का मौका दिया जा सके। काम करने के लिए बहुत लोग तैयार है। मगर क्या काम मिलेगा?

ऐक्सपर्टस कहते है कि देश मे 80 करोड से एक आदमी भी ज्यादा जिन्दा नही रह सकता है। तो हमारे देश की कैपेसिटी 80 करोड है। हमारे देश मे जितनी भी समस्यायें है जनता पार्टी ने उनको 10 साल मे हल करने का वायदा लोगो से किया है। बहुत अच्छा है। काग्रेस के रूल मे हर साल 1 करोड़ 30 लाख आदमी बढ़ जाते थे। लेकिन अब कुनबे का कल्याण हो रहा है। हर साल 2 करोड़ और बढ़ेगे, यानी 10 साल मे 20 करोड हो जाएगे। इस प्रकार 80 करोड लोग हमारे देश मे 10 साल मे हो जायेंगे। इसलिए जब तक पौपुलेशन ऐक्सप्लोजन को नही रोकेंगे तब तक कुछ नही होने वाला है। काग्रेस की हुकूमत ने लोगो को कई तरह के इन्सेटिव्ज दिए, किसी को 300 रु० दिया, किसी को रेडियो दिया स्टेरिलाइजेशन कराने के लिए

MR CHAIRMAN : The resolution is something different You are asking about family planning You can give a separate motion for that

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कोई भी स्कीम लाइये उसमे नौजवानो को सब को आप नही लगा सकते है। कालेजो मे कितने बच्चे पढ रहे है उसका कोई अदाजा है। यदि हमारे देश मे पढने वालो की सख्या 15 साल से 25 साल रख दे, तो भी वे 12 करोड आदमी है। उन लोगो को कौन सा काम देगे। इसी लिए मै कहना चाहता हू कि यह रेज्योल्यूशन बिल्कुल इम प्रैक्टिकेबल है और हमारे देश मे उसका कोई इफैक्ट नही हो सकता है। मत्री महोदय को कोई अच्छी स्कीम बनानी चाहिए। हवा मे बाते करने मे कोई फायदा नही होने वाला है।

प्रश्न यह है कि आज जनता सरकार की नीति क्या है। पिछले तीन चार महीनो से बच्चो को कालेज जाने से मुक्ति या आजादी मिल गई है, उन्हे वाइस-चान्सलर का घेराव करने और पढाई छोड देने की इंडिपेडेंस मिल गई है। 1974 से हम देख रहे है कि बच्चो को पढने के खिलाफ उकसाया जा रहा है। जनता पार्टी वालो को कम से कम अब उन बातो को छोड देना चाहिए और उन की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। काम करने और कष्ट उठाने की आदत अपने आप हो जाती है।

हमारे देश का नौजवान यह नही कहता है कि मै फला काम नही करना चाहता हूं। मेरे

बच्चे ने एम० ए० पास किया है। लेकिन वह घर में दूध दुहता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के घर में गाय है, तो वह कल सुबह उसे अपने यहा बुला लें, वह गाय का दूध दुह देगा। इसलिए यह कहना गलत है कि आज-कल का नौजवान कोई कष्ट नहीं उठाना चाहता है। आज उसके लिए कोई मोका नही है। उसके लिए मौका पैदा करना चाहिये। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कुछ व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे, तो देश में उनका नाम हो जाएगा।

*SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will speak in Bengali.

*Sir, we are presently discussing a resolution introduced by Shri P. K. Deo, which recommends to the Government that all young men before graduation or being eligible for employment should serve in the Territorial Army as Jawans or work in any government farm or factory or irrigation project to have a sense of participation in building the nation. It is a very laudable effort and I extend my full support to this resolution. However, Sir, I would like to make it very clear that in the past we had seen how the territorial army was misused by the then Government, how the army personnel were made to attack the labourers and workers who had agitated for their legitimate rights and the most pernicious role that the territorial army was made to play during the railway strike of 1974. (Interruptions) Sir, let me make my point very clear. What I mean to say is that if the Government tries to use this territorial army with some evil intentions as they have done in the past, then the objective of this resolution will be totally frustrated and if the Government chooses to allow the territorial army to play its legitimate role then I have nothing to say, and I will extend my full support to this resolution. What matters is the intention—good or bad and if we can enthuse the youth to take the part in the territorial army for good purposes, I am sure there can be no objection to this resolution from any corner of the House.

Sir, very often we come across incidents where youth is involved in agitations. Such agitations, needless to say, arises out of grievances from which the younger generation of our country suffer. We do not take note of such grievances and allow them to grow and take the form of agitations. Therefore, it is very essential that we should be realistic about these problems and we should give a timely consideration of the grievances of the youth and if such timely steps are taken I am sure much of the agitations that we are confronted with from time to time can be eliminated.'

Sir, it is also very essential that when we think of giving a square deal to the young people of our country we should not hesitate to assure the youth that they have a right to work—an assurance which should not be a mere consolation but which must find a proper legal and unconstitutional basis to fall back upon. I would therefore demand Sir, that the right to work should be made a fundamental right and the Constitution should be amended suitably. The Prime Minister has already assured the country that he would ensure full employment to the unemployed and this he proposes to achive within the next ten years. Would it not be logical Sir, If I urge upon the Government that they should without any further loss of time think of introducing a scheme which will give unemployment allowance to the unemployed till such a time as they are able to get gainful employment.

In order to ensure that the energies of the youth of the country is guided through productive channels in the task of nation building, it is necessary that a sense of awareness has to be created in them about their total involvement in the task of building the nation. They have to be told in no uncertain terms that their total involvement is not only necessary but is also imperative and essential. They have to be told that they have to play a positive role in this direction as a citizen of this country and unless this awareness is created among the youth and unless their contributions are valued we would not be able to do any justice in the matter In order to achieve this objective it is also very necessary that some far reaching changes should be made in our system of education. Many new innovations are being made in the different parts of the country almost every day and it is necessary that our young people should not only be kept posted about such developments but they should also be encouraged to solve their problems in the light of such new developments in other countries. They must know their problems and they must know their solution too. The youth should be educated to adjust themselves with the changing times. But unfortunately Sir, the young men of our country do not really feel enthused when they find people dying of starvation, when they find that the rivers remain untamed and every year of floods and devastation are repeated, when they find that one third of the total population suffer from acute

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Mukanda Mandal]

mal-nutrition and when they find that nearly 70% of the population live only to suffer under the poverty line. They feel bewildered and do not know how they can fit in themselves in the task of nation building. Therefore, if we are to be benefited by the cooperation of the young millions of our country we have to take positive steps to improve their economic conditions. Instances are not rare, atleast in West Bengal where students have fainted in schools because they go either half fed or even without food. There is no provision for giving mid-day meals or tiffin to students in the schools. From my personal experience I can tell you Sir, that I could not join the NCC because I was really under nourished. What is the good of having national service scheme in all the colleges when the students do not get sufficient to eat. Therefore the first and foremost thing that we should try to achieve is to give proper nutrition to the young men of our country and students in particular. How can we possibly expect a young man in a semi-starved condition to do his job well ? How can you expect a lean and ematiated body to undertake hard work and do justice to it. The country's needs are many but the most important need of the hour for the nation is to create many strong hands that can undertake hard work. It is a national problem and therefore there should be a national approach to solve it. I would therefore urge that the Government should think of having a national scheme of nutrition for young men of our country.

I would like to take this opportunity to high light the problems of ex-service men who today number nearly 27 lakhs. These young men are retrenched from military service at the age of 32 and remain unemployed thereafter. Surely, we cannot afford to waste these well trained healthy and active labour force of our country and as suggested in this resolution steps should be taken to provide them with work either in the Government farms or they may be utilised for giving military training to the students. In West Bengal in all almost all the colleges the national service scheme is operating. The college students do undertake social work under the guidance of the teachers and construct roads and do other social work. However, no performance test is conducted from time to time to assess the efficacy of this work and I would therefore suggest that the Central Government must set up committees in district level in all the States where such schemes are in operation to take stock of the work done from time to time. I would also like the Government to consider if a parliamentary committee can also be constituted to act as a watch dog committee to oversee such matters. The boys will be encouraged and they would be more active in their pursuit. It is also necessary that adequate checks should be exercised over films which propagate nudity and literature that champion perversity. The Government should also be careful to see that perverse alien culture is not allowed to perculate in our country which has its adverse effects on young mind.

With these words, and supporting the resolution I conclude.

*SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I would like to speak in Malayalam. At the outset, I congratulate the mover of this resolution who has focussed the attention of this House on a very important matter. This problem has been discussed in many forums and on many occasions in our country. There can be no two opinions about the fact that youth in our country is very unhappy, very angry and very much agitated. But why has such a situation arisen in our country ? I think we should go into this problem in depth. This problem cannot be solved by preaching sermons to the youth. In fact, Sir, we in this country have been giving advice and preaching sermons to the youth for a very long time. The happenings in our neighbouring countries are evidences of the fact that if youth power is allowed to be directed into destructive channels, it will be very dangerous for the future of the country. However this problem cannot be solved by viewing it as merely a problem of the youth. As has been rightly said by my hon. friend Shri Pai, this problem is inetricably interlinked with the political, social and economic problems of this country. So far as the problem of the youth in this country is concerned, it can be solved only if it is viewed as part of a national problem. That is to say, it is closely connected with the educational set up that we follow in our country, the economic conditions of the vast masses of our people and above all the cultural progress that our society has achieved. The parents are sending their children to schools and colleges spending a lot of money and with great expectations. But when our young men and women come out of the colleges and universities after completing their studies they are frustrated and are in a helpless mood. The future comes before them as a big question mark with all its uncertainties. They just do not know what to do and where to go. I do not say that it is phenomenon peculiar only to India. But at the same time I do not want this House, or the hon. Minister to think that this problem is similar in all the countries of the world. There are certain countries where this problem has been effectively solved. Youth power in those countries is being used for the service of the society. They are inspired to serve the society because their future is safe. They have clear sense of purpose and direction. But if we fail to provide them the proper

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

direction and a sense of purpose and only preach sermons to them the youth won't be enthused to come forward and undertake the task of nation building. Therefore, we should do it above the party considerations and think that the youth belongs to the entire country, youth power is a very valuable asset of the entire nation. Sir, coming to my own state of Kerala, it has the highest percentage of literacy in the whole of the country. There are very efficient and expert hands available in the technical field as well as in other fields. It is often said about the Malayalees that you can see a Malayalee working even in the moon. In that State the problem of unemployment has reached a stage of explosion. In order to solve this problem what is required is fundamental changes in the economic, political and social policies of the Government. Building up the economy of the country or for implementing a purposeful educational policy, this Government should work in cooperation with other political parties. It should not be taken as a party matter. There may have been lapses in the past Just because there were lapses that should not become an excuse for not acting. If there were lapses those lapses should be rectified with the willing cooperation and goodwill of all political parties and other concerned and with that end in view a definite programme of action should be formulated in right earnest with all the vigour that they can muster in order to tackle the problem of unemployment of our youth. I conclude.

*DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, you will kindly permit me to speak in my own language Malayalam. The problems of youth have attracted the attention of all thinkers and political and social workers all over the world. Shri Rajan who spoke before me presented the various aspects of these problems before the House in a convincing manner. A few years ago the youth all over the world have not only expressed their feelings in a passionate manner, they have also organised such activities which have attracted the attention of Assemblies, Universities and Parliaments the world over. That period of turbulance fortunately passed and the youth have started thinking coolly and calmly. However, this problem has induced the responsible people the world over to do some deep thinking. In this connection a mention has been made about my State of Kerala. Sir, the fact of the matter is that there is atleast one college in every Taluk of Kerala. The sad reality of the present situation is that thousands of young men and women who come out of these colleges do not get any job. I am not one of those who believe that the sole aim of education is a passport to get a job. Nevertheless, in my view it is high time that we formulated a frame work for a job oriented education and implemented it. In the present situation the educated young men and women have no opportunities to give expression to their idealism or to get it reflected in any meaningful programme of action. Therefore, they are forced today to divert their power and energy to destructive channels. I need hardly emphasise the fact if the youth power and energy is utilised for constructive purposes it will be a great asset to the nation. If we try to analyse the ideas thrown up or the various programmes formulated by youth from time to time we can understand one thing. That is that they have the proper inclination to direct their energy through constructive channels. But, since the leadership whether at the Government level or at the level of various other popular organisations, has not been able to identify itself with their aspirations, and channelise the vast reservoirs of youth enegy for constructive purposes, the future appears to be rather bleak. The main responsibility for this state of affairs lies with the education department. I know the education department is presently under the supervision of a person who thinks seriously about these problems. Therefore, what I have to submit to him is that, as my hon. friend Shri Rajan has pointed out, there is no use of preaching sermons to the youth. What constructive programme have you got? That is the vital question. Sir, I have been associated with couple of universities in the capacity of a senate member. I can say from my personal experience, that althouoh much has been said about the basic education propounded by Gandhiji. So far no concrete programme have been formulated or implemented. Therefore, we have to think deeply as to what can be done in this matter. Sir, I have tremendous faith in the youth power. I do not agree with the view that the present day youth cannot think constructively. For example if you look at the age of the astronauts who landed on the moon, you will see that this belong to the age group of 35-40. They have been able to achieve such great scientific feats. Similarly, we can also see in India that it is mostly the young scientists and technicians who make new inventions through research whether they are working in the Pusa Institute or in the ONGC. This is how the genious of the young people is reflected in various fields of our national life. But we are not able to give them the required leadership. As regards Kerala, the fact is that what heppens in Kerala today will happen elsewhere in 10 or 15 years. Kerala is a place where many experiments take place. These experiments are not confined to politics alone. It is taking place in other areas of our life as well. There are hundreds of young people who are suffering for want of jobs. It is not

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

in urban problem alone. In the rural areas also you will find many people unemployed. Therefore, the education department should consider the nature of this problem and come forward with creative programmes to solve this problem. If such a bold step is taken we can do many things. So far as I am concerned, although I believe that our population should be controlled I am firmly of the view that if we are able to find work for our people we can convert the huge manpower into valuable assets. Therefore, the education department should take some meaningful initiative. I can deal with this problem at length. *But since time is short, I am not going* into details. I shall say one thing, Sir, give me one more minute. I want to offer a constructive suggestion. Take the case of housing. In Kerala, we have been able to complete the construction of one lakh houses mainly with voluntary effort. How has it became possible? I am placing before you my own ideas about it. For example, there are many jobless carpenters in the villages. Similarly, there are many people availble who know brick-making. All the technical expertise required for the construction of houses is available in the villages. These people should be mobilised. Bring 20 or 25 carpenters from each village. They do not require modern houses to stay. Tents can be put up for their stay. Carpenters, masons etc. can be given a three months course and then their services can be utilised. The marshy land can be reclaimed and without much investment, with the expertise available in the villages, and by mobilising the manpower this problem can be solved. This is what is being done in China. We can also do it here successfully. It does not require a huge investment. Also we do not have to take loan from America or other European countries. Using the money that is generated from labour this can be done. Given the proper leadership, I am sure, the educated people will come forward to make this project a success. Therefore, with the request that the education department should come forward and give the proper leadership, I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution is exhausted. We may continue till 6 55 so as to accommodate two more Members, besides the hon. Minister and Mr. P. K. Deo to reply, and to give Mr. Ravi an opportunity to introduce his Resolution. I take it that the House agrees.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : (*Spoke in Marathi*) As I was telling you, Sir, I was prompted to speak in Marathi, my mother tongue, or in Gujarati, which is also my mother tongue, having heard my hon. friends Shri Rajan and Dr. Henry Austin speaking in Malayalam, but because I find that there is no simultaneous translation available, the purpose of my speaking will be lost, and my time is also limited. So, I shall briefly speak in English.

I want to congratulate Mr. Deo and commend his Resolution, especially the part relating to participation, but I wonder whether all that he wants to do can be done by the kind of thing that he wants his Resolution to do, because, can participation take place through governmental agencies alone? Can participation by *young men and women in nation-building* activities be entrusted only to the tasks set out by Government, no matter which party is in power? That is my query to begin with.

Of course, my friend Shri P. K. Deo's intentions are undoubted, and his resolution focuses attention on an urgent and vital matter, namely the participation of youth in nation-building. The role of Government in this is admittedly important because in a developing country like ours Government will have to spend a lot of money, although the Education Ministry has no adequate funds for this. But they will have to spend massive funds and make herculean efforts. However, I must warn Shri P. K. Deo and my colleagues that we must not expect the Government to do everything in this regard We have to leave many things to individuals' initiatives and voluntary bodies' experiments. Otherwise, in the enthusiasm to do things through Government, we shall have unwittingly or unknowingly, a totalitarian system of Government in our society and in our community. That is the danger to which, I thought, I should draw the attention of the House. That means, both the Government and the community must work as complementary processes with one another, and the instrumentality and agency and means of that is education.

Now, what does education teach us? It teaches us and inculcates in us the basic man values, a sense of social concern, awareness of community problems and dignity of labour. My friend, Shri T. A. Pai talked about learning and unlearning. If you want this, then, according to Mr. Deo's resolution, we should also do learning and non-learning. It is well known that a Mexican educationist Mr. Ivan Illywich has been talking about de-schooling in modern times. That must take place. We must know that if this problem is to be tackled, it must be tackled from the point of view of the harassment that we all—Government, parents, public leaders, everybody—are facing and the kind of unrest that takes place at our educational

campuses, schools, colleges and universities because the youth feel neglected and ignored. Quite often, the youth feel that they are taken for granted. That is not the way to ensure their participation. They must feel that we have all concern for them. I find that in cities as well as in the countryside, countless youth are whiling away their time and talents. We have six lakhs of villages but five lakhs of primary schools are there. So, we are still far away from the constitutional stipulation of compulsory, universal, free, primary education. Moreover, there is a lot of drop-outs. At the end of the fifth standard, as many as 60% drop-out, and the Minister or anyone of us may not be knowing the exact number of those. There are many programmes like functional literacy for farmers, etc. but I do not know how many States are implementing these programmes even on a pilot project basis. It is a colossal problem. What we want is that these countless youth must not be allowed to remain idle and also ideal-less. The tragedy in India is that we find more and more youth, both men and women, being idle and ideal-less. But whose fault is this? It is not their fault. It is our fault, the fault of the leaders, the elders, the teachers. I want, therefore, the participation of the youth through NCC and NSS. I know in colleges, we have NSS. But we all know that at most of the places it has become a mockery. A couple of days in a whole year students are taken to a village, some lectures are arranged and a certificate is given. NSS is in lieu of NCC Of course, I believe in compulsion. Some of compulsion is necessary. But again I warn about the limits of compulsion. When NCC was made compulsory after the Chinese aggression in 1962, it slackened. Now, again it has become voluntary. The other day, The Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram was telling the House that it has become much better because it is voluntary. We must make the youth to go there and join the NCC but we must not compel them to do this or that. Otherwise, instead of their participation, you will only get drudgery. I do not think you want them to go on doing drudgery.

What is nation building ? It is a sense of belonging to the nation. That feeling must come through spiritual and psychological phenomenon. That will come only through the right type of education and the sense of national honour. It was Mr. Nelson who said that England expects every man to do his duty. We want every youth to do his duty. Youth is a vast reservoir of energy and enthusiasm. It must be harnessed intelligently, imaginatively and immediately. Mahatma Gandhi once said to all of us : give me one child from your family for the work of upliftment of India from bondage to freedom. In the same way, the need of the hour is all the greater, and every family should contribute one son or one daughter to the nation building activity. If that is done by voluntary efforts, the spirit of Shri P. K. Deo's resolution would have been amply implemented.

श्री केशवराव धोंगड़े (नांदेड़) : सदर साहिब, सम्माननीय देव जी ने जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया है इस पर मैं अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करना चाहता हूं। रेजोल्यूशन में बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। आजकल स्कूलों-कालेजों से विद्यार्थी देव नही बल्कि शैतान बन कर निकल रहे हैं क्योंकि शिक्षा ही ऐसी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके लिए जरूरी बात यह है कि तालीम और जो तालीमयाफ्ता हैं उनको पहले तालीम देने की जरूरत है। एजुकेशन और एजुकेनिस्ट्स मस्ट बी एजुकेटेड फर्स्ट। उसके बगैर यह सवाल हल नहीं हो सकता है। कहा जाता है कि हम आजाद हो गए हैं। मै समझता हूं कि जहां तक एजुकेशन का ताल्लुक है अभी तक भी हम आजाद नहीं हुए है। हमारी तालीम गुलाम है। पुरानी तालीम आज भी दी जा रही है। करोड़ो तालीमयाफ्ता लोग आज देश मे बेकार हैं। उन करोड़ों हाथों को आज काम चाहिये। वे देश और कौम की खिदमत करना चाहते हैं, सेवा करना चाहते हैं, देश की आजादी को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उनके हाथ आज भी कमजोर किए जा रहे हैं, उनके दिल को कमजोर किया जा रहा है, उनके दिमाग को कमजोर किया जा रहा है। उनको ख्वाबी दुनिया में रखा जा रहा है, उनको मीठी-मीठी आश्वासनों का भुलावा दिया जा रहा है। अब इनको सही इन्साफ दें। यह जिम्मेदारी अब आप पर है। जनता हकूमत पर है। तीस साल कांग्रेस का राज रहा उस को दोष देकर आप बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं। आप भी उनकी तरह से पांच साल तक करते रहे तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। इस तरह से पेंतीस साल हो जाएंगे। फिर कोई दूसरा आएगा *तो कहेगा कि पैंतीस साल में कुछ नहीं हुआ है।*

[श्री केशवराव धोंगड़े]

इस तरह से चलता चला जायेगा। इस तरह से तो यह मसला कभी हल नहीं हो सकेगा। इस वास्ते आपको चाहियें कि आप सीरियसली इसको हल करने की कोशिश करें, और युवा शक्ति की समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से समझें।

तालीम में बुनियादी और इन्कलाबी तरमीम होना बहुत जरूरी है। उसमें आमूलचूल परिवर्तन होना बहुत जरूरी है। बहुत सालों से हम सुनते आ रहे है कि परिवर्तन होना चाहियें। परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। लेकिन परिवर्तन किसी ने नहीं किया है। डा० राधाकृष्णन और कोठारी तक की रिपोर्ट आई लेकिन उसके बाद भी कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया। होना चाहिये, होना चाहिये, हर मन्त्री कहता रहा है, बदल होना चाहिये, सभी कहते रहे हैं। लेकिन किसी ने किया नहीं कौन करेगा? परिवर्तन करने में किसने रोका? मैं आपको अब इसके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूं क्योंकि आप सत्ता में हैं। पुराने जो उसूल हैं उन में आपको तरमीम करनी होगी। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं नौजवान तबका आपको माफ नहीं करेगा, जनता और हम भी आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेंगे। यह याद रखियें।

नौजवान लोगों को आप को काम देना होगा। आज हालत यह है कि बजाय देहात के लोगों को अच्छी तालीम और काम देने के आप उन को श्रमदान करने के लिए कहते हैं। श्रमदान किस के लिए? उनके बाप दादे श्रमदान करते करते मर चुके हैं। देहाती श्रम जीवी जनता बचपन से वे श्रमदान करते आ रहे हैं। मरते दम तक करते रहते हैं। श्रमदान करने के लिए आप उनको कह सकते है, जिन्होंने श्रमदान नहीं किया है। उनको आप कहें। जो शहरों में अइयाशी की जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं और गरीबों को चूसते हैं।

आज करोड़ों लोग कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के नहीं हैं। उनको शासन ने क्या दिया? आपको किताबों में तरमीम करनी पड़ेगी, पढ़ाई और परीक्षा के अन्दर तबदीली करनी पड़ेगी। लोगों को, नौजवानों को मालूम होना चाहिये, उनको जानकारी होनी चाहिए, उन में यह भावना पैदा की जानी चाहिये, कूट-कूट कर भरी जानी चाहियें, कि मुल्क मेरा है, तहजीब मेरी है, प्लान मेरा है, बजट मेरा है, मिलिटरी मेरी है, यहां की सिविलाइजेशन मेरी है, सब विकास काम मेरा है। यहां हाउस में मीठी-मीठी इस तरह की बातें कहने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। नौजवानों को देहातों में और शहरों में भी मालूम होना चाहिये, उन में यह भावना पैदा की जानी चाहियें कि जो कुछ भी इस मुल्क में है वह मेरा है, यह मुल्क मेरा है। देशभक्ति की भावना व्याख्यान बाजी से नहीं आती। अगर आपने यह सब नहीं किया तो मैं आपको वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि एक ज्वालामुखी है जो किसी वक्त भी फूट सकता है। इनकलाब का परचम ले कर वे आगे आ जायेंगे। समाज में जो रिएक्शनरी ताकतें हैं उनको हमें खत्म करना होगा। जात-पात, वर्ण भेद को गाड़ना होगा। आदमी को तालीम ऐसी मिलनी चाहिये ताकि आदमी पैदा हो। एजुकेटेड आदमी अन्ध श्रद्धा में दैववाद में मरता है, जात और धर्म के लिये मरता है मगर वतन के लिये मरना नहीं जानता: उससे अनपढ़ आदमी हजार गुना अच्छा है। समाजी तौर पर अखलाकी तौर पर एजुकेटड होना चाहिये, इस तरह की एजुकेशन उसको दी जानी चाहिए कि वह इन्कलाब के दुश्मनों से टक्कर ले सके, देश के दुश्मनों को भगा सके। मैं समझता हूं कि इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए आपको कांस्टीट्यूशन में राइट टू वर्क रखना चाहियें। इसका होना बहुत जरूरी है। नौजवानों को देश के विकास के जगन्नाथ रथ को खींचना चाहियें। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की कायापलट नहीं हो सकेगी। इस बीसवीं सदी में जो नौजवान तबका है वह आपको माफ नहीं करेगा। वह इनकलाब चाहता है, वर्गहीन, वर्णहीन समाजवादी समाज कायम करना चाहता है।

उसको इंसाफ चाहिये, आजादी की जिन्दगी चाहिये, मआशी समाजी आजादी चाहिये। अगर आप ऐसी आजादी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो वह गुलामी के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है। इसके खिलाफ भी मुझे लड़ना होगा यह नौजवान का कहना है। उसे भीख और दया नहीं चाहिये। हर देहात में, हर गांव में, मुल्क के कोने-कोने में करोड़ों दलित उपेक्षित लोग है जो इन्साफ की मांग कर रहे है। रिएक्शनरी लोग जो है उनके दिमाग से आपको रिएक्शनरी बातों को निकालना होगा सभी विषमताओ को खत्म करना होगा। इनको आपको काम देना होगा, देश के प्लानिग के काम में आपको उनको लगाना होगा, देश के शासन राज कार्य मे उनको सहयोगी बनाना होगा। और जब तक आप उनका विश्वास संपादन नही करेंगे आपका काम पूरा नहीं होगा। और संपूर्ण क्रांति नहीं होगी और वे लोग आपके खिलाफ इन्कलाब करेंगे। क्योंकि इन्कलाब करना उनका पैदाइशी हक है।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would congratulate the hon. mover for the purpose behind his resolution. Actually, he has focussed attention of this House on the problems of youths.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : हिन्दी में बोलियें।

डा० प्रताप चंद्र चन्द्र : मैं माननीय हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव की तरह इतनी अच्छी हिन्दी तो नहीं बोल सकता हूं। चूंकि प्रस्तावक महोदय ने अंग्रेजी में भाषण दिया है, इस लिये अंग्रेजी में जवाब दूंगा। यहां इण्टरप्रेटेशन की व्यवस्था है, आप सुन सकते हैं कि मैं क्या बोल रहा हूं।

As I said, I approciate the purpose behind this resolution. But many hon. Members have pointed out the flaw in this resolution. Hon. Shri Reddy has pointed out that it is not practical. Hon. Shri Mavalankar has spoken against the compulsion which the hon. mover wants to introduce through this resolution. Hon. Shri Mavalankar has rightly pointed out that instead of national participation, it will be a short of drudgery for the youths. So, we have to proceed very cautiously.

I would humbly request the hon. mover to consider that the problems of youths cannot be looked at in an isolated fashion. If there is any unrest in the society, if there is frustration in the society, if there is a feeling of hopolessness in the society, we cannot find the youths very much happy, very contended, very much delighted with their own state of affairs, because the youths live in the society. Other hon. Members Shri Rajan and Dr. Henry Austin were very right when they pointed out that the whole problem is to be tackled in the context of socio-economic changes. Another hon. member, Mr. Keshavrao, has said that there will be unrest actually among the youths unless we can solve the socio-economic problems. So, in that context, we can solve the problems of youths' unrest. Otherwise, if we try to attack this problem in isolation, we shall be a total failure.

From that angle, I would like to point out that this resolution is very much limited in scope. For instance, the mover, in his resolution says, "All young men before graduation" . . . Why has he not mentioned about young women? If he had said all people before graduation and all persons, I would have understood it and this factor has to be brought out because in our country, a large part of our woman folk are not getting the advantage of education and more than the men folk they are illiterate. So, something has to be done for them also.

Many of our hon. Members have rightly pointed out the staggering problem of unemployment. So, what are they to do before they get employment that they have to go throuoh this course of training in Territorial Army or working in the factories, irrigation projects, etc. Can the hon. mover guarantee or the Government guarantee that all these people will get jobs after they complete their training course ; they cannot and they will be facing a greater frustration when they have to put in more work, physical labour in some of the projects that have been indicated. There is another flaw in this resolution. If you simply involve the youths in such nation building activities at the age where their brain has already become ripened, that will be something which will be put from the top and they will not actually acquire this sense of participation. So, all these factors were considered by the Kothari Commission and before that other educational commissions also, and after mature deliberations from different angles, this House had adopted the National Policy on Education

[Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder]

in 1968. This House also considered the efficiency of giving work experience and involving the youth in national service. I should like to point out to our esteemed friend, hon. Member Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, that the idea of giving *sharir shram* is nothing new; Mahatama Gandhi wanted that; he wanted education to be imported around a particiacular task or work, the basic education which will be built round a particular type of work, either spinning or weaving or working in the field. And attempts were made by the Congress Government in the past during the British rule. But this had not succeeded because many of our teachers and *many of the leaders of the Country* were not quite upto the task. There was a Committee led by Dr. Zakir Hussain and he found out the flaw in the system. Just to make this more relevant for the purpose of education, the Kothari Commission made certain suggestions, and on the basis of those suggestions this House adopted the National Policy on Education. I am reading out an extract from this :

paragraph 6 on page 5 reads as follows:

"Work-Experience and National Service : The school and the community should be brouoht closer through suitable programmes of mutual service and support. Work-experience and national service including participation in meaningful and challenging programme of community serviece and national reconstruction should accordingly become an integral part of education. Emphasis in these programmes should be on self-help, character formation and on developing a sense of social commitment."

So, instead of compelling the youth after their graduation or before their graduation, at a comparatively advanced age, the idea is to give our students some form of work experience and involvement in social work even earler. That is why, the new curriculum of education introduces work experience as a compulsory element in our teaching process and has also introduced certain types of organisations to enable children to take part in collective activities and also social work.

Mention has been made of National Service Scheme. Apart from the National Service Scheme, we have already the National Cadet Corps which gives training in leadership, comradeship and so on. Then there is the planning forum which has been set up in universities and colleges. Then the University Grants Commission has taken up projects and is asking the colleges to change their course of training to give a more rural bias to their system of education, so that, in such cases, the students will acquire some national commitment, not in a compulsory way as hon. Member Shri P. K. Deo is suggesting, but as a part of their educational process. Similarly, even at the school level there is the provision for scouting, guiding and junior Red Cross. When I was having a discussion with the people who are running this National Service Scheme, I suggested that this National Service Scheme should also be brought to the school level, so that our children in the schools also can be involved in this National Service Scheme. But we have already noted that only a very small portion of our children go to schools; not only that, those who go to schools also drop out; there has been a large drop-out; out of every eight children in the lower classes, there are five cases of drop-out. Actually it is not the problem of giving them work experience; it is the problem of giving them education. As Hon. Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav has rightly suggested, these children coming from rural areas have to work; they do not get education because they are compelled to work in the field or in their homes. So, the problem is to give them education, not create a national commitment through work; the problem is to give them education while they are working. Their problems have to be tackled through non-formal education. As I have already made a declaration, this Government is laying a greater emphasis on adult education programme. A National Board of Adult Education is being set up. I have called a meeting of the Education Ministers of the States. We are meeting on the 10th and 11th of this month after the Parliament session is over and, with their help we will try to have a comprehensive attack on the problem.

In addition to this, for those youth who are not going to schools, Nehru Yuvak Kendras are being set up. They have already been set up in 135 districts in different parts of the country, and they are involving the age group of 15 to 25 years. In this way, we are trying to extend the activities of the youth in the matter of working for the nation.

So, in view of the consciousness of the Government and the deliberate policy of the Government in the matter of involvement of students, children and youth, whether they are in schools and colleges or not, I would humbly request my Hon. friend to withdraw his resolution and, likewise, I would request the Hon. Members who have moved their amendments to the resolution to withdraw them too since the Government's attention has already been drawn to this problem. The Government is aware of the problem and positive *steps are being taken for the purpose of* tackling this very serious problem.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I am extremely grateful to my colleagues who have participated in this debate. I think this debate has stimulated a good deal of interest.

I will narrate one instance. It was about 15 years back that I was travelling with the predecessor of the Education Minister, Dr. Triguna Sen, in the Calcutta Mail : and when, in the morning, we reached Asansol Station, I told him that we had reached

सोनार बांगला, धन-धान्य पुष्पभरा, आमादेर
ए वसुन्धरा

He immediately retorted : "It is not that today : now it is

स्लोगन-स्लागन वातास भरा

I admit that you take cognizance of the fact that the biggest asset of our country is its man-power, especially the youth power which has got tremendous potential if channelised in a constructive way. If you analyse the Janata movement or the Jayaprakash Narain movement, started from Gujarat from where my friend Prof. Mavalankar comes, and it was at the initiative of the students. Gujarat showed us the way, which was accepted by Shri Jayaprakash Narain and other leaders also.

In view of the fact that the Government is seized of the problem I do not want to take up much time. I think very serious thought should be given to this. There is no use sticking to the *status quo*. With a new Education Minister coming in, I think there should be a new approach to this problem. Though it is a concurrent subject, the Central Education Minister has got a very important role to play and our future Education policy and the mobilisation of our youth should be taken care of by him. But in view of the assurance he has given that he has called a State Education Ministers' Conference and that it will discuss this problem, I beg the leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

19 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I will put the amendments to the vote of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : How does the question of putting the amendments to the vote of the House arise when the hon. Member wants to withdraw his Resolution ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rule 339 provides like that; we have to go through the ritual.

I will now put amendments No. 1 and 8 moved by Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos.1 and 8 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I want to withdraw my amendments No. 3 , 4 and 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI YUVRAJ : I want to withdraw my amendments No. 6 and 7.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 6 and 7 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 9 moved by Shri T. A. Pai to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I beg to withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

19·04hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I beg to move :

"This House, taking note of the new political situation in the country after the Sixth Lok Sabha elections and confronted with the tasks of social and economic reconstruction, urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to amend the Constitution of

[Dhpi Vayalar]

India, further to secure meaningful realization of the Directive Principles of State Policy, deleting property rights from the Chapter of Fundamental Rights, including right to work and literacy and national minimum wage as fundamental rights and further enlarging the guarantees to the minorities—religious and linguistic—Harijans, Tribals and other submerged sections of our population."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech next time. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on 6th August, 1977.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 6/Sravana 15, 1899 (Saka).

MGIPND—JOB III—1909 L.S. f.c. 2774—24-9-77—998